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The Mobility of Tool and Die Makers

Displaced-Person Integration Into U. S. Economic Life

Wage Differences Among 40 Labor Markets

Shift Operations in the Metalworking Industries

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Maurice J. Tobin, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



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Monthly Labor Review

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LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

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The Labor Month in Review

SIGNIFICANT personnel changes occurred affecting American labor. Following the death of AFL president William Green, secretary-treasurer George Meany was named head of the AFL. Bakery Workers' president William F. Schnitzler was selected to fill Mr. Meany's post. The CIO convention chose Auto Workers' president Walter P. Reuther to lead the CIO. After White House approval of the full \$1.90 hourly wage increase for soft-coal miners, Wage Stabilization Board Chairman Archibald Cox and the WSB industry members resigned. President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower designated AFL Plumbers' president Martin P. Durkin as his Secretary of Labor.

William Green

William Green, 82, president of the American Federation of Labor since 1924, died only 12 days after CIO president Philip Murray. He had served for years with Mr. Murray and John L. Lewis in the leadership of the United Mine Workers. Their paths diverged when the CIO was created in 1935. Through devotion to the cause of labor, Mr. Green had risen to the leadership of the world's largest trade-union organization.

Mr. Green saw American workers make vast gains. He also saw the AFL turn from complete voluntarism toward a welfare-state orientation. Although Mr. Green was regarded as a "conservative" by many, he had moved forward quietly at the helm of the AFL, pioneering and consolidating gains and changes.

New AFL Leadership

Four days after Mr. Green's death, the AFL executive council chose George Meany, 58, as president. It elected William F. Schnitzler, president of the AFL Bakery Workers, to complete Mr. Meany's term as secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Meany announced that he would do his utmost to fulfill the federation's responsibilities

to its own members, to the Nation at large, and to the free world. He pledged AFL support to President-elect Eisenhower, stating that the federation would continue its efforts to make America a better place to live. He indicated that the AFL will press for its legislative program and will be prepared to defend itself against those who would destroy labor's standards.

He announced a renewed drive for labor unity, recognizing that the AFL and CIO should negotiate for unity as established organizations. CIO Convention.

As a result of the first roll-call vote in its history, the CIO elected the United Auto Workers' Walter P. Reuther to succeed Philip Murray as president. Mr. Reuther, 45, received 3,079,181 of the allocated votes to 2,613,103 for CIO executive vice president Allan S. Haywood who was elected executive vice president; James B. Carey was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Through constitutional amendments, Mr. Haywood's office was made elective and given defined duties in charge of CIO organizational and field staffs; more frequent meetings of the CIO vice presidents and of the full CIO executive board were voted.

The CIO resolved to resume unity negotiations with the AFL. Soon after the convention had adjourned, Mr. Meany announced he would meet with Mr. Reuther early in 1953 to explore the possibilities of labor unity.

The CIO convention urged that wage and price controls be abandoned. Renewed organization drives among white collar workers and in the South were planned. The work of the Political Action Committee will be intensified. The guaranteed annual wage was set as a goal and a program of social, economic, and industrial reform outlined.

Martin P. Durkin

Martin P. Durkin, 58, newly designated Secretary of Labor, began his union career in 1921. For 20 years he was business manager of Local 597, AFL Plumbers. He became vice president of the Chicago Building Trades Council in 1927. In 1933, Mr. Durkin was named Illinois State Director of Labor, serving under Governors Horner, Stell, and Green. He was elected secretary-

treasurer of the Plumbers in 1941 and general president 2 years later. He was a member of the War Labor Board and adviser to the Labor Delegate to the International Labor Organization.

A life-long Democrat, Mr. Durkin stated that he hopes to act as a "peacemaker" between labor and the new administration and that he would be a "good team member" in the cabinet. He hopes to meet with union leaders, industry representatives, and Members of Congress to work out modifications of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Coal Decision and Economic Controls

President Truman overruled the WSB decision in the UMW-Bituminous Coal Operators Association contract. The Board had approved only \$1.50 of a negotiated \$1.90-a-day wage increase. The President, in order to insure continuity of production, approved payment of the additional 40 cents to the miners.

As a result of the President's action, WSB Chairman Cox resigned. He was followed by the Board's industry members and alternates, who issued a strong statement decrying the effect of the soft-coal ruling on economic stabilization.

Charles Killingsworth succeeded WSB Chairman Cox. AFL president Meany urged strengthened price and wage controls and warned of growing labor restlessness against WSB delays. CIO president Reuther urged abolition of wage controls. Continuation of wage control was placed in a four-man, all public Board.

ICFTU Executive Board Meeting

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions executive board, for the first time, met in New York City, demonstrating reestablishment of cordial AFL-ICFTU relations.

As a result of a UMW protest against admission of the Yugoslav miners union to the International Federation of Miners, the board held that it did not consider the Yugoslav unions to be free trade-unions and ruled against the admission of Titoist unions to any segment of the ICFTU.

In response to a request by the German trade-unions for discussion and advice regarding the "Fighting Democracy" movement sponsored by French leader and ICFTU board member Leon Jouhaux, the board denounced the new movement,

which has been charged with being a front for Communist-directed "neutralist" activities.

The ICFTU board condemned the French Government in the Tunisian situation and protested the overt anti-Semitism of the Slansky trials in Czechoslovakia. A visit to the meeting by a Mexican free trade-union movement delegate foreshadowed a stronger ICFTU Western Hemisphere organization.

Economic Background

Nonfarm employment continued at an all-time high of 47.7 million in mid-October 1952, an increase of 800,000 workers since October 1951. Manufacturing employment, at 16.4 million, was at a post-World War II peak, with an over-the-year increase of 440,000 workers.

The average factory workweek rose to 41.5 in mid-October, the highest level in the post-World War II period, bringing average weekly earnings to a new all-time high of \$70.80. Average hourly earnings of factory workers rose 1 cent during the month, to \$1.71, primarily because of overtime premium pay.

The factory lay-off rate failed to rise in mid-October in contrast to a usual seasonal increase. The number of claimants of unemployment insurance benefits dropped to 617,000, a quarter-million less than in October 1951.

The number of strikes declined between September and October, but the number of workers involved and total strike idleness increased. Idleness of workers due to work stoppages rose from 3,200,000 man-days in September to 3,500,000 in October; new stoppages decreased from 475 to 425.

Expenditures for new construction totaled almost \$2.8 million in November, bringing expenditures for 1952's first 11 months to about 5 percent above the same period in 1951. In November, 86,000 new dwelling units were started; total starts were 1,052,500 during the first 11 months.

The Consumers' Price Index, at 190.9, was 0.1 percent higher on October 15 than a month earlier, 1.9 percent higher than a year before, and 12.2 percent higher than June 15, 1950. The "Old Series" CPI for October 15 was 191.5; although this was a slight rise from September, earlier declines resulted in a 1-cent hourly wage reduction for automobile workers whose pay is adjusted quarterly.

The Mobility of Tool and Die Makers

Analysis of 11-Year Work Histories of Men
In a Key Metalworking Occupation and Job Movements
Between Employers, Industries, and Regions

SOL SWERDLOFF and ABRAHAM BLUESTONE*

Editor's Note.—Effective mobilization and use of defense manpower requires broad knowledge of the personal characteristics, training, and mobility potential of workers in key occupations. It is important to know why and how they entered the occupation; how often they change jobs; how frequently they cross industry lines; and to what extent they may be expected to move from one part of the country to another. Plans for setting up training programs can be guided by data on how the workers in the occupation qualified for their jobs.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, with funds provided by the Air Force, has made pilot studies of the training, work experience, mobility, and personal characteristics of workers in

several occupations vital to defense mobilization. This article examines the extent and kinds of job changes made by 1,712 tool and die makers selected from the payrolls of 315 metalworking plants in 7 large metalworking areas. The workers were chosen to reflect generally the national distribution of tool and die makers among industries and were personally interviewed in their homes concerning their work histories for the 11 years between 1940 and 1951. Subsequent articles will discuss the personal characteristics of these workers; how they were trained; the factors affecting their occupational choice; their reasons for changing jobs; and the patterns of shifts between industries.¹

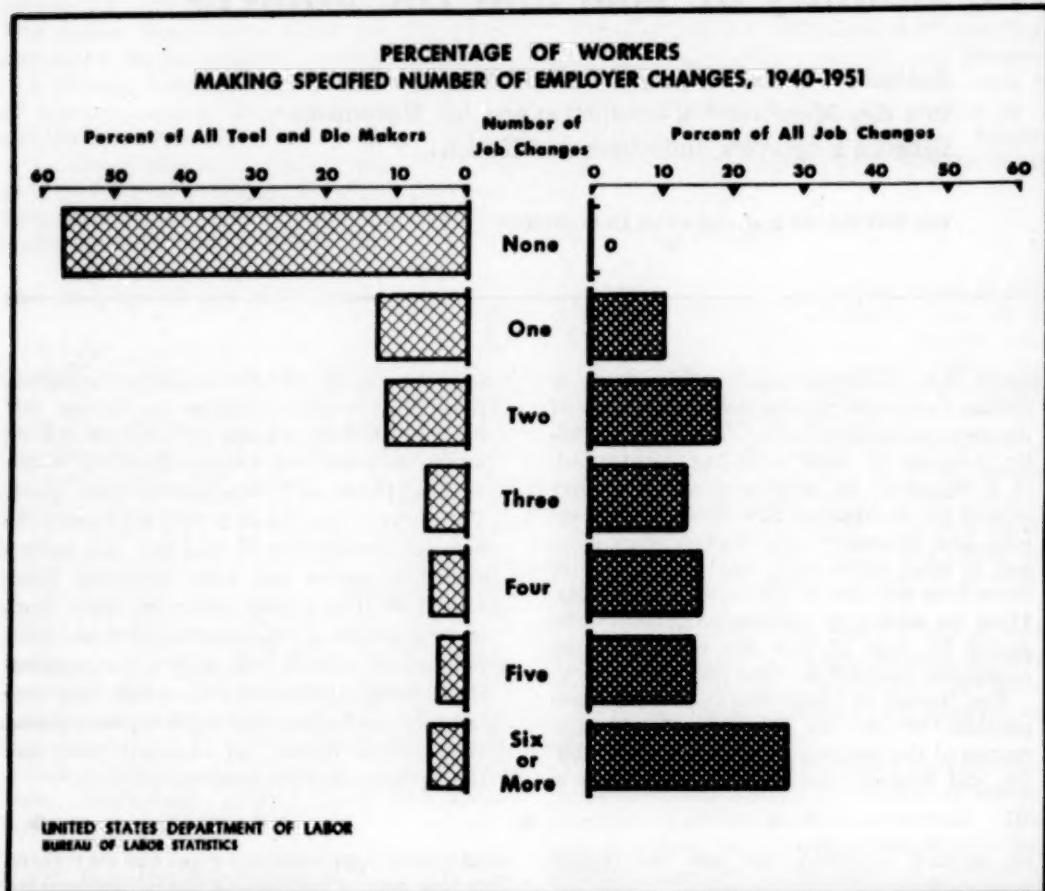
THE EXTENT to which tool and die makers change employers, go from one industry to another, transfer into other occupations, or move to different areas is influenced by the nature of the occupation and by the economic circumstances which affect it in a particular period. Tool and die makers are at or near the top of the occupational ladder for skilled workers and therefore, they have relatively little opportunity or inducement to go into other occupations. On the other hand, they can find jobs in a wide range of metalworking industries and are employed in more than 9,000 plants located in the metalworking centers throughout the country. This gives them considerable opportunity to shift among employers or industries. In general, the 11-year period between 1940 and 1951 was one of very favorable

employment opportunities for tool and die makers. The high level of tool-and-die-maker employment prevailing during the period covered by the survey probably influenced the amount and character of their movement. Very few were laid off by employers; in fact, during most of the period, employers were exerting every influence to retain their staffs. On the other hand, the wide availability of jobs made it easy for tool and die makers to change jobs in order to get higher pay or better promotional opportunities or, for that matter, to change jobs when working conditions, personal relationships, or plant location were not

* Of the Bureau's Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics.

¹ The complete report of this study, "The Mobility of Tool and Die Makers, 1940-51," is now in press and will be published as Bulletin 1129, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chart 1. The Extent of Mobility of Tool and Die Makers



entirely to their liking. Despite the ease with which jobs could be obtained during most of this period and the many places in which these craftsmen work, the survey showed that the majority of the tool and die makers did not change jobs during the 11-year period.

Extent of Mobility

Nearly three-fifths of the 1,712 workers interviewed had worked for only 1 employer. (See chart 1.) The 733 tool and die makers who had changed jobs averaged nearly 3 employer shifts each, but the amount of movement differed considerably among individual workers. More than

half of those who changed jobs made only one or two moves. On the other hand, three-fifths of the job changes were made by the 229 workers who made 4 or more shifts each.

Although the majority of the workers interviewed had worked for only one employer during these 11 years, a substantial minority had changed jobs one or more times. Thus, it appears that there is a large group of tool and die makers who might be available to enter the plants and industries where they are most needed during a mobilization period. Some indication of the size of this mobile group may be obtained by estimating the number of job changes which might be made by

tool and die makers in a single year. If the frequency of voluntary movements between employers of the estimated 100,000 tool and die makers now employed was the same as was found for the 1,712 tool and die makers in the sample during the 11 years covered by the survey, it is estimated that about 8 or 9 thousand individual tool and die makers would change jobs voluntarily each year.

Patterns of Interindustry Job Changes

An important conclusion obtained from analysis of the work histories was that those tool and die makers who changed employers did not appear to have strong industry attachments and that they were able to cross industry lines freely. When a worker changed employers, chances were better than even that his new employer was in a different industry. In fact, at least one-third of the tool and die makers studied in each industry had not originally qualified as journeymen in the industry in which they were working at the time they were interviewed.

Analysis of the data did not reveal any particular pattern of movement between one industry and another. The only apparent exception was a higher than average interchange of tool and die makers between the automobile and machine-tool accessories industries. The large concentration of both these industries in one geographic area accounted for this exception.

The importance of the finding that tool and die makers cross industry lines freely lies in the fact that defense plants located in metalworking centers have a potential pool of experienced workers from which they may be able to recruit the additional tool and die makers that they require. It indicates that the all-round tool and die maker, in learning his occupation, acquires skills which he takes with him from job to job, and that he is not tied to any particular plant, product, or employer.

Geographic and Occupational Mobility

Although nearly 43 percent of the 1,712 workers interviewed had changed jobs, less than 9 percent reported that they had changed their city of employment during the 11 years. Of these, about five-sixths made only one or two such shifts, although some individuals made as many as six.

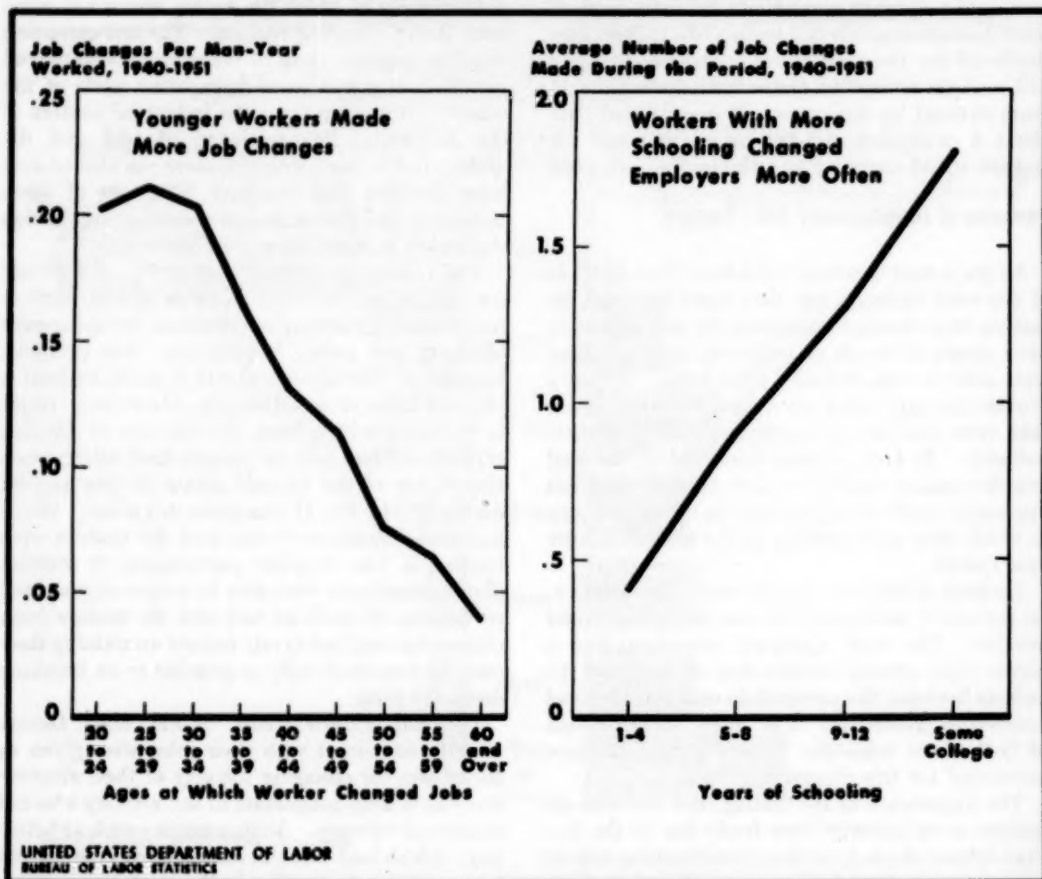
Most workers who moved into the seven metropolitan areas in which the survey was made came from the surrounding regions. The one exception was Los Angeles; most of the workers who moved into that city had come from other parts of the country, primarily from the industrial centers of the Midwest. The tendency of tool and die makers not to move long distances can also be seen from the fact that less than 5 percent of those trained in the United States were working outside the region in which they were trained.

The relative geographic immobility of tool and die makers as compared to other skilled workers has several important implications for manpower planning and policy formulation. For example, location of new defense plants in areas without a concentration of metalworking plants may result in problems arising from the difficulty of drawing experienced tool and die makers from other areas. Experience of the aircraft plants in Los Angeles during World War II illustrates this point. When increasing numbers of tool and die makers were needed in Los Angeles, particularly in aircraft plants, employers were able to secure only a small percentage of qualified tool and die makers from other areas and had to rely mainly on training their own workers as quickly as possible or on breaking down the jobs.

Personal considerations, rather than factors directly connected with their jobs, were given as the reason for changing the city of their employment by a large proportion of the workers who did make such changes. Inducements—such as better pay—which lead tool and die makers to move from one employer to another in the same area, apparently therefore, were not as effective in getting workers to shift to other sections of the country. These findings indicate that study should be given to the problems involved with staffing new defense plants which may be located outside established metalworking centers.

During the period covered, more than 90 percent of the men interviewed had worked only as tool and die makers after becoming qualified journeymen. The nature of the trade limits the amount of occupational mobility. Qualified tool and die makers are at the top of the occupational ladder of metalworking craftsmen and, in general, are limited in their occupational movements in the following ways: upward to supervisory tool-

Chart 2. Effect of Age and Education on the Mobility of Tool and Die Makers



and-die-maker work; to working in lower-skilled machine-shop jobs; or to moving out of the machine-shop occupational field entirely.

When the tool and die makers interviewed did move out of the occupation, they tended to work in closely related fields; about half of the jobs that these men held outside of tool and die making were either as machinists, machinery repairmen, or machine-tool operators. These data also indicate that training tool and die makers is a good investment for the Nation: once trained, tool and die makers remain in the trade or in closely related occupations where their skills would be available if needed.

Factors Affecting Amount of Mobility

Mobility was affected by such factors as age, education, and length of time in the labor force during the 11 years covered by the survey. In addition, it varied by the industry in which tool and die workers were employed at the time they were interviewed. On the other hand, some other characteristics did not appear to have affected the propensity of the tool and die makers to change jobs. Workers trained by apprenticeship and those who had qualified by other means were about equally mobile. Foreign-born tool and die makers shifted proportionately as much as did those born

in this country. With respect to total number of job changes, married workers and single workers showed about the same rate of movement. However, single workers moved from one geographic area to another much more often than did married workers.

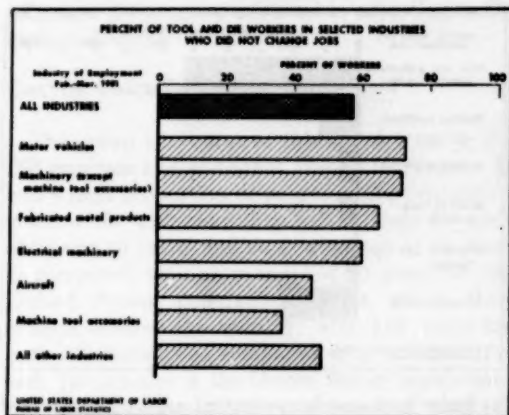
Younger workers were more mobile than the older workers. A higher proportion of younger tool and die makers had made at least one job change and those who had changed jobs had done so more times than older workers. Workers changed jobs more than twice as often when they were under the age of 45 as they did when they were older. (See chart 2.)

A grouping of tool and die makers by the number of months they were in the labor force in the period covered by the survey showed differences in mobility. Workers with fewer months in the labor force after qualifying as tool and die makers made proportionately more job changes in relation to the length of their work experience. While age differences were an important factor, there were differences even for workers in the same age group. The relationship between months in the labor force and degree of mobility tends to substantiate the belief that when workers enter the labor market, either as new workers or, as in this case, as new journeymen, they look for "good" jobs. In this search, they move from job to job until they find one that satisfies their requirements, and once they obtain such a position, they are likely to remain with the same employer for a long time.

A direct relationship between educational level and amount of job changing was revealed by the study. Tool and die makers with the fewest years of schooling were least mobile, and the average number of employer shifts per person increased as the educational level rose. This relationship was not completely a result of the fact that the younger men went to school longer; even within each age group, the tool and die makers with more schooling made more job changes.

The rate of job movement varied according to the industry in which the tool and die makers were employed at the time they were interviewed. (See chart 3.) Workers in the aircraft and machine-tool accessories industries had made relatively more job changes than the average, whereas tool and die makers in the motor-vehicles and machinery industries (excluding machine-tool accessories) had been the least mobile. These

Chart 3. Mobility of Tool and Die Makers, by Industry



differences may be partially explained by the nature of these industries, including their recent growth and the degree to which their employment has fluctuated.

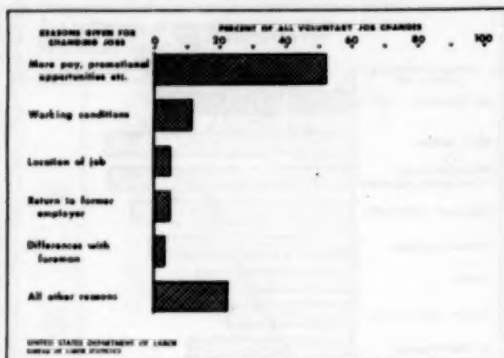
Differences in mobility also appeared among the various cities in the survey and closely followed the pattern of interindustry variations. The highest proportion of workers who had changed employers was found in Hartford and Los Angeles. Both these cities were wartime aircraft production centers where more than half of the tool and die makers had changed employers at least once.

The effect of the industrial composition of a city on the mobility of its work force may also be illustrated by Detroit where the over-all average number of job changes per worker was about the same as the average of all the workers in the survey. Detroit had concentrations of tool-and-die maker employment in both the machine-tool accessories industry where tool and die makers had the highest rate of movement and the motor-vehicle industry where tool and die makers showed the lowest rate.

Reasons for Changing Jobs

To aid in understanding the amount and nature of the movement between employers shown in this study, the reasons given by the workers for changing jobs were analyzed. In personnel or manpower administration, not only is it necessary

Chart 4. Reasons of Tool and Die Makers for Changing Jobs, 1940 to 1951



to know how much movement might be expected and which workers would be most likely to move, but it may also be helpful to determine what inducements would cause workers to change jobs, if such movement was desirable in a mobilization period, or what would induce them to remain on their present jobs.

The reasons given by the tool and die makers for changing jobs fell into two broad classes: voluntary and involuntary moves. Two out of three of all the job changes were made voluntarily. An important conclusion which might be drawn from the tabulation of reasons for job changes is that most of the voluntary movement of tool and die makers between employers was for specific rational reasons calculated to improve the individual's job situation. More than half of the voluntary job changes were made to obtain better jobs, either in terms of pay or potentiality

for advancement. (See chart 4.) The desire to improve working conditions or the location of the job was the reason given for another sixth of these job changes:

Many workers were not so specific in explaining why they changed employers. They gave vague reasons or reasons not connected with a particular job. These included such statements as "dissatisfied," "want to live in California," or "wanted a change."

Of the 675 job changes which were involuntary, all but a small number were as a result of lay-offs. The remainder were cases in which the worker was either discharged by the employer or where the worker's health did not permit him to continue on the job.

In general, the distribution of reasons for changing jobs was similar for all the workers regardless of how they were grouped. No significant differences were found in the distribution of reasons between apprenticeship-trained men and those who qualified by other methods; between younger men and older workers; between experienced workers and relatively new workers; and between native-born and foreign-born men. There was one exception—marital status. Married men were apparently more concerned with working conditions and with "better jobs" in terms of opportunity for promotion or to gain experience, and had changed jobs relatively more often in order to return to former employers. On the other hand, single men moved more often for better immediate pay or because of the location of their work, or because of differences with their supervisors.

Integration of Displaced Persons Into U. S. Economic Life

GEORGE MINTON*

UNDER the Displaced Persons program, 393,542 immigrants arrived in the United States by June 30, 1952, and several hundred more entered the country during the two succeeding months, bringing the total to about 394,000. Of this number, it is estimated that 230,000 were entrants to the Nation's labor force and comprised less than four-tenths of 1 percent of the total civilian work force.

The DP program represented a unique experiment in American immigration. For the first time in its history, the United States Government formally established an agency to undertake the resettlement of other nationals in this country. Existing barriers to immigration, rigidly maintained for several decades, were temporarily set aside by a system of mortgaging future quotas within existing immigration law, and men and women of different religions and national backgrounds were permitted to enter this country.

This novel program was significant for several reasons: First, it was an expression of United States foreign policy derived from the belief that a solution to the international refugee problem is a part of our national aim. Secondly, it also had meaning as a reflection of the humanitarian desire of the American people to help the homeless and destitute. Finally, as a byproduct, it resulted in economic gain for this country in the form of skilled and semiskilled workers.

The present article provides some information on (1) characteristics of these new workers and members of their families; (2) character of their European work experience; (3) the various kinds of jobs they were to perform; (4) original place of settlement on arrival; (5) adjustments in residences

and jobs after settlement; (6) reasons for migration and occupational changes; (7) nature of present jobs; and (8) progress achieved in adjusting to life in the American community.

General Characteristics of Immigrants

The group who came to this country under the DP program had abundant human resources. It had a high proportion of people in the productive years of life, with more than half between the ages of 20 and 50 years, and an average age of 29 years as compared with an average of 30 years for the United States population. More males than females entered the country, with 119 males for each 100 females as compared with 98 males for each 100 females in the United States population. The average educational attainment of about 8 years for the adult immigrant group (25 years of age and over) compared favorably with an average of slightly over 9 years for the United States population in the same age group. For the most part, immigrants were part of a family group, with approximately three out of every four comprising members of a family.

These newcomers to our country included a number who were farmers, skilled, semiskilled, and professional and technical workers and were, for the most part, middle-class working people. A study of the group who submitted reports to the Displaced Persons Commission in December 1951, as required by law, indicated that European skills of those formerly employed in this group, most of whom entered the country under the amended DP Act, included: farmers and farm laborers, 24 percent; skilled workers, 18 percent; semiskilled workers, 16 percent; professional and technical workers, 16 percent; clerical and kindred workers, 9 percent; laborers, 5 percent; household workers, 4 percent; service workers, 4 percent; managers, officials, and proprietors, 4 percent; and sales workers, less than one-half of 1 percent.

The assured or sponsored employment of family heads and single adults who entered the country varied by occupation. However, the percentages of these workers who were brought over to take jobs in the professions, and in clerical,

*Analytical statistician, Farm Labor Analysis Branch, Division of Reports and Analysis, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor; formerly Director of Research and Statistics Division, U. S. Displaced Persons Commission.

sales, and managerial occupations were much smaller than the proportions with such background experience.

By the end of June 1952, a total of 194,967 heads of families and single adults had entered the United States; each of these was required under the DP Act to have a job in this country before immigration. Of this group, 191,761 were employed—with over a fourth sponsored for jobs in farming. The remaining 3,206 were not members of the labor force, but were, for the most part, students. The occupations assigned to family heads were distributed as follows:

	Percent of employed
Operatives and kindred workers.....	16.8
Private household workers.....	15.1
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	14.7
Farmers and farm managers.....	13.1
Farm laborers and foremen.....	12.7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	11.7
Service workers, except private household.....	7.6
Clerical and kindred workers.....	4.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	3.0
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	..6
Sales workers.....	..6
Total.....	100.0

A number of heads of families were sponsored for highly skilled jobs. For example, included among the professional and technical workers were 51 architects, 166 chemists, 86 dentists, 54 designers, 12 chemical engineers, 29 civil engineers, 58 electrical engineers, 71 mechanical engineers, 90 pharmacists, 680 physicians and surgeons, 64 veterinarians, 727 professional nurses, and 338 draftsmen.

The craftsmen (skilled workers) class included 182 blacksmiths, 1,479 bakers, 713 brickmasons, stonemasons, and tilers, 28 cabinet makers, 3,136 carpenters, 264 compositors and typesetters, 1,032 electricians, 9 engravers, 547 machinists, 21 airplane mechanics, 976 automobile mechanics, 128 railroad mechanics, 3,712 mechanics (not elsewhere classified), and 49 tool and die makers. Among the operatives (semiskilled workers) were 177 welders and flame cutters.

Areas of Original Settlement

First residences were established in every State and in the Territories and possessions.

Distribution closely followed that of the foreign-born United States population from central, southern, and eastern Europe. In both cases, more than four-fifths resided in the Northeast and North Central regions of the country. However, in no one State did immigrants under the DP program comprise as much as 1 percent of the population.

Nearly 78 percent of the immigrants (306,908) had first residences in the following 10 States: New York, 31 percent; Illinois, 11 percent; Pennsylvania, 7 percent; New Jersey, 6 percent; Ohio, 5 percent; Michigan, 5 percent; California, 4 percent; and Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Wisconsin, 3 percent each.

The majority of original resettlements were in urban areas, with cities of 100,000 population and over receiving a substantial proportion of the total number. Eighty-two percent established first residences in urban areas, with 58 percent in cities of 100,000 population and over. Less than a fifth—18 percent—had first residences in rural areas. The 10 largest cities received 43 percent of the total number—New York City leading with 24 percent and Chicago, second with 8 percent.

Residence and Job Adjustments

Adjustments by a number of immigrants in the early stages of the resettlement process were made primarily to improve living standards. In a program such as the one covering displaced persons, this was to be expected.

Movements from one area to another and change of jobs in response to better "economic opportunity" are characteristic of American life. Americans have moved from one part of the country to another in quest of higher standards of living since colonial times. Newcomers under the DP program adapted themselves to this characteristic American pattern.

The newcomers moved in greatest number from the South and sought opportunities in other sections of the country, especially the East North Central States, according to studies based on the semiannual reports submitted to the Displaced Persons Commission by 148,449 displaced persons. By December 1950, more than two-fifths of those originally sponsored for residence in the South were living in other regions of the country, while the East North Central States had an increase of

25 percent over original settlement. The reports of 134,812 displaced persons in December 1951 indicated similar movements, with a greater proportion going to the West and a greater proportion migrating from the Middle Atlantic States.

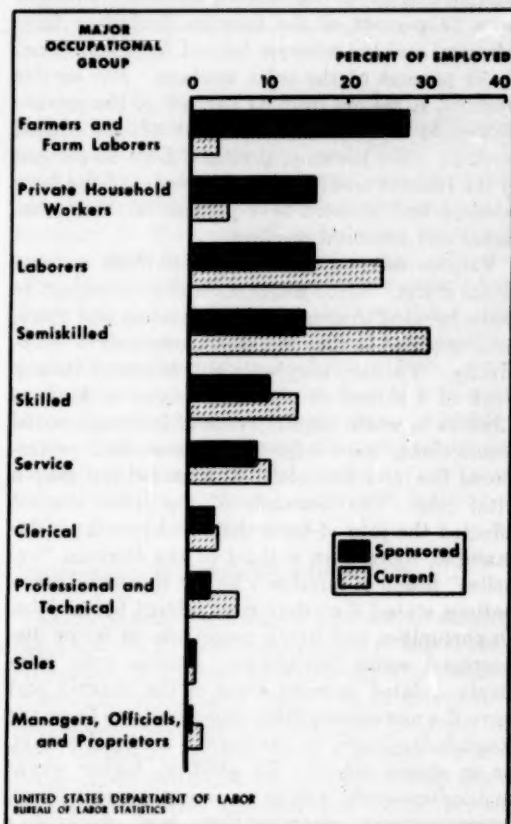
Displaced persons who reported to the Commission in December 1950 migrated from 33 States of which 27 had per capita income payments in 1950 below the national average. Migration was made into 15 States—14 having per capita income payments above the national average. Similarly, the group reporting in December 1951 moved from 32 States—of which 27 had per capita income payments in 1951 below the national average—into 17 States (including the District of Columbia) of which 15 had per capita income payments above the national average.

The number who lived in urban areas increased as immigrants left their original places of residence in rural areas. Semiannual reports submitted by displaced persons to the DP Commission indicated that 9 of every 10 who reported in December 1950 resided in urban areas. More than 6 of every 10 (65 percent) lived in cities of 100,000 population and over—an increase of 17 percent over the number originally residing in cities of that size. A similar pattern was indicated by the December 1951 reports, with 93 percent residing in urban areas and 68 percent in cities of 100,000 population and over. The 1950 Census figures showed 64 percent of the United States population in urban areas and 30 percent in cities of 100,000 population and over.

The residential mobility of immigrants under the DP program was related to changes in occupations made in the adjustment process. A number of heads of families and single adults left their farming employment and their employment as household workers. However, changes in occupations existed among all the major groups and were not confined solely to farmers and household workers. Many of those who left their original employment secured jobs as semiskilled workers, skilled workers, and laborers.

The proportion of family heads reporting current occupations in the same major occupational group as assured or sponsored employment ranged from 42 percent in the case of professional and technical workers to less than one-half of 1 percent for farmers and farm managers. For other major occupational groups, the proportions were as follows:

Sponsored and Current Occupations of Employed Family Heads and Single Adults among Displaced Persons, December 1951



operatives, 35 percent; craftsmen, 30 percent; laborers, 29 percent; service workers, 16 percent; private household workers, 16 percent; clerical workers, 14 percent; farm laborers and foremen, 7 percent; managers, officials, and proprietors, 7 percent; and sales workers, 5 percent.

In the accompanying chart, assured occupations are compared with current occupations of employed DP heads of families reporting to the Commission in December 1951.

Of the family heads who left the labor force, the proportion ranged from about 34 percent of the private household workers to 9 percent of the laborers.

For family heads who became craftsmen (skilled workers), the proportion ranged from 18 percent

of those assured employment as sales workers to 2 percent of household workers. For those who became operatives (semiskilled workers), it ranged from 28 percent of the farmers (including farm laborers) and the laborers (except farm and mine) to 10 percent of the sales workers. For service workers, it ranged from 11 percent of the private household workers to 6 percent of the skilled workers. For laborers, it ranged from 29 percent of the farmers and farm managers and of the farm laborers and foremen to 7 percent of the professional and technical workers.

Various reasons were given for these occupational shifts. Some immigrants did not expect to make farming their permanent vocation and therefore remained in their sponsored occupation temporarily. Further, they were able to secure factory work of a skilled or semiskilled type or work as laborers in which requirements of language, social connections, knowledge of business and professional life, and financial resources did not play a vital role. The demands of the labor market affected the jobs of some displaced persons. For example, more than a third of the German "expellee" heads of families who left sponsored occupations stated that they were offered better jobs. Opportunities and living conditions on farms discouraged some immigrants. Farms were relatively isolated in some areas of the country and gave the newcomers little opportunity to learn the English language, to participate in social events, or to attend school. In addition, higher wages and inducements such as vacations, pension plans, unemployment compensation, and workmen's compensation contributed to city migration.

Other reasons for resettlement changes by displaced persons were (1) misconceptions as to responsibilities to sponsors and lack of proper sponsor orientation as to expectations of immigrants; (2) changes in sponsors' plans because of the delay in the arrival of immigrants and other reasons; (3) difficulties created by personality problems; (4) sponsor exploitation through substandard living accommodations and low wages; and (5) inducement by relatives and outsiders for immigrants to make changes by securing better jobs for them or indicating that they could do better elsewhere.

Differences of language, background, work pat-

terns, religion, and personal experience existed between sponsors and immigrants and presented obstacles which had to be overcome in the resettlement process. In a program in which Americans sponsored and took some 394,000 persons into their homes, business establishments, farms, and communities, the number of readjustments was small. On the whole, resettlements proved highly satisfactory—a tribute to both Americans and newcomers.

Social and Economic Contributions

Substantial progress in becoming a part of the American community was shown by immigrants under the DP program. Entry into the labor force was in greater proportion to their number than was that of the United States population. This high labor-force participation can be attributed to the high proportion of males and single adults of labor-force age; the large proportion of people in their productive years; the adequate educational level and skills in the group; the addition of wives and children of working age to the labor force, once the immigrant family became established; and the demand for the services of these immigrant workers as a result of the high level of economic activity in this country.

Of the group of displaced persons, 14 years and over, who reported to the Commission in December 1951, approximately 74 percent were in the labor force as compared with 57 percent of the civilian noninstitutional population in the labor force.

Marked ability was shown by the immigrants in making a living for themselves. Employment levels of this group of newcomers were very high. Of the group of displaced persons who reported they were in the labor force in December 1951, about 95 percent were employed.

Other indications of progress in adjusting to American life include (1) efforts to learn the English language and to take advantage of educational opportunities; (2) service in the Armed Forces; and (3) application for citizenship—nearly 30 percent of the German expellees (18 years and over), surveyed by the Commission, had taken out first papers, and the percentage increased with the period of time in the country.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Shift Operations in the Metalworking Industries, 1951

EXTRA-SHIFT OPERATIONS in metalworking industries employed proportionately fewer production workers in January 1952 than a year earlier despite a 3-percent increase in employment, according to a recent Bureau of Labor Statistics survey. The study of selected metalworking industries¹ showed that 75.9 percent of the factory workers were employed in early 1952 on the first or "daylight" shift, 20.3 percent on the second shift, and only 3.8 percent on the third shift; the percentage of workers in 1951 was 74.9, 20.9, and 4.2, respectively. This slight decrease in extra-shift operations was attributed in part to a decline in employment in those metalworking plants producing civilian-type goods either because of a drop in consumer demand or metal shortages.

For several reasons, extra-shift operations in the civilian-type industries felt the impact of lay-offs more than first-shift employment. Because extra shifts create problems of work scheduling, recruitment, assignment and rotation of workers, management usually tends to reduce the amount of such work during a period of declining employment. Further, extra shifts place a greater supervisory load on a plant and increase its maintenance problems. On the other hand, although large-scale employment gains were reported in those metalworking industries producing defense goods, all the additional workers did not have to be put on extra shifts. Instead, the expanding defense industries hired many of their employees for new or reopened plants and placed them on first-shift or "daylight" work.

As part of the defense program, industrial facilities are being expanded to provide more military goods and defense-related products. This expansion has been influenced by the possibility of full mobilization rather than current defense

program requirements alone. As new metalworking plants begin operation and World War II plants, which have been kept on a stand-by basis, are reactivated, they tend to restrict the possible increases in the ratio of extra-shift operations because first shifts are staffed before extensive second- and third-shift operations are undertaken. Thus, the pressure for extra-shift work has been far less than during World War II when every available facility had to be fully utilized. Similarly, there has been little over-all need to increase the workweek to get extra production. According to the study, a large amount of unused productive capacity that can be utilized, should the need arise, is available by increasing extra-shift activity or by lengthening the workweek.

Curtailments in Nondefense Industries

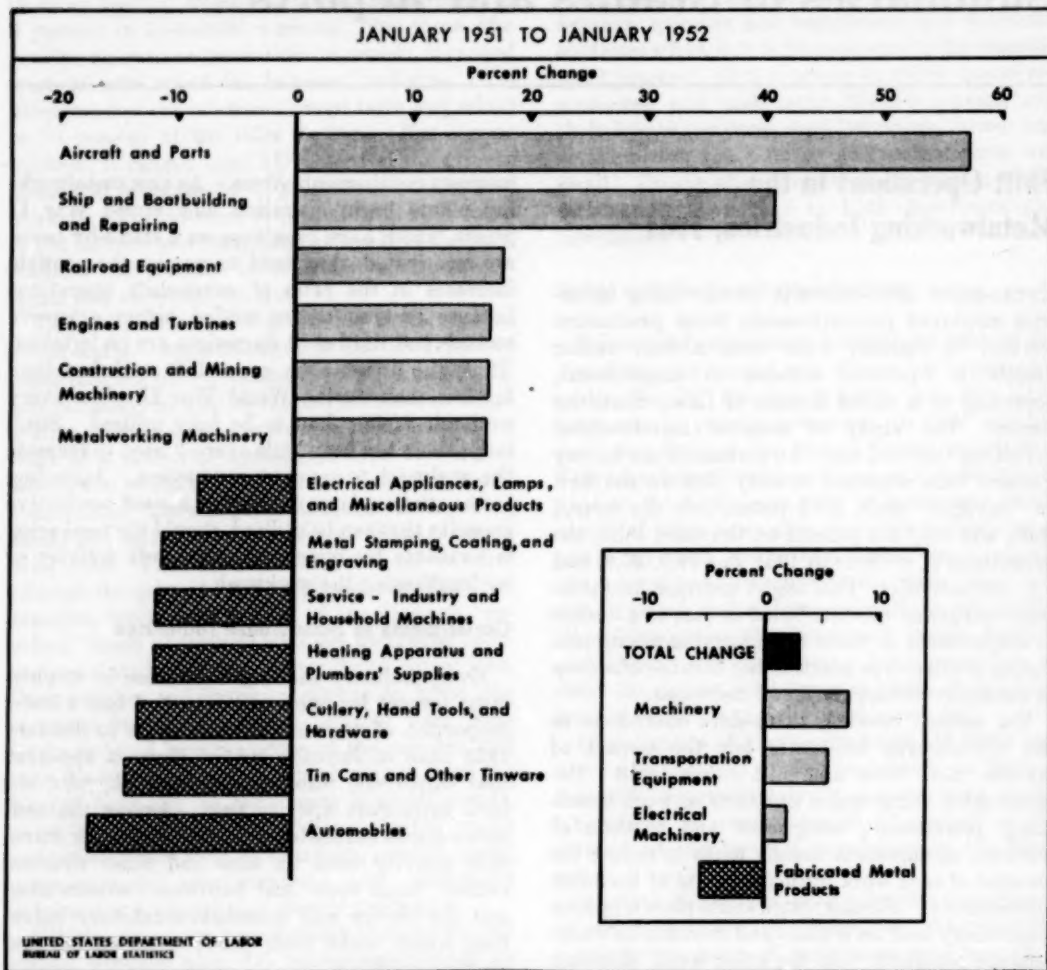
Every industry showing a decrease in employment (except for one small industry) had a lower proportion of workers on extra shifts in January 1952 than in January 1951. Thus, it appeared that employers, who reduced their payrolls, cut back extra-shift activity first. Among the consumer-goods industries which reduced their extra-shift activity were tin cans and other tinware; cutlery, hand tools and hardware; automobiles; and the service and household-machinery industries which make such products as sewing and washing machines.

The automobile industry suffered especially large reductions in employment—about 130,000 workers over the year. As a result, the proportion of auto workers on the second shift fell from 27.8 percent in January 1951 to 24.6 percent in January 1952 and the proportion on the third shift fell from 5.4 to 3.8 percent. Despite this reduction, however, the automobile industry still

¹ The survey is based on reports from establishments employing two thirds of the estimated total production-worker employment in metalworking industries.

For discussion of Shift Operations and Differentials in Union Contracts, 1952, see Monthly Labor Review, November 1952 (p. 498).

Chart 1. Percent Change in Employment in Selected Metalworking Industries



had a larger percentage of its workers on extra shifts than many of the other metalworking industries.

Extra-Shift Expansion in Defense Industries

The expansions in extra-shift operations occurred primarily among industries either directly producing military products or items which are closely related to the defense program. The aircraft and parts industry increased its proportion of workers on the second shift from 25.9 percent in January

1951 to 30.4 percent in January 1952 and at the same time boosted its third-shift employment from 4.6 to 6.4 percent. Other defense-related industries increasing the percentage of workers on extra shifts were the engines and turbines industry; the ship and boatbuilding and repairing industry; and the metalworking-machinery industry which includes the vital machine-tool plants. In each of these industries, there was a substantial employment increase partly effected by the placement of additional workers on second and third shifts.

The expanding defense industries hired many of their new employees for new or reopened plants and consequently put a large proportion of them on the first shift. This was particularly true of the aircraft and parts industry, which had the largest employment gain of any metalworking industry (chart 1). If all additional employees in this industry had gone into plants which had been operating in January 1951, most of them would have had to work the second or third shift. The industry constructed new facilities, however, and reopened stand-by World War II plants. Consequently, more than half the additional employees worked the first shift. The ratio of employment on second and third shifts did increase, but far less than would have been necessary had the industry been confined to using facilities existing in January 1951.

Variation in Shift-Operations Practices

Metalworking industries in January 1952 varied considerably in the extent of extra-shift operations as indicated in chart 2. Some of these differences were partially accounted for by the relative impact of the defense program on particular industries, but to a considerable extent reflected the nature of their operations.

Among the industries with relatively high percentages of extra-shift employment were the aircraft and parts; electrical equipment for vehicles; engines and turbines; and tin cans and other tinware. The automobile industry also had a relatively high proportion in January 1952 even though the percentage of extra-shift workers fell substantially from the January 1951 level. In the aircraft and parts and the engines and turbines industries, the relatively large proportion of workers on second and third shift mainly reflected the impact of the defense program. However, as a result of large-scale operations in World War II, the aircraft and parts industry was organized to operate on a two- or three-shift basis. The tin can and the automobile industries customarily have relatively high extra-shift operations because they are highly mechanized and make extensive use of costly production facilities. Efficient operating practices require that these facilities be used as intensively as possible.

Industries which had relatively low utilization of extra-shift employment—less than one worker

in five on second and third shifts—included office and store machines and devices; special industry machinery; cutlery, hand tools, and hardware; heating apparatus and plumbers' supplies; fabricated structural-metal products; communication equipment; ship and boatbuilding and repairing; and other transportation equipment. Since the inception of the defense program, the metalworking-machinery industry which customarily operates on a one-shift basis increased its extra-shift operation slightly so that it approximated the average for all-metalworking industries in January 1952.

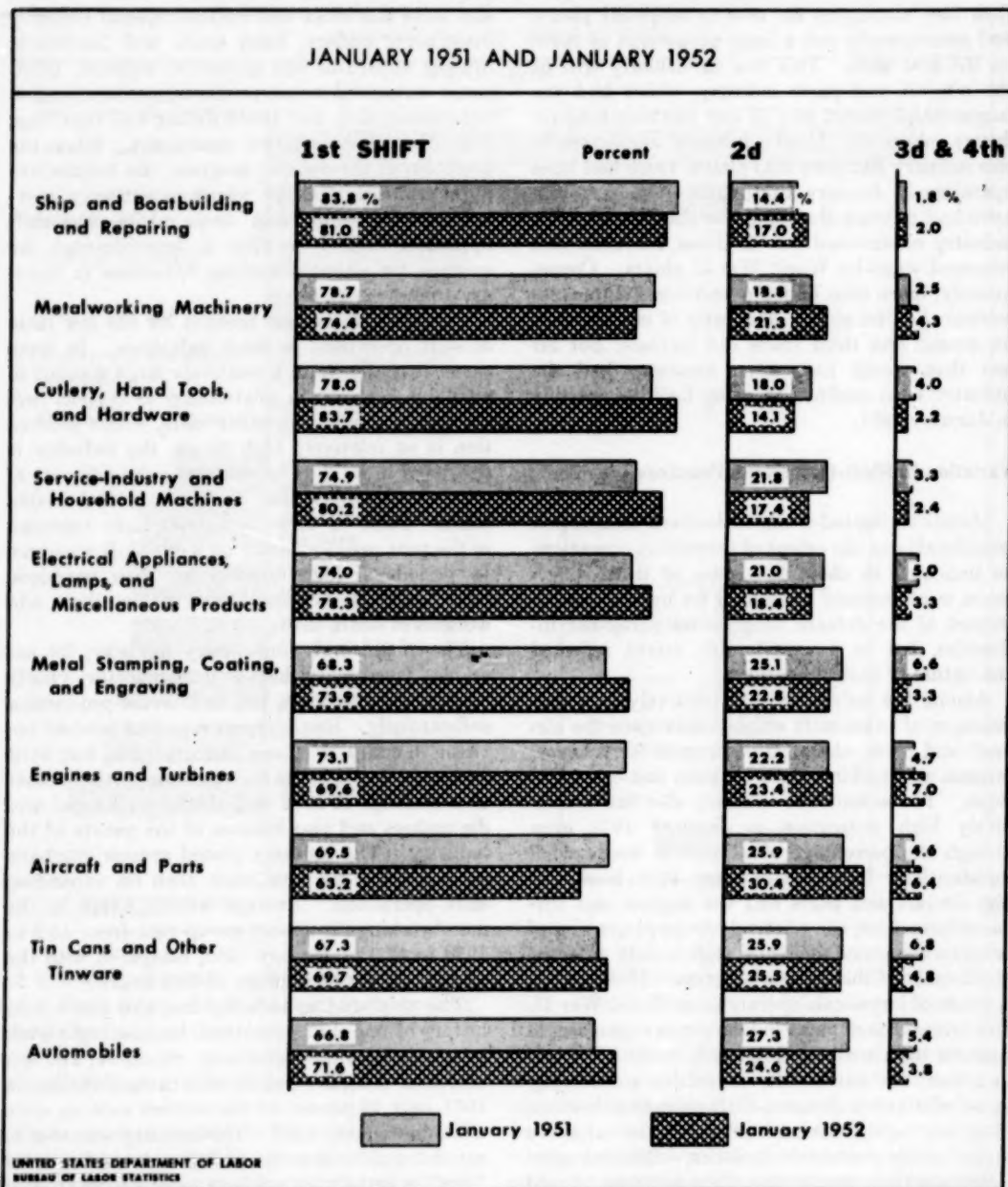
A variety of reasons account for the low ratio of shift operations in these industries. In some cases, it results from a relatively large amount of available capacity in relationship to current production demands. In other cases, where production is at relatively high levels, the industry is restricted in its shift operations by the difficulty of obtaining enough skilled workers to staff the extra shifts. Most of these industries have operated in the past predominantly on a one-shift schedule. In periods of high demand for their products, they tend to increase hours rather than add workers on extra shifts.

The metalworking-machinery industry, for example, faced with heavy demands for vitally needed machine tools, had to increase production substantially. Employment rose 16.3 percent between January 1951 and January 1952, but little change occurred in the shift pattern partly because of a shortage of such skilled workers as tool and die makers and also because of the nature of the industry. The industry placed greater emphasis on increasing the workweek than on expanding shift operations. Average weekly hours in the metalworking-machinery group rose from 43.2 in 1950 to 47.3 in January 1952, compared with the all-manufacturing average of 40.8 hours.

The shipbuilding industry has also had a long history of one-shift operations because night work is considered more hazardous, expensive, and less efficient. Despite a sharp rise in employment in 1951, only 19 percent of the workers were on extra shifts in January 1952. The industry was able to expand production by hiring new workers for "day" or first-shift work because of a large amount of production capacity carried over from World War II and held ready on a stand-by basis.

The low utilization of second- and third-shift

Chart 2. Shift Operation Patterns in Selected Metalworking Industries



employment would seem to indicate a large amount of unused capacity. Experience has shown that industries which make relatively high use of extra shifts ordinarily may have as many as one in three of their workers on the extra shifts. At the peak of World War II, some industries had as many workers on all extra shifts combined as they did on the first shift. Further use of extra-shift operations was held down by the difficulty of evening out the production facilities to avoid bottlenecks in the use of specialized machinery, by the more efficient operation of many activities on the first shift only, and by manpower shortages.

Scheduled Workweek

Another measure of plant utilization is the length of the workweek. During World War II, the scheduled 48-hour week predominated in most metalworking industries. In 1951, however, the 40-hour workweek was in effect in most industries and only about one in four employees worked Saturdays. This indicates further expansion possibilities simply by lengthening the workweek in situations where manpower is unavailable for extra-shift operations.

More than 60 percent of the factory workers in metalworking plants in mid-1951 were employed in establishments operating Monday through Saturday. Of these, 43.5 percent were scheduled for Saturday work. This represented about 27 percent of total reported employment. But in a number of industries this ratio was substantially higher. Some industries, such as general industrial machinery, communication equipment, and miscellaneous machinery parts (ball and roller bearings, fabricated pipes and fittings, etc.), which place relatively few of their production workers on extra shifts, scheduled more than 40 percent on Saturday work. Certain of the defense industries, such as metalworking machinery and aircraft and parts, which scheduled about one in four workers on extra shifts, reported 52.7 and 46.0 percent, respectively, of its production workers employed on Saturday.

About two-thirds of the total workers covered in the metalworking survey were employed in

plants having a scheduled workweek of 40 hours for most production workers in October 1951. In the agricultural machinery and tractors industry, more than 90 percent of the production workers were employed in plants scheduling most of their workers on a 40-hour week. Similarly, 80 percent or more of the factory workers reported in the automobile, service, and household machinery industries were working in establishments which for the most part scheduled a 40-hour workweek. Less than 5 percent were scheduled to work less than 40 hours, whereas more than 30 percent were on a workweek of more than 40 hours. Almost 20 percent were employed in establishments with a scheduled workweek of 48 hours for most of their production workers.

Multishift operations were most extensive in plants where the basic scheduled workweek for production workers was less than 40 hours. In those plants in the transportation equipment and electrical machinery industries which scheduled a workweek of less than 40 hours for most production workers, about one worker was on an extra shift for each worker on the first shift. In the fabricated metal products and machinery industries which had a similar workweek schedule, this ratio went down to about one on extra shifts for each two workers on the first shift.

The survey also showed that in plants where the workweek for most production workers was 40 hours, about one worker in four was placed on extra-shift work. In general, the ratio of second- and third-shift employment to first-shift work dropped as the scheduled workweek rose, so that in most cases only one worker in five was employed on extra shifts. There was one marked exception to this tendency. Plants which operated on a 48-hour workweek for most production workers usually had a higher percentage of workers on extra shifts than plants with a scheduled 40-hour week. This probably indicates that plants which are under enough production pressure to work a 48-hour week must also utilize a relatively large number of workers on extra shifts to meet production schedules.

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Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

Wage Differences Among 40 Labor Markets

PAY LEVELS for office workers and for workers employed in maintenance, custodial, and warehousing and shipping jobs were highest in Detroit and the San Francisco Bay Area among 40 major labor markets surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in late 1951 and early 1952. Average pay levels in some other large northern and Pacific Coast cities were generally only a few percentage points below those in these two areas. Based on average earnings for comparable jobs,

pay levels in the highest-wage city exceeded those in the lowest-wage city by a third for office workers and maintenance craftsmen, by three-fourths for warehousing and shipping jobs, and by nine-tenths for custodial workers. The greater intercity wage spread for the custodial jobs reflects primarily the comparatively low pay levels prevailing for such work in the South.

Regionally, Middle Atlantic cities as a group held a pay position above New England and southern cities but below the Middle West and Far West. Differences in pay levels among cities within each region were sufficiently great, however, to introduce overlapping of regional ranges when all cities were arrayed according to average

TABLE 1.—Relative pay levels for office workers in 40 major labor markets, 1951-52¹

(New York City=100)

Relative	Rank	New England	Middle Atlantic	South	Middle West	Far West
100	1				Detroit	San Francisco-Oakland.
105	2				Chicago	Los Angeles.
104	3					
100	4		New York		Cleveland	Seattle.
99	5				Indianapolis	
	6				Milwaukee	
96	8		Albany-Schenectady-Troy	Houston		
95	13		Newark-Jersey City			
94	14		Pittsburgh			
93	16	Hartford	Buffalo			
			Rochester			
92	18		Trenton	Atlanta	Columbus	
91	23				Cincinnati	
90	24			Norfolk-Portsmouth	Louisville	
			Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton		St. Louis	
89	27	Boston	Philadelphia	Birmingham	Kansas City	Phoenix.
88	31				Minneapolis-St. Paul	Denver.
87	32	Worcester		Richmond		
86	34			Memphis		
85	35			Oklahoma City		
84	38	Providence		Jacksonville		Salt Lake City.
79	40		Scranton	New Orleans		

¹ The relatives presented in the first column relate the average standard weekly salaries in 24 office jobs in each city to the corresponding averages for New York City. For each city, the all-industry average for each job was multiplied by the total employment in the job in all cities combined to arrive at the aggregate used in the comparison. This procedure assumed a constant employment relationship between jobs in all cities. The all-industry aver-

age for each job was computed by dividing the sum of the hourly earnings by the number of workers in the job in the area. Inter-area differences in the average for a job are thus affected by inter-area differences in the contribution of each industry to the employment and earnings estimates for that job.

pay level for a particular job group. For example, Houston and Atlanta office worker salaries equalled or exceeded salary levels in 5 of 11 cities in the Middle West and in 4 of 10 cities in the Middle Atlantic region.

Occupations common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries were studied on a community-wide basis.¹ Twenty-eight States were represented in the list, permitting examination of inter-regional and intra-regional variations in pay levels as well as the relationship between area pay levels and such

factors as size of community and degree of unionization. The combined population of the 40 areas exceeded 52 million and more than 10 million workers were employed in the industries and establishment-size groups studied.

Intercity wage relationships were expressed as percentages of pay levels in New York City, which was studied in January 1952. For 28 of

¹ In addition to manufacturing, these studies covered: transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and selected service industries. Results of these surveys were published in occupational wage-survey bulletins for each of the 40 areas. For list of bulletins, see p. II of this issue.

the areas, the period studied differed from the survey month for New York by 2 months or less.² Measures of intercity differences in pay levels presented here are therefore subject to some understatement or overstatement depending primarily upon the time difference among the survey dates for the areas being compared. Resurveys could result in some changes in the relative position of some of the areas. Data for Birmingham and Pittsburgh, for example, do not reflect the most recent wage increase executed in the steel industry.

The city relatives are based on averages, in each area, for 24 office jobs and for 17 manual-type jobs commonly found in the broad industry divisions represented. Intercity wage relationships differ somewhat by type of occupation, and the selection of occupations other than those used in these comparisons presumably could yield somewhat different results.

Minor differences in city relatives and rank position should thus be viewed in light of the above limitations, and also in light of the differences in industrial composition of the labor force

TABLE 2.—Relative pay levels for plant workers in indirect jobs in 40 major labor markets, 1951-52¹

[New York City=100]

Relative	Rank	New England	Middle Atlantic	South	Middle West	Far West
113	1					San Francisco-Oakland.
111	2				Detroit.	Seattle.
106	3				Chicago.	Los Angeles.
105	4				Milwaukee.	
103	6		Newark-Jersey City		Cleveland	
101	7		Pittsburgh		(Minneapolis-St. Paul)	
100	9		New York City		(St. Louis)	
99	10		Buffalo		Kansas City	
96	12				(Cincinnati)	
95	14		Trenton		(Indianapolis)	
94	15				(Columbus)	
93	16		Albany-Schenectady-Troy		(Louisville)	
92	20	Boston	Rochester			
91	22		Philadelphia			
89	24	Hartford	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton			
		Worcester				
88	27					(Phoenix)
86	29					(Salt Lake City)
85	30	Providence				Denver.
84	31		Scranton			
83	32			Houston		
78	33			Birmingham		
76	34			Richmond		
				Norfolk-Portsmouth		
75	35			Oklahoma City		
				Atlanta		
72	38			Memphis		
70	39			Jacksonville		
69	40			New Orleans		

¹ The relatives presented in the first column relate the average hourly earnings in seven maintenance jobs, four custodial jobs, and six warehousing and shipping jobs in each city to the corresponding averages for New York

City. Relatives were based on straight-time earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and night work. See footnote to table 1 for method of computation of the average.

among areas as explained later. However, information on area-wage differentials, used with care, does provide an essential tool to individuals and organizations in the administration of wage and salary structures, in wage negotiations, and in the selection of locations for new establishments.

Relative Levels Among Labor Markets

Office-worker salaries in New York City were exceeded, among the areas studied, only in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, and the San Francisco-Oakland area. Five percentage points or less below New York in the scale were cities as widely separated geographically as Seattle, Cleveland, Houston, and Pittsburgh. A majority of the 40 areas were clustered at the 90-99 percent

² The other 12 areas were studied as follows: September 1951, Seattle; October 1951, Cleveland, Hartford, Oklahoma City, Philadelphia, and Richmond; April 1952, Birmingham, Boston, and Columbus; and May 1952, Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Jacksonville, and Louisville.

(of New York) level. Providence, New Orleans, and Scranton were the only areas in which office-worker salaries were less than 85 percent of the New York average (table 1).

TABLE 3.—Relative pay levels for plant workers in selected work categories in 40 major labor markets, 1951-52

[New York City=100]

Labor market	Maintenance (7 jobs)	Custodial (4 jobs)	Warehousing and shipping (6 jobs)
New England:			
Boston.....	93	94	91
Hartford.....	90	93	89
Providence.....	85	91	82
Worcester.....	89	95	86
Middle Atlantic:			
Albany-Schenectady-Troy.....	96	95	91
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton.....	92	91	87
Buffalo.....	100	101	98
Newark-Jersey City.....	103	105	101
New York.....	100	100	100
Philadelphia.....	96	91	91
Pittsburgh.....	100	100	102
Rochester.....	94	95	92
Scranton.....	88	80	84
Trenton.....	95	97	94
South:			
Atlanta.....	88	74	69
Birmingham.....	90	70	77
Houston.....	101	74	78
Jacksonville.....	91	63	64
Memphis.....	85	68	67
New Orleans.....	80	60	68
Norfolk-Portsmouth.....	89	73	68
Oklahoma City.....	80	72	78
Richmond.....	90	73	71
Middle West:			
Chicago.....	107	106	103
Cincinnati.....	95	90	93
Cleveland.....	100	98	100
Columbus.....	94	90	91
Detroit.....	111	113	111
Indianapolis.....	97	94	89
Kansas City.....	99	91	93
Louisville.....	101	87	88
Milwaukee.....	102	102	100
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	99	97	93
St. Louis.....	101	94	95
Far West:			
Denver.....	92	86	84
Los Angeles.....	106	103	105
Phoenix.....	97	85	86
Salt Lake City.....	92	88	87
San Francisco-Oakland.....	111	114	113
Seattle.....	104	108	106

¹ See footnote to table 1 for method of computation of the average.

Intercity wage relationships for plant job groups were generally similar to those for office workers in regions other than the South. For all plant jobs combined (table 2) and for the custodial, and warehousing and shipping job groups (table 3), the southern cities were grouped at the bottom of the city rankings. In the case of skilled maintenance trades, Houston workers' pay was well above average, and pay levels in Jacksonville, Richmond, and Birmingham also compared favor-

ably with prevailing levels in the New England cities, and Scranton, Denver, and Salt Lake City. As suggested by these comparisons, skill differentials (measured on either a percentage or cents-per-hour basis) tend to be greater in the South than in other regions.

The industrial composition of the areas studied varied substantially. Thus, the explanation for some of the intercity wage differences may be found in dissimilar industrial distributions of the labor force. Manufacturing industries employed more than half of the workers in each of the New England and Middle Atlantic areas (except New York City) and in the Middle West areas studied. Nonmanufacturing industries dominated employment in all southern areas except Birmingham and all western areas except Los Angeles. Average earnings for comparable occupations were usually higher in manufacturing than in nonmanufacturing; the earnings advantage held by workers in manufacturing was more consistent among office jobs than among the indirect plant jobs studied. However, Detroit and Chicago, centers of the relatively high-wage automotive and metalworking industries, respectively, ranked between New York and San Francisco where trade, finance, and service industries were comparatively more important. Earnings of office and maintenance workers in the southern cities compared favorably with New England pay levels, despite the lower degree of industrialization.

Occupational earnings of plant workers tended to be highest in the largest cities, particularly those in which a large proportion of the plant workers were employed in establishments operating under terms of union agreements. Of the top 10 areas in the ranking (table 2), 7 were among the 10 largest in population and 7 were among the first 10 areas in a ranking by degree of unionization.³ Of the last 10 areas (9 in the South) in the earnings scale, only 5 ranked among the 10 smallest areas studied, but 8 were among the lowest 10 in terms of collective-bargaining contract coverage. Office-worker salary levels seemed

³ In 17 of the 40 areas, 75 percent or more of the plant workers were in establishments with agreements covering such workers; in 7 areas, less than 50 percent were covered.

to be more often related to population size than to degree of contract coverage. Union-contract coverage of office workers ranged from less than 10 percent in 12 areas to 20 percent or more in only 8 areas.

Available data indicate that wage levels tended to be lower in smaller cities than in nearby large urban centers. Data collected by the Bureau in cities of 50,000 to 200,000 population during the last year⁴ indicate that pay levels for comparable jobs were substantially lower in the Augusta (Ga.)-Aiken (S. C.) area than in Atlanta; in the Green Bay and Manitowoc-Sheboygan areas of Wisconsin than in Milwaukee; and in Pueblo, Colo., as compared with Denver. However, as among the 40 larger labor markets dealt with in greater detail, a number of exceptions were noted in which pay levels in smaller cities exceeded those in larger cities in the same State or region.

—TOIVO P. KANNINEN

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

State Unemployment Insurance Laws, September 1, 1952

SIGNIFICANT PROVISIONS of State unemployment insurance laws, under the Federal-State system, are summarized for the individual States and Territories, as of September 1, 1952, in the accompanying table.¹ Information is furnished as to the requisite size of firm for coverage, the wage or employment qualifications of the unemployed worker for benefit, the waiting period, and the computation, amount, and duration of benefit. In general, the State laws cover employment in most types of business and industry except employment in the railroad industry, which is covered by a separate Federal law.

⁴ Due to the limited amount of occupational earnings available from the studies in these smaller areas, which were conducted at the request of the Wage Stabilization Board, comparisons were made in individual jobs rather than the comparable job groups upon which the tables are based.

¹ The table was prepared in the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security by the Division of Legislation and Reference.

Because of the impossibility of giving qualifications and alternatives in brief summary form, the Bureau of Employment Security recommends that the State law and the State employment security agency be consulted for authoritative information. The compilation here reproduced is designed only for ready reference and comparative purposes.

Significant provisions of State unemployment laws, September 1, 1952

State	Size of firm (minimum number of employees and/or size of payroll in a calendar year)	Qualifying wages or employment in base period (number times weekly benefit amount unless otherwise indicated)	Initial waiting period (weeks)		Computation of weekly benefit (minimum of high-quarter wages unless otherwise indicated)	Weekly benefit amount for 1—			Duration (of benefits) in 52-week period		Weeks of benefits for total unemployment
			Total unemployment	Partial unemployment		Minimum	Maximum	Partial unemployment (weekly benefit less specified earnings allowance)	Computation (fraction of total base-period wage credits unless otherwise indicated)	Minimum	Maximum
Alabama	5 in 20 weeks	35 and \$112.01 in 1 quarter	1	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	\$6.00	\$22.00	\$2.	$\frac{1}{4}$	11+	20
Alaska	1 at any time	\$100	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$, plus 20 percent wba for each dependent up to 3	8.00-10.00	30.00-48.00	\$5.	$\frac{1}{4}$	8	25
Arizona	3 in 20 weeks	30 and wages in 2 quarters	1	1	$\frac{1}{4}$, plus \$2 for each dependent up to \$6.	5.00-7.00	20.00-25.00	\$5.	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	20
Arkansas	1 in 10 days	30 times wba or 14 times high-quarter wages whichever is less, but not less than \$30.	1	1	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	7.00-10.00	22.00-25.00	\$3.	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	16
California	1 at any time and over \$100 in any quarter	30 times wba or 14 times high-quarter wages whichever is less, but not less than \$30.	1	1	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	7.00-11.00	22.00-25.00	\$3.	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	20
Colorado	5 in 20 weeks	30	2	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	7.00-8.00	22.75-28.50	\$3.	$\frac{1}{4}$	10-26	20-26
Connecticut	4 in 13 weeks	\$240 and wages in 2 quarters	1	1	$\frac{1}{4}$, plus \$3 for each dependent up to $\frac{1}{4}$ wba	8.00-11.00	25.00-36.00	\$3.	$\frac{1}{4}$	8+	26
Delaware	1 in 20 weeks	30	1	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	7.00	23.00	\$2.	$\frac{1}{4}$	11	26

See footnotes at end of table.

Significant provisions of State unemployment laws, September 1, 1952—Continued

State	Size of firm (minimum number of employees and/or size of payroll in a calendar year)	Qualifying wages or earnings (minimum weekly benefit amount unless otherwise indicated)	Initial waiting period (weeks)		Computation of weekly benefit amount (fraction of high-quarter wages unless otherwise indicated)	Weekly benefit amount for 1—		Partial unemployment benefit (weekly benefit less specified earnings allowances)	Duration [of benefits] in 52-week period	Weeks of benefits for total unemployment	
			Total unemployment	Partial unemployment		Total unemployment				Computation (fraction of total base-period wage credits unless otherwise indicated)	Maximum
						Minimum	Maximum				
District of Columbia	1 at any time	25 up to \$250	1	1	1/4, plus \$1 for each dependent up to \$1.	\$5.00-7.00	\$20.00	1/4 of wba	14	14	12+
Florida	8 in 20 weeks	20; and wages in 2 quarters	1	1	1/4-1/4	5.00	30.00	\$5	14	14	7+
Georgia	8 in 20 weeks	35-42; \$100 in 1 quarter and wages in 2 quarters	1	1	1/4	5.00	20.00	\$5	Uniform number of weeks	20	20
Hawaii	1 at any time	30	1	1	1/4	5.00	25.00	\$2	do	20	20
Idaho	1 at any time and 75 in any quarter	25-35; \$150 in 1 quarter and wages in 2 quarters	1	1	1/4-1/4	10.00	25.00	1/4 of wba	Weighted schedule 40-20 percent	10	20
Illinois	6 in 20 weeks	\$400	1	1	1/4	10.00	27.00	\$2	Weighted schedule 46-22 percent	14+	26
Indiana	8 in 20 weeks	\$250 and \$150 in last 2 quarters	1	1	1/4	5.00	27.00	\$1 from other than regular employer	14	12+	20
Iowa	8 in 15 weeks	20	1	2	1/4 up to 30 percent if wages are at least 1/4 of wba, but not more than \$2.	5.00	26.00	\$2	14	6+	20
Kansas	8 in 20 weeks or 25 in 1 week	\$100 in 2 quarters or \$200 in 1 quarter	1	1	1/4	5.00	28.00	\$2	14	6+	20
Kentucky	4 in 3 quarters of preceding year, each with wages of \$50 in 20 weeks, or 8 in 20 weeks	\$300	1	1	Annual wage formula; weighted schedule 27-1.2 percent	8.00	28.00	1/4 of wages	Uniform number of weeks	26	26
Louisiana	4 in 20 weeks	30	1	1	1/4	5.00	25.00	\$3	14	10	20
Maine	8 in 20 weeks	\$300	1	1	1/4	7.00	25.00	\$3	Uniform number of weeks	20	20
Maryland	1 at any time	30; and \$150 in 1 quarter	0	0	1/4, plus \$2 for each dependent up to \$8.	6.00	25.00	\$2	14	7+	26
Massachusetts	1 in 13 weeks	\$500	1	1	1/4, plus \$2 for each dependent up to average weekly wage	7.00	25.00	0	1/4	21+	23
Michigan	8 in 20 weeks	14 weeks of employment at more than \$8	1	1	67-33 percent of average weekly wage plus \$1 or \$2 per dependent, by schedule \$1-8.	6.00-7.00	27.00-35.00	Who, if wages are less than 1/4 basic wba, 1/4 wba, if wages are at least 1/4 basic wba	1/4 weeks of employment	9+	20
Minnesota	1 in 20 weeks or 8 in 20 weeks	\$300	1	1	Annual wage formula; weighted schedule 33-3.1 percent	10.00	25.00	\$3	Weighted schedule 47-25 percent	14	25
Mississippi	8 in 20 weeks	30	1	1	1/4	3.00	30.00	\$2	Uniform number of weeks	10	16
Missouri	8 in 20 weeks	Wages in 2 quarters	1	1	1/4	7.50	25.00	\$4	14	(7)	24
Montana	1 in 20 weeks or over	30	2	(7)	1/4	7.00	20.00	(7)	Uniform number of weeks	15	18
Nebraska	8 in 20 weeks or \$10,000 in any quarter	\$300	1	1	1/4-1/4	8.00	24.00	Who, if wages are less than 1/4 wba, 1/4 wba, if wages are at least 1/4 wba	1/4	12+	20
Nevada	1 at any time and \$225 in any quarter	30	0	0	1/4, plus \$3 for each dependent up to \$12 or 6 percent of high-quarter wages	8.00-11.00	25.00-37.00	\$3	14	10	26
New Hampshire	4 in 20 weeks	\$300	1	2	Annual wage formula; weighted schedule 23-1.27 percent	7.00	28.00	\$3	Uniform number of weeks	26	26
New Jersey	4 in 20 weeks	25 (effective benefit years beginning Jan. 1, 1953, 17 weeks employment at average of \$15)	(7)	(7)	1/4 years beginning Jan. 1, 1953, 1/4 of average weekly wage	10.00	30.00	\$3 (effective benefit years beginning Jan. 1, 1953, 1/4 wba, if wages are less than 1/4 wba, 1/4 wba, if wages are at least 1/4 wba)	1/4	10	26

[illegible]

¹ Weekly benefit amount abbreviated in columns as "bba."

² "Effective date" is the date when the minimum and maximum amounts of the benefit are to be applied. When the minimum and maximum amounts of the benefit are the same, the effective date is the date when the benefit is first payable. When dependents' allowances are provided, the fraction applies to the minimum and maximum. With annual wage formula, fraction is minimum and maximum percentage used in any wage bracket. With average weekly wage formula, percentage is figured at midpoint of the benefit amount.

³ When two amounts are given, higher includes dependents' allowances, except in Colorado where higher amount includes 26 percent additional for claimants employed in Colorado by covered employer for five consecutive years with wages in excess of \$1,000 per year and no benefits received; weeks of duration for such claimants increased to 26 weeks. Higher figure for minimum weekly benefit amount applies to claimants with dependents' allowances and without dependents. Maximum amount payable to individuals with dependents not shown for Massachusetts since any figure presented would be based on an assumed maximum number of dependents (highest paid \$3).

⁴ In all States with dependents' allowances, except Michigan, a claimant receives full allowance for weeks of partial unemployment. In Michigan, claimant eligible for one-half to two-thirds one-half dependent's benefit for weeks of partial unemployment.

⁵ Figure shown applies to claimants with minimum weekly benefit and minimum qualifying wages.

Wages in Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills, April 1952

PRODUCTION WORKERS in pulp, paper, and paperboard mills averaged \$1.52 an hour in April 1952, exclusive of premium pay for overtime and late-shift work, according to a survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ Hourly earnings of individual workers ranged from less than 90 cents to more than \$2.50. Among the occupational groups selected for study, paper-machine tenders had the highest average hourly earnings (\$1.97) and janitors, the lowest (\$1.35 for men and \$1.23 for women).

The work force consists mainly of men; only about 5 percent of the production workers were women. Most workers were paid on a time basis, less than 10 percent receiving incentive payments. The industry is predominantly unionized.

TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of production workers in pulp, paper, and paperboard mills, by average straight-time hourly earnings¹ and region, April 1952

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	United States	New England	Mid-Atlantic	Central	South	Upper Lake States	Midwest	Pacific
Under 90.....	(9)	(9)	(9)	0.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
90 and under 95.....	0.2	(9)	(9)	1.8	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
95 and under 100.....	0.2	(9)	0.1	1.4	0.1	(9)	(9)	(9)
100 and under 105.....	0.7	0.8	0.7	3.4	0.6	(9)	0.2	(9)
105 and under 110.....	1.2	2.4	1.6	5.1	4	(9)	1	(9)
110 and under 115.....	2.0	2.5	1.5	3.0	4.5	0.6	2	(9)
115 and under 120.....	3.1	6.4	2.5	2.7	4.5	1.2	1.7	0.1
120 and under 125.....	3.8	7.1	6.1	4.7	2.4	3.0	2.0	0.2
125 and under 130.....	9.8	8.6	10.2	6.6	20.9	7.0	4.6	(9)
130 and under 135.....	8.8	15.5	9.9	0.1	7.0	4.6	12.5	1
135 and under 140.....	10.0	14.9	13.9	11.5	6.1	9.2	11.5	1.0
140 and under 145.....	9.2	11.0	9.5	6.4	7.1	17.9	10.0	0.6
145 and under 150.....	7.6	7.3	8.8	7.1	6.2	12.5	10.0	0.2
150 and under 155.....	5.3	5.6	6.3	4.1	3.4	8.9	8.4	1
155 and under 160.....	4.6	4.1	6.3	3.7	3.3	7.1	6.6	0.3
160 and under 165.....	4.0	3.9	4.3	3.9	3.7	6.1	5.3	0.3
165 and under 170.....	2.6	3.7	3.0	2.8	4.5	3.0	4.7	20.8
170 and under 175.....	4.4	1.9	3.2	4.1	2.5	3.9	3.7	15.6
175 and under 180.....	3.6	1.5	2.7	3.2	2.0	3.6	3.0	11.7
180 and under 185.....	2.9	1.0	2.5	4.1	1.3	4.1	3.1	7.2
185 and under 190.....	2.3	0.5	2.3	1.9	1.6	2.6	1.8	7.0
190 and under 195.....	1.7	0.3	1.2	2.3	1.6	1.2	1.2	5.7
195 and under 200.....	1.4	0.2	0.6	1.7	1.5	4	2.0	4.2
200 and under 205.....	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.8	4	1.0	2.0
205 and under 210.....	1.6	1	0.4	2.3	2.1	3	7	6.8
210 and under 215.....	2.8	0.2	0.4	1.1	7.8	0.8	0.8	7.3
215 and under 220.....	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.6	1.6
220 and under 225.....	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.6	1.6
225 and under 230.....	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.7
230 and under 235.....	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.8
235 and under 240.....	0.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	0.2	(9)	0.4	0.7
240 and under 245.....	0.1	(9)	(9)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8
245 and under 250.....	0.1	(9)	0.1	(9)	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
250 and over.....	0.8	0.1	0.6	1	1.0	(9)	0.7	1.2
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	173,173	25,508	29,190	16,576	35,287	22,187	22,111	18,308
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$1.52	\$1.39	\$1.47	\$1.46	\$1.53	\$1.51	\$1.55	\$1.56

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

Earnings Variations

Approximately a fifth of the production workers in the industry had straight-time hourly earnings of less than \$1.30 and about the same proportion earned \$1.75 or more (table 1). The percentages of workers in these earnings groups were roughly the same for pulp mills (including pulp departments of integrated mills) and for paper and paperboard mills. Workers in pulp mills averaged \$1.53, and in paper and paperboard mills, \$1.52 an hour.

About two-fifths of the 173,000 production workers were employed in the 46 selected occupations for which data are shown separately.² (See table 2.) Among the pulp department jobs, cooks (digester operators) and recovery operators averaged \$1.88 an hour; crane operators, \$1.87; chippermen, \$1.48; and grinder men \$1.44. Beater men, in the stock preparation department, had average earnings of \$1.47 and hydropulper operators, \$1.45.

For the selected machine-room jobs, hourly earnings of paper-machine tenders averaged \$1.97; back tenders, \$1.72; third hands, \$1.57; and fourth and fifth hands, \$1.45 each. Workers who were employed on wider machines generally had higher average earnings than those engaged in the operation of narrower machines. Nationally, paper-machine tenders averaged \$1.77 an hour on machines 100 inches or less in width, \$1.97 on 101- to 150-inch machines, \$2.31 on 151- to 200-inch machines, and \$2.65 on machines wider than 200 inches. The corresponding average earnings for back tenders amounted to \$1.54, \$1.71, \$2.02, and \$2.33, respectively.

Millwrights, who constituted the largest group of workers in the maintenance jobs studied, earned, on the average, \$1.80 an hour in April 1952.

¹ The survey covered establishments primarily engaged in the production of pulp, paper, or paperboard and employing more than 50 workers. Mills which manufacture converted paper products in addition to producing the paper stock from which such products are made were also included in the study. Earnings of workers in the converted paper-products departments, however, were not included in the wage data.

Approximately 237,000 workers were employed in the industry as defined for this study; 173,000 were classified as production workers.

Information was collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage and industrial relations analysts. More detailed information for each region studied is available on request.

² In addition to information for all workers in each of these jobs, wage data also are presented, insofar as possible, for the pulp-production jobs by type of pulp and for the paper and paperboard jobs by type of paper or board.

Other maintenance jobs surveyed included machinists (\$1.83), pipe fitters (\$1.86), and electricians (\$1.87). Power truckers, most of whom operated fork-lift trucks, averaged \$1.48 an hour.

Regional Differences

Over-all average hourly earnings for production workers in five of the seven regions³ varied little from the \$1.52 average for the United States, ranging from \$1.46 in the Central region to \$1.55 in the Midwest. Workers in New England averaged \$1.39 and in the Pacific region, \$1.86 an hour. Regional averages for pulp-mill workers ranged from \$1.37 in New England to \$1.87 on the Pacific coast and for paper- and paper-board-mill workers, from \$1.40 in New England to \$1.85 in the Pacific States.

For most occupations, earnings levels were highest in the Pacific region, where a majority of the averages were 30 cents or more above the national level. The lowest average earnings for the various selected occupations were usually found in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Central regions. In the 26 occupational groups for which average earnings data could be compared for all regions, the differences between the lowest and the highest regional averages ranged from 26 to 45 percent.

Related Wage Practices

A work schedule of 40 hours a week for first-shift workers was in effect in April 1952 in mills employing almost three-fourths of the workers. The 40-hour week was the predominant work schedule in each of the regions. Approximately a sixth of the workers in the industry were employed in plants with a 48-hour weekly schedule.

As continuous machine operation is common in this industry, nearly half of the workers were employed on late shifts. They were about equally divided between the second and the third shifts. Shift differentials were usually provided, the most common amounts being 4 or 5 cents an hour on the second shift and 6 or 10 cents for third-shift work.

Paid vacations were almost universally provided. Approximately 95 percent of the workers were employed in plants granting 1 week after 1 year's service and 2 weeks after 5 years. In mills employing more than three-fourths of the workers,

³ The regions for which separate data are available include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Central*—Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia; *South*—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas; *Upper Lake States*—Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Upper Peninsula of Michigan. *Midwest*—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, and Lower Michigan; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

TABLE 2.—Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ in selected production occupations in pulp, paper, and paperboard mills, April 1952

Department and occupation, by type of product	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Department and occupation, by type of product	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Men Workers					
<i>Pulp Mills</i>			<i>Pulp Mills—Continued</i>		
Wood yard and wood preparation:			Pulp making—Continued		
Crane operators.....	619	\$1.87	Cook helpers, first.....	684	\$1.58
Sulphate.....	359	1.96	Sulphite.....	375	1.63
Sulphite.....	175	1.74	Sulphite.....	309	1.52
Groundwood.....	59	1.75	Grinder men.....	1,059	1.44
Nonchemical, fibrous.....	26	1.85	Blow pit men (sulphite).....	306	1.48
Barkers, drum.....	440	1.38	Washer operators (sulphate).....	312	1.75
Sulphate.....	158	1.38	Screenmen ²	731	1.56
Sulphite.....	178	1.41	Sulphate.....	264	1.57
Groundwood.....	104	1.33	Sulphite.....	315	1.57
Barkers, hydraulic ¹	105	1.66	Groundwood.....	135	1.49
Sulphate.....	78	1.65	Bleacher men.....	412	1.77
Sawyers ²	253	1.63	Sulphate.....	186	1.84
Sulphate.....	57	1.61	Sulphite.....	226	1.71
Sulphite.....	125	1.67	Wet-machine operators.....	710	1.51
Groundwood.....	54	1.40	Sulphate.....	163	1.61
Chippermen.....	741	1.45	Sulphite.....	295	1.50
Sulphate.....	358	1.45	Groundwood.....	180	1.41
Sulphite.....	306	1.40	Nonchemical, fibrous.....	71	1.63
Nonchemical, fibrous.....	47	1.52	Pulp testers.....	574	1.50
Knife grinders ¹	137	1.62	Sulphate.....	290	1.50
Sulphate.....	59	1.61	Sulphite.....	284	1.50
Sulphite.....	70	1.62	Recovery, caustic, and acid making:		
Saw filers ¹	96	1.83	Acid makers (sulphite).....	206	1.66
Sulphite.....	46	1.82	Evaporator operators (sulphate).....	299	1.77
Pulp making:			Recovery operators (sulphate).....	360	1.88
Cooks (digester operators).....	643	1.86	Recovery helpers, first (sulphate).....	403	1.66
Sulphate.....	323	1.92	Caustic operators (causticizers) (sulphate).....	282	1.75
Sulphite.....	320	1.85	Lime-kiln operators (sulphate).....	250	1.72

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ in selected production occupations in pulp, paper, and paperboard mills, April 1952—Continued

Department and occupation, by type of product	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Department and occupation, by type of product	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Men Workers—Continued					
<i>Paper and Paperboard Mills</i>			<i>Paper and Paperboard Mills—Continued</i>		
Stock preparation:			Finishing, roll—Continued		
Head stock preparers, Group I.....	718	\$1.78	Calender helpers.....	1,130	\$1.45
Newsprint and groundwood.....	25	1.73	Newsprint and groundwood.....	65	1.47
Fine grades.....	345	1.73	Fine grades.....	776	1.44
Tissue.....	55	1.74	Tissue.....	83	1.34
Kraft.....	117	1.85	Kraft.....	23	1.51
Specialties.....	90	1.77	Specialties.....	183	1.52
Cylinder board.....	154	1.82	Rewinder operators.....	1,669	1.51
Fourdrinier board.....	32	1.76	Newsprint and groundwood.....	54	1.51
Head stock preparers, Group II.....	1,028	1.68	Fine grades.....	552	1.53
Newsprint and groundwood.....	39	1.83	Tissue.....	289	1.42
Fine grades.....	332	1.77	Kraft.....	142	1.60
Tissue.....	69	1.88	Specialties.....	339	1.52
Kraft.....	52	1.63	Cylinder board.....	132	1.52
Specialties.....	96	1.65	Fourdrinier board.....	61	1.54
Cylinder board.....	344	1.61	Rewinder helpers.....	1,031	1.40
Fourdrinier board.....	76	1.77	Newsprint and groundwood.....	59	1.40
Beater men.....	4,520	1.47	Fine grades.....	474	1.41
Newsprint and groundwood.....	243	1.45	Tissue.....	121	1.30
Fine grades.....	1,345	1.46	Kraft.....	152	1.41
Tissue.....	296	1.47	Specialties.....	146	1.40
Kraft.....	553	1.48	Cylinder board.....	47	1.59
Specialties.....	371	1.48	Fourdrinier board.....	32	1.37
Cylinder board.....	1,453	1.47	Finishing, sheet:		
Fourdrinier board.....	229	1.41	Cutters, guillotine type (cut or trim).....	1,448	1.53
Hydrapulper operators.....	1,123	1.45	Newsprint and groundwood.....	45	1.51
Newsprint and groundwood.....	45	1.42	Fine grades.....	857	1.58
Fine grades.....	210	1.47	Tissue.....	32	1.55
Tissue.....	109	1.69	Kraft.....	46	1.51
Kraft.....	131	1.38	Specialties.....	85	1.53
Specialties.....	130	1.47	Cylinder board.....	320	1.43
Cylinder board.....	423	1.42	Fourdrinier board.....	60	1.37
Fourdrinier board.....	72	1.29	Cutters, rotary or sheet.....	1,329	1.49
Machine room:			Newsprint and groundwood.....	34	1.55
Paper-machine tenders.....	4,374	1.97	Fine grades.....	719	1.50
Newsprint and groundwood.....	295	2.25	Tissue.....	42	1.53
Fine grades.....	1,263	1.90	Kraft.....	73	1.57
Tissue.....	738	2.01	Specialties.....	84	1.53
Kraft.....	551	2.16	Cylinder board.....	286	1.40
Specialties.....	395	1.92	Fourdrinier board.....	91	1.56
Cylinder board.....	968	1.82	Laboratory:		
Fourdrinier board.....	324	2.05	Paper testers.....	1,450	1.49
Back tenders.....	4,258	1.72	Newsprint and groundwood.....	90	1.47
Newsprint and groundwood.....	273	2.03	Fine grades.....	455	1.47
Fine grades.....	1,310	1.63	Tissue.....	111	1.49
Tissue.....	735	1.75	Kraft.....	343	1.48
Kraft.....	514	1.92	Specialties.....	92	1.50
Specialties.....	381	1.67	Cylinder board.....	218	1.53
Cylinder board.....	780	1.60	Fourdrinier board.....	135	1.50
Fourdrinier board.....	295	1.79	Miscellaneous		
Third hands.....	3,910	1.57	Electricians, maintenance.....	2,211	1.87
Newsprint and groundwood.....	263	1.77	Firemen, stationary boiler.....	2,293	1.58
Fine grades.....	1,188	1.50	Janitors.....	2,851	1.35
Tissue.....	560	1.61	Machinists, maintenance.....	1,907	1.83
Kraft.....	508	1.75	Millwrights, pulp and paper.....	5,287	1.80
Specialties.....	385	1.53	Others.....	1,869	1.53
Cylinder board.....	756	1.46	Pipe fitters, maintenance.....	1,934	1.86
Fourdrinier board.....	250	1.65	Truckers, power.....	3,135	1.48
Fourth hands.....	3,638	1.45	Fork-lift.....	2,343	1.48
Newsprint and groundwood.....	263	1.50	Other than fork-lift.....	792	1.51
Fine grades.....	1,037	1.41			
Tissue.....	378	1.45			
Kraft.....	440	1.58			
Specialties.....	240	1.44			
Cylinder board.....	1,080	1.42			
Fourdrinier board.....	230	1.48			
Fifth hands.....	1,763	1.45			
Newsprint and groundwood.....	187	1.46			
Fine grades.....	451	1.41			
Tissue.....	129	1.50			
Kraft.....	365	1.49			
Specialties.....	67	1.41			
Cylinder board.....	364	1.44			
Fourdrinier board.....	200	1.42			
Finishing, roll:					
Calender operators.....	1,157	1.64			
Newsprint and groundwood.....	27	1.72			
Fine grades.....	27	1.64			
Tissue.....	100	1.50			
Kraft.....	28	1.68			
Specialties.....	202	1.66			

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and nightwork.² Includes data for types of pulp, paper, or paperboard not shown separately.

a third week of paid vacation was provided after 15 years' service.

Nearly all establishments granted paid holidays, the number ranging from two to eight a year. Almost half of the workers were employed in mills reporting six paid holidays and a fourth in plants providing four paid holidays annually.

Insurance or pension plans, financed at least partially by the employer, were in effect in nearly all establishments studied. Health insurance, hospitalization, and life insurance were provided by mills employing three-fourths or more of the workers. Retirement pension plans were reported by plants with approximately three-fifths of the workers.

—FRED W. MOHR

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Earnings in the Wood-Furniture Industry, July 1952

HOURLY EARNINGS of men in 11 leading wood-furniture manufacturing centers in July 1952 averaged from \$1.02 in Winston-Salem-High Point, N. C., to \$1.59 in Los Angeles, Calif., according to a study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ In 8 of the 11 areas, their earnings exceeded \$1.25 an hour. Men comprised from 80 to 85 percent of the industry's production work force.

Average hourly earnings of women, by area, ranged from 84 cents in Hickory-Statesville, N. C., and Martinsville, Va., to \$1.49 in Los Angeles. Women's earnings averaged from \$1.15 to \$1.18 an hour in 5 of the 11 areas studied (4 areas were located in the Great Lakes region, the other area was Jamestown, N. Y.).

Women hand sanders typically represented from 15 to 20 percent of the area employment of women

in the industry. Earnings of women in this occupation generally averaged below those of men. Their area averages ranged from 84 cents to \$1.46 an hour, compared with 93 cents to \$1.72 for men. In three areas, however, men and women hand sanders had the same wage levels.

The wood-furniture (except upholstered) industry is concentrated primarily in the Southern and Great Lakes States. About half of the 42,000 workers covered by the study were employed in the 3 southern areas surveyed and nearly a third in the 5 Great Lakes areas. Earnings in the southern areas averaged \$1.02 or \$1.03 an hour and in the Great Lakes areas, from \$1.29 to \$1.42.

Among the numerically important men's occupations covered were case-goods assemblers, hand sanders, sprayers, and machine off-bearers. Area wage levels in these occupations ranged, respectively, from \$1.07 to \$1.79, 93 cents to \$1.72, \$1.07 to \$1.79, and 89 cents to \$1.38. General utility-maintenance men were among the highest paid workers studied, and earned, on the average, from \$1.24 an hour in Jasper-Tell City, Ind., to \$1.89 in Los Angeles.

Related Wage Practices

A scheduled workweek of 40 hours was most prevalent in a majority of the areas studied in July 1952. This schedule applied to all workers in the wood-furniture industry in Los Angeles, to over nine-tenths of those in Martinsville, and to at least half in three other areas. Most of the wood-furniture workers in three areas and from 45 to 50 percent in four other areas had a work schedule of 45 or more hours a week.

Paid holidays, ranging from 1 to 6 a year, were granted to most of the wood-furniture production workers in 8 of the 11 areas studied. In seven areas, four or more paid holidays were most common. Over nine-tenths of the industry's workers in Chicago and all of those in Rockford were granted six paid holidays a year. Paid-holiday provisions were least common in the southern areas where less than a sixth of the wood-furniture workers benefited from such provisions.

Paid vacations were the established policy of wood-furniture plants employing at least 80 percent of the production work force in 10 areas and slightly more than 50 percent in the other area

¹ The study was limited to wood-furniture plants employing 21 or more workers and manufacturing wood household furniture (except upholstered); wood cabinets for radios, television receivers, sewing machines; and wood office furniture. Approximately 42,000 workers were employed in establishments covered by the survey. Information was collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage and industrial relations analysts.

The wage data are exclusive of premium pay for overtime and late-shift work. More detailed information for each of the 11 areas studied is available on request.

Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations in wood-furniture (except upholstered) establishments in selected areas, July 1952

Occupation and sex	Chicago, Ill.	Fitchburg-Gardner, Mass.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Hickory-Statesville, N. C.	James-town, N. Y.	Jasper-Tell City, Ind.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Martinsville, Va.	Rockford, Ill.	Sheboygan, Wis.	Winston-Salem-High Point, N. C.
<i>All Plant Occupations</i>											
All workers.....	\$1.42	\$1.27	\$1.39	\$1.03	\$1.43	\$1.29	\$1.59	\$1.03	\$1.35	\$1.31	\$1.02
Men.....	1.45	1.32	1.42	1.04	1.47	1.29	1.59	1.04	1.38	1.35	1.02
Women.....	1.17	1.09	1.17	.84	1.15	1.32	1.49	.84	1.18	1.16	.95
<i>Selected Plant Occupations</i>											
<i>Men:</i>											
Assemblers, case goods.....	1.53	1.32	1.54	1.14	1.79	1.36	1.65	1.10	1.44	1.52	1.07
Assemblers, chairs.....	1.73	1.31	1.65	.99	-----	1.29	1.61	-----	-----	1.40	.98
Cut-off saw operators.....	1.48	1.24	1.47	1.12	1.33	1.24	1.71	1.18	1.37	1.31	1.10
Glue, rough stock.....	1.35	1.37	1.29	.99	1.33	1.25	1.60	1.05	1.31	1.33	.97
Maintenance men, general utility.....	1.68	1.38	1.57	1.25	1.48	1.24	1.89	1.29	1.53	1.41	1.27
Off-bearers, machine.....	1.18	1.03	1.00	.89	1.20	1.19	1.38	.90	1.10	1.19	.90
Packers, furniture.....	1.45	1.17	1.32	.98	1.49	1.30	1.35	.98	1.26	1.20	.94
Rubbers, hand.....	1.46	1.54	1.51	.97	1.85	1.49	1.59	-----	1.42	1.60	.94
Sanders, belt.....	1.57	1.39	1.53	1.11	1.67	1.32	1.70	1.18	1.62	1.46	1.07
Sanders, hand.....	1.35	1.72	1.42	.98	1.54	1.24	1.46	.93	1.25	1.35	.93
Shaper operators, hand, set-up and operate.....	1.68	1.46	1.55	1.18	1.51	1.41	1.87	1.18	1.50	1.40	1.13
Sprayers.....	1.60	1.52	1.57	1.09	1.75	1.38	1.79	1.07	1.50	1.54	1.07
<i>Women:</i>											
Off-bearers, machine.....	-----	.92	1.08	-----	1.11	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.18	.93
Sanders, hand.....	1.23	1.11	1.16	.84	1.10	1.24	1.46	-----	1.14	1.25	.93
<i>Selected Office Occupations</i>											
<i>Women:</i>											
Bookkeepers, hand.....	1.76	-----	1.89	-----	-----	1.44	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Stenographers, general.....	1.35	1.03	1.30	1.14	1.12	1.21	1.54	1.17	-----	1.10	1.13
Typists, class A.....	-----	-----	-----	1.03	-----	1.08	-----	1.21	-----	-----	-----
Typists, class B.....	1.27	.96	1.02	.80	.96	.93	-----	-----	-----	-----	.94

¹ Excluding premium pay for overtime and night work.

studied. The typical provision was a 1-week vacation after a year's service and 2 weeks after 5 years' service.

Insurance plans, financed wholly or in part by the employer, were prevalent in the industry. Most of the industry's workers in each area were covered by health-insurance plans, and a majority in 10 of the 11 areas by hospitalization and life-insurance plans. In each of five areas, health

insurance, hospitalization, and life-insurance plans were of equal importance and covered over seven-eighths of the workers. Retirement-pension plans were reported for nearly half of the wood-furniture workers in Sheboygan, for a seventh of those in Hickory-Statesville, and for less than a twelfth in three other areas.

—JOHN F. LACISKEY

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Wage Chronology[No. 32: American Viscose Corp., 1945-51

THE largest manufacturer of rayon in the United States is the American Viscose Corp., which employed 17,000 workers in 1951. Rayon manufacturing is confined to the eastern half of the country, with 32 plants in 15 States, from Massachusetts south to Georgia and west to Ohio and Tennessee. More than two-thirds of the indus-

try's 65,000 workers are employed by 4 companies, which own and operate 18 plants and account for more than 80 percent of the industry's yearly output.

American Viscose Corp. operates seven plants located in Marcus Hook, Meadville, and Lewis-town, Pa.; Front Royal and Roanoke, Va.; and in Parkersburg and Nitro, W. Va. Five of these plants produce rayon-viscose yarn; one makes acetate yarn; and one manufactures rayon fiber.

Since 1937, American Viscose and the Textile

Workers Union of America (CIO) have negotiated master agreements covering production and maintenance workers throughout the company. This chronology¹ traces the major changes in wage rates and related wage practices negotiated between the company and the union during the post-World War II period. Only provisions affecting production and maintenance workers are shown. Since the chronology starts with the 1945 agreement, the provisions reported under that date do not necessarily indicate changes in prior conditions of employment.

The wage structure is divided into men's and women's occupations. Most of the men are paid on an hourly basis and most of the women on a piecework basis. The changes reported in this

chronology relate to piecework employees as well as those paid on a straight hourly basis. Provisions of the contracts dealing with the day-to-day administration of the incentive plans are omitted. All plants have a uniform wage structure with the exception of the plant at Nitro, W. Va., where men receive an additional 5 cents, and women receive 3 cents by virtue of a cost-of-living bonus.

The December 1, 1951, agreement was to be in effect until November 30, 1952, and made provision for a wage reopening 6 months after the anniversary date of the master agreement.

¹ For the purpose and scope of the wage chronology series, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1948. Reprints of this chronology are available on request.

A—General Wage Increases¹

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Dec. 2, 1945 (by agreement of Nov. 30, 1945).	10 cents an hour increase.....	
Apr. 28, 1946 (by agreement of July 8, 1946).	8 cents an hour increase.....	
Dec. 1, 1946 (by agreement of Nov. 30, 1946).	12 cents an hour increase.....	
June 27, 1948 (by agreement of Aug. 5, 1948).	15 cents an hour increase.....	
July 2, 1950 (by agreement of July 20, 1950).	Hourly-rated jobs, 7 percent increase, averaging approximately 10 cents an hour; incentive jobs, 7 percent minus 1 cent.	Additional adjustments in certain job classifications were agreed upon for the correction of intraplant inequities.
Mar. 4, 1951 (by agreement of same date).	3 cents an hour increase.....	Permissible under General Wage Regulation 6 of Wage Stabilization Board.
July 1, 1951 (by agreement of July 20, 1950).	3 cents an hour increase.....	Deferred increase designated by parties as compensation for productivity improvement. Approved by WSB Sept. 18, 1951.
Dec. 2, 1951 (by agreement of Nov. 30, 1951).	Hourly-rated jobs, 5 cents an hour; incentive jobs, 6 cents an hour.	Approved by WSB April 14, 1952.

¹ General wage changes are construed as upward or downward adjustments that affect an entire establishment, bargaining unit, or substantial group of employees at one time. Not included within the term are adjustments in individual rates (automatic progression, etc.) and minor adjustments in wage structure (such as changes in classification or incentive rates) that do not have an immediate effect on the general plant wage level.

The changes listed above were the major adjustments in wage rates made during the period covered. Because of fluctuations in earnings occasioned by nongeneral changes, incentive earnings, payment of premium and special rates, and other factors, the total of the general changes listed will not necessarily coincide with the change in average hourly earnings over the period.

B—Plant Common Labor Rates

Effective date	Men	Women ¹	Effective date	Men	Women ¹
Dec. 2, 1945.....	\$0.83	\$0.72	July 2, 1950.....	\$1.26	\$1.14
Apr. 28, 1946.....	.91	.80	Mar. 4, 1951.....	1.29	1.17
Dec. 1, 1946.....	1.03	.92	July 1, 1951.....	1.32	1.20
June 27, 1948.....	1.18	1.07	Dec. 2, 1951.....	1.37	1.25

¹ The rate shown was effective after 6 months' service. Women hired for common labor received 90 percent of the base rate for the first 3 months and 95 percent for the following 3 months.

C—Related Wage Practices ¹

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Shift Premium Pay</i>		
Nov. 30, 1945.....	Day rate plus 3 percent for workers who rotated between day and evening shifts on a 5- or 6-day schedule. Day rate plus 5 percent for workers who rotated among three shifts but who did not work Sunday. Day rate plus 10 percent for workers who rotated among three or four shifts including Sunday and workers on frozen evening or night shift. Day rate plus 15 percent for workers alternating on evening or night shifts and working every Saturday and Sunday.	
June 27, 1948.....	Average shift premium formula based on premium point system adopted. ²	Formula incorporated premium for all undesirable hours including Saturday and Sunday.
<i>Overtime Pay</i>		
Nov. 30, 1945.....	Time and one-half for work: (1) In excess of 8 hours a day; (2) beyond 40 hours a week; or (3) outside of scheduled daily hours if less than 8.	
<i>Shifted Schedule Pay</i>		
Nov. 30, 1945.....	Time and one-half paid to employees: (1) For all work while assigned to another work schedule for period of less than one full work week, (2) for first day when transferred or temporarily assigned to another work schedule for a week or more with less than 16 hours' notice, or (3) if called in on a scheduled "break day" (day off).	Double time paid to employees called in to perform unscheduled work if premium work described in (1), (2) or (3) fell on a specified holiday.
Aug. 20, 1947.....		Term "one full workweek" changed to "seven calendar days" to clarify intention of parties. Special reference to double time on holidays eliminated, since it duplicated holiday provision.
<i>Premium Pay for Saturday and Sunday</i>		
Nov. 30, 1945.....	Time and one-half for work on sixth day in any one workweek. No premium pay for Saturday or Sunday as such.	Applicable except where schedules were otherwise negotiated or in effect. Double time if sixth day was a "break day" and a holiday.
Aug. 20, 1947.....	Premium pay provision for work on sixth day eliminated. ²	
June 27, 1948.....		Saturday and Sunday premiums incorporated into average shift premium formula based on premium point system. ²

See footnotes at end of table

C—Related Wage Practices¹—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Holiday Pay</i>		
Nov. 30, 1945-----	Time and one-half for work on six specified holidays falling on employee's regularly scheduled workdays. Double time for holiday work in excess of 8 hours or in excess of scheduled hours, if less than eight, and for work when the holiday occurred on scheduled "break day." No pay for holidays not worked.	Holidays were: Easter, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas.
Aug. 20, 1947-----	Changed to: Six paid holidays for which workers received 8 hours' straight-time pay plus shift premium, providing holiday fell on scheduled workday. Double time (total) for holidays worked.	Holidays same as above. To receive holiday pay, employee must have been scheduled to work on holiday and must have worked his last regularly scheduled shift prior to and first regularly scheduled shift following the holiday.
Nov. 30, 1950-----	Changed to: Double time and one-half for first shift worked on six specified holidays, whether scheduled workday or not.	Double time paid for any additional hours worked.
Nov. 30, 1951-----	Changed to: Double time and one-half paid for all work on six specified holidays, whether scheduled workday or not.	Monday following Easter made paid holiday in place of Easter Sunday.
<i>Paid Vacation</i>		
Nov. 30, 1945-----	One week of vacation with pay after 1 and less than 5 years' service; 2 weeks after 5 years' service. Service must have been prior to Apr. 1 of the current vacation year.	Vacation pay computed on basis of 2½ percent of total earnings during preceding Federal income tax year for employees entitled to one week's vacation and 5 percent for those entitled to 2 weeks' vacation.
Nov. 30, 1946-----	Changed to: Eligible for 1 week if on active payroll 3 months during preceding calendar year, hired before Oct. 1 of preceding calendar year, and on payroll, furlough, or recognized leave on Dec. 31 of that year; 2 weeks if qualified in four prior years and eligible in current year.	
Nov. 30, 1951-----	Added: Three weeks of vacation with pay after 15 years' service.	Vacation pay for employees entitled to 3 weeks based on 120 hours' pay at regular rate (126 hours if on 42-hour week).
<i>Reporting Time</i>		
Nov. 30, 1945-----	Minimum of 4 hours' pay at regular rate guaranteed to employee not notified of lack of work. Employee reporting for regular shift work after 10 p.m. and before 7 a.m. guaranteed full shift pay.	Guarantee did not apply when employee voluntarily left before expiration of the guaranteed hours or when time worked began 2 hours or less before employee's scheduled hours and continued into or after the shift.
Nov. 30, 1951-----		Added: Company not liable for reporting pay in case of "Acts of God" occurring 1 hour or more before shift began.
<i>Call-In Pay</i>		
Nov. 30, 1945-----	Time and one-half paid to employee when called for emergency work.	Double time when called on a holiday.
Nov. 30, 1950-----		Changed to: Double time and one-half when called on a holiday.

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices¹—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Guaranteed Rates for Incentive Operations</i>		
Nov. 30, 1945.....	Guaranteed minimum was the hourly rate prescribed for incentive jobs by prevailing wage agreement, plus applicable shift premium.	
<i>Down Time</i>		
Nov. 30, 1945.....	Hourly rate prescribed for incentive jobs (plus applicable shift premium) paid for all time lost if accumulated stoppages exceed 10 minutes per shift.	Applied to stoppages caused by waiting for supplies, machine breakdown, power failures, visits to dispensary, required attendance at meetings and classes, and travel time when such time must be paid.
Nov. 30, 1946.....		Last item changed to: Travel time to and from cafeteria when such time must be paid.
<i>Paid Lunch Period</i>		
Nov. 30, 1945.....	30-minute paid lunch period provided employees on 24-hour operating schedules.	Also allowed travel time to and from cafeteria.
<i>Paid Rest Period (Personal Time Allowance)</i>		
Nov. 30, 1945.....	30-minute paid absence from work within the first hour of the overtime period allowed to employee required to work three or more hours overtime.	Two paid 10-minute rest periods provided women incentive workers on shifts of 7 hours or more. One 10-minute rest period for women incentive workers on shifts of less than 7 hours.
<i>Technological Displacement Pay</i>		
Nov. 30, 1945.....	Employee displaced by technological change given 1 week's pay, at average hourly rate earned during preceding year, for each year of continuous service.	Employee paid for 42 hours a week if employed in continuous four-shift operating departments and for 40 hours in all other departments.
<i>Pay for Occupational Injury Time Loss</i>		
Nov. 30, 1945.....	Full rate, less workmen's compensation payments, paid (1) for time lost because of "fume eyes" or "sore hands" resulting from contact with chemicals used in manufacturing process; (2) to the end of the shift when employee went to plant dispensary, at company request, for examination or treatment of occupational injury; (3) for minimum of 1 hour when employee—absent from plant because of industrial injury—reported, at company request, subsequent to the injury, for examination or treatment at company dispensary; (4) for time lost in any shift when instructed by company physician to report to an outside physician; (5) up to 1 hour when reporting to the dispensary for treatment during a shift.	

See footnotes at end of table;

C—Related Wage Practices¹—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Health and Welfare Benefits</i>		
Effective June 1, 1946 and including Dec. 1, 1947 revisions.	<p>Noncontributory group insurance plan installed for employees with 60 days' service, providing:</p> <p><i>Life insurance</i>, \$500 to \$2,000, depending on length of service, paid on death or permanent and total disability prior to age 60; after retirement, \$1,000.</p> <p><i>Sickness and accident benefits</i>, \$12.50 to \$22 a week depending on earnings for maximum of 13 weeks for any one period of disability, starting on first day of absence because of occupational or nonoccupational accident and on eighth day of absence because of sickness. Up to 6 weeks for pregnancy.</p> <p><i>Surgical expense benefits</i>, maximum of \$150 for surgeon's fee for each period of disability resulting from pregnancy, accident, or sickness not compensable under workmen's compensation or similar laws.</p> <p><i>Hospital service benefits</i>, all employees covered by Blue Cross hospitalization plan providing care for 21 to 30 days, depending on length of membership.</p> <p>Added: <i>Life insurance</i>, double indemnity in case of accidental death.</p> <p>Changed to: <i>Sickness and accident benefits</i>, \$20 to \$30 a week, depending on earnings.</p>	<p>Complete cost borne by company.</p> <p>Employees with more than 60 days but less than 1 year of service received \$500; with 1 year but less than 5 years' service, \$1,000; with 5 or more years' service, \$2,000. Employees were not eligible for disability benefits if disability commenced after they became 60 or after insurance was terminated.</p> <p>Benefit paid in addition to workmen's compensation in case disability was caused by accident.</p> <p>Workers' wives covered at company cost; dependent children could be covered at workers' expense.</p> <p>Workers' wives covered at company cost; workers' husbands and dependent children could be covered at workers' expense.</p>
Dec. 1, 1951 (by agreement of Nov. 30, 1951).		
<i>Retirement Plan</i>		
Dec. 26, 1943	<p>Retirement Plan established providing:</p> <p><i>Company-paid pension</i> for employee with service before Dec. 26, 1943. Monthly pension was equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ percent of monthly earnings as of Dec. 26, 1943, for each year of service at ages 35 up to 45, and $\frac{3}{4}$ percent at 45 and over.</p> <p><i>Contributory retirement plan</i> for employee aged 25 but under 65 with 2 years' service on and after Dec. 26, 1943. Annuity at 65 based on earnings and length of service; in addition to Federal Old Age benefits. Besides full annuities, other provisions of the contributory plan were:</p> <p><i>Death benefits</i>, if employee died before retirement, beneficiary received employee's contribution plus 2 percent compound interest. If death was after retirement, beneficiary received difference between employee's contribution plus interest and amount paid to employee.</p> <p><i>Termination benefits</i>, on termination before 10 years of membership, employee could (1) withdraw his contributions plus 2 percent interest, or (2) accept the paid-up retirement income provided by his contribution if such income was at least \$3.34 a month. After 10 years of membership, employee could (1) withdraw his contri-</p>	<p>Annuity computed by multiplying regular hourly rate by 2,000 and dividing by 12. Plan was separately financed.</p> <p>Employee contributed 2 percent of weekly earnings up to \$35, plus 4 percent of over \$35 up to \$60, plus 6 percent of over \$60. Employer contributed $1\frac{1}{4}$ times amount paid by employee. Benefits paid at retirement age even though employee continued to work.</p>

¹ See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices¹—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Retirement Plan—Continued</i>		
Dec. 26, 1943 (con.)-----	<p>butions plus 2 percent, or (2) on his retirement date, accept the paid-up retirement income provided by his contribution and that of the employer for service after Dec. 26, 1943; after 15 years, employee could (1) withdraw his contributions plus 2 percent interest, or (2) receive at age 65 company-paid pension for service before Dec. 26, 1943, plus the paid-up retirement income provided by his and company contributions since that date, or (3) accept reduced retirement benefits starting up to 10 years before age 65.</p> <p><i>Optional benefits:</i> Employee could (1) elect reduced retirement income during retirement, with continuance of such payments, or specified fraction thereof, to designated joint annuitant, or (2) if retiring before Federal Old Age benefits were payable, have retirement benefits adjusted to provide same total amount, including Federal benefit, before and after the Federal benefit was payable.</p>	
Dec. 26, 1943 (including amendments of Dec. 1, 1947).		<p>Eligibility for company-paid pension for service before Dec. 26, 1943, contingent on membership in plan by Dec. 31, 1947. Rates for computing pensions for service before Dec. 26, 1943, changed to: One-fourth percent of weekly earnings at ages 25 and under 35; one-half percent at 35 and under 45; three-fourths percent at 45 and over.</p>
Aug. 20, 1947-----		<p>Membership in plan to be a condition of employment.</p>
Jan. 1, 1951 (by agreement of July 20, 1950).	<p>Changed to: Minimum annuity of \$1,200, including Social Security, guaranteed on retirement at 65 with 25 years' service; proportionate guarantees for 10 to 25 years' service.</p>	<p>Eligibility for company-paid pension for service before Dec. 26, 1943, contingent on membership in plan by Dec. 31, 1951. Company contribution increased to one and one-half times amount paid by employees. Interest on refunded contributions changed from 2 percent to "the rate allowed by the insurance company."</p>

¹ The last entry under each item represents the most recent change.
² Shift premium was determined by counting total number of points earned per hour during hours scheduled in each week or pay period as shown below. The total premium points were divided by total hours scheduled to secure the average shift premium for the entire schedule using the nearest one-tenth of 1 percent. The average premium was applied to the day base rate to determine the shift rate applicable, adjusted to nearest full cent. Premium applied to total paid hours in schedule.

Hours	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
7 a. m. to 5 p. m.	20	0	0	0	0	0	15
5 p. m. to 12 m.	27	7	7	7	7	7	22
12 m. to 7 a. m.	30	10	10	10	10	10	25

CARL W. REED, JR., AND MARION RAYMENTON ROBBINS

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Wage Chronology No. 15: New York City Printing¹

Supplement No. 1

AGREEMENT on a new contract was reached by the Printers League Section of the New York Employing Printers Association, Inc., and the New York Typographical Union, No. 6, immediately before the expiration of the existing agreement on September 30, 1951. An increase in basic weekly rates, the first since April 1948, was negotiated for the more than 4,500 hand and machine compositors in the commercial (job) printing industry. No provision was made for reopening the new contract, which became effective October 1, 1951, and will remain in force through December 31, 1952.

The same increase became effective January 1, 1952, for the approximately 3,000 cylinder pressmen, who also negotiate with the Employing

Printers Association. Their contract, with no reopening, is to continue through March 31, 1953.

Although their contract with the Newspaper Publishers Association of New York City did not expire until October 31, 1952, the compositors and the web pressmen received a weekly wage adjustment on November 1, 1951. This adjustment was in accordance with the terms of the November 1, 1950, agreement which provided for a deferred increase to fall due at the end of 1 year and an escalator clause which provided for an automatic cost-of-living adjustment based on the change in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumers' Price Index between September 15, 1950, and September 15, 1951.

The following tables, showing the details of the actions, bring the 1939-50 New York City Printing Chronology up to the termination dates of the current contracts.

¹ See Wage Chronology No. 15: New York City Printing, 1939-50, Monthly Labor Review, May 1951 (p. 555), or BLS Serial No. R. 2037.

A—Changes in Wage Rates and Weekly Hours for Day Shifts

Effective date	Increase in hourly rates (cents)				Standard weekly hours of work ¹			
	Commercial		Newspaper		Commercial		Newspaper	
	Compositors, hand and machine	Cylinder pressmen ²	Compositors, hand and machine	Pressmen	Compositors, hand and machine	Cylinder pressmen ²	Compositors, hand and machine	Pressmen
1951: Oct. 1	27.6				36.25			
Nov. 1 ³			16.5	16.6			36.25	36.25
1952: Jan. 1		27.6				36.25		

¹ Hours shown represent net working time, exclusive of lunch periods.

² Increase for cylinder pressmen reflects change in basic wage scale for journeymen. In New York City, the basic rate is paid for work on the following equipment: 1 cylinder press over 68 inches; 1 or 2 cylinders not over 68 inches; 1 poster press 28 by 41 inches or over; 1 label press (close register work); 1 perfecting press and such single-color automatic-unit cylinder presses as the Miehle vertical, Miller highspeed, Kelly A, B, C, and Kelly

automatic jobber. Special rates are paid for work on other presses. Changes in these rates do not necessarily correspond to the change in the basic scale.

³ Includes \$2 a week deferred increase negotiated in contract of November 1, 1950, plus \$4 a week automatic cost-of-living adjustment based on the escalator clause in the November 1, 1950, contract (see Chronology No. 15, Monthly Labor Review, May 1951 or Serial No. R. 2037).

B—Hourly and Weekly Rates¹ for Day Shifts

Effective date	Commercial				Newspaper			
	Compositors, hand and machine		Cylinder pressmen ²		Compositors, hand and machine		Pressmen	
	Hourly rate	Weekly rate	Hourly rate	Weekly rate	Hourly rate	Weekly rate	Hourly rate	Weekly rate
1951: Oct. 1	\$2.759	\$100.00						
Nov. 1 ³					\$2.993	\$108.50	\$2.883	\$104.50
1952: Jan. 1			\$2.789	\$101.10				

¹ Weekly rates are based on standard hours, as shown in table A.

² See footnote 2, table A.

³ See footnote 3, table A.

C—Premium Pay for Night Work (cents per hour in excess of day rates)

Effective date	Commercial				Newspaper		
	Compositors, hand and machine		Cylinder pressmen ¹		Compositors, hand and machine		Pressmen ²
	First ³	Second ⁴	First ³	Second ⁴	First ³	Second ⁴	Night Work ⁴
1951: Oct. 1.....	15. 4	49. 0					
Nov. 1.....					13. 8	39. 3	34. 1
1952: Jan. 1.....			15. 4	49. 3			

¹ See footnote 2, table A.² Exclusive of operators of color and gravure presses, who receive extra night-work premium pay.³ Standard workweek same as for day shifts (table A).⁴ Standard workweeks on night shifts for newspaper pressmen and on second night (lobster) shifts for the other crafts covered are shorter than for

day and first night shifts, a factor that accounts in part for the size of the hourly premiums shown. In commercial printing, the workweek for compositors and cylinder pressmen on second night shifts is 32.5 hours. In newspaper printing, where night work is a more regular part of operations, the workweek for compositors on second night shifts is 35 hours; on night shifts for pressmen, 33.5 hours.

D—Hourly and Weekly Rates for Night Shifts in Newspaper Printing

Effective date	Compositors, hand and machine				Pressmen, night work ¹	
	First		Second		Hourly	Weekly ²
	Hourly	Weekly ³	Hourly	Weekly ³		
1951: Nov. 1 ⁴	\$3. 131	\$113. 50	\$3. 386	\$118. 50	\$3. 224	\$108. 00

¹ See footnote 2, table C.² Based on 36.25-hour week.³ Based on 35-hour week.⁴ Based on 33.5-hour week.⁵ See footnote 3, table A.

E—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Commercial		Newspaper	
	Compositors, hand and machine	Cylinder pressmen	Compositors, hand and machine	Pressmen
Holiday Pay				
Oct. 1, 1951-----	1 additional paid holiday (total 7). Holiday was Washington's Birthday.		-----	-----
Jan. 1, 1952-----	-----		1 additional paid holiday (total 7). Holiday was Washington's Birthday.	-----
Paid Vacations				
Oct. 1, 1951-----	Payment into fund increased to: \$1.24 per day shift, up to \$6.20 a week; \$1.31 per night shift, up to \$6.55 a week.		-----	-----
Jan. 1, 1952-----	-----		Payment into fund increased to: \$1.25 per day shift, up to \$6.25 a week; \$1.32 per night shift, up to \$6.60 a week.	-----

The Twenty-third Convention of the IAM

THE wide range of interests of a modern trade-union, the optimism of an expanding organization, and a unity of which it was proud were displayed by the International Association of Machinists in its quadrennial convention held in Kansas City, Mo., September 8-18, 1952. No single issue dominated the proceedings. Politics, legislation, international affairs, collective-bargaining problems, public relations, labor unity, financial problems, the operation of the locals, the Machinists' favorite charity—all received a substantial amount of attention.

Organization

The 1,200 men and women delegates of IAM lodges in the United States, its territories, and in Canada represented the union's 770,000 members—almost 50 percent more than the membership reported at its previous convention in 1948. Assisted by the growth of defense industries and by a revitalized organization drive, all of the gain between the two conventions came after June 1950. This spurt in membership brought the International Association of Machinists to a strength greater than its wartime peak.

Credit for the organizational gains of the Machinists was attributed by President A. J. Hayes in his opening message to "the relatively small amount of friction and dissention within our organization . . . [and to] the relatively large degree of cooperation between the many classifications and industry groups which make up our organization." Little in the open convention business that followed tended to modify this description of the union. Mr. Hayes made a strong plea for a united labor movement to achieve much the same advantages among all trade-unions, but held out little hope of its realization in the immediate future. A convention resolution endorsed the restoration of the United Labor Policy Committee. It was apparent, as the convention proceeded, that all of the jurisdictional problems brought about by the return of the IAM to the American Federation of Labor had not been resolved; however, with

the goal of unity reiterated, the delegates took no action to remove these matters from the formal channels of settlement within the Federation.

The diversity of industries represented by IAM lodges and the widening scope of the job classifications coming under the jurisdiction of the union as a whole were the major factors influencing the work of the convention on collective-bargaining and organization goals and union financing. Committees were established to report on the following industries representing concentrations of IAM coverage: aircraft, air transport, automotive, construction and erection, machine-tool and tool-and-die, marine and shipbuilding, petroleum, printing machinery, railroad, pulp and paper, and Government employment. A rough classification of membership, as reported by General Secretary-Treasurer Eric Peterson, showed 55 percent journeymen or specialists, 30 percent production workers, and 15 percent helpers and apprentices. Mr. Peterson also reported that the IAM had about 70,000 women members. (The convention seated 14 women delegates.) The keen interest of the IAM in promoting sound apprenticeship practices was reiterated throughout the proceedings.

Intra-Industry Problems

The committee for the aircraft industry favored national agreements in multiplant companies, uniform wage schedules and other contract provisions in plants organized by IAM, uniform reopening and termination dates in agreements, and the calling of Nation-wide conferences preceding negotiations. It opposed the centralization of Government contracts in relatively few companies and the "anti-union activities" of the Aircraft Industry Association.¹

The automotive committee recommended, among other things, that the National Labor Relations Board recognize automotive mechanics as skilled craftsmen, that automotive locals establish heavy-duty rates, and that the Teamsters and the IAM work together harmoniously in organizing the automotive-repair industry. The

¹ A strike at the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. plant in Burbank, Calif., started on the same day that the convention opened.

marine committee called upon the IAM to consider organization on the Atlantic Coast, to urge the Federal Government to allocate marine work equally among the four geographic shipbuilding areas, and to set up semiannual conferences for the marine locals.

The convention adopted numerous resolutions calling for changes in fringe benefits for railroad machinists, including increased paid vacations; 7 paid holidays; time and one-half for Saturday work, double time for Sunday work, and double time and one-half for work on holidays; differentials of 10 cents and 15 cents for second- and third-shift work; 15 days of paid sick leave per year; jury pay; severance pay; and retirement after 30 years of service at age 60. The railroad committee also recommended an amendment to the Railway Labor Act to allow for retroactive pay increases and the establishment and maintenance of uniform hourly rates for shop crafts on a Nation-wide basis.

Proposals to create a national tool and die lodge, district, or department, which presumably would deal with matters such as wages, seniority, and organization of tool-and-die makers and machine-tool workers, were submitted to the convention. They were withdrawn, however, with the understanding that a meeting of the executive council and interested parties would be held after the convention. The machine-tool and tool-and-die committee recommended that tool-and-die locals should be formed wherever practical, that minimum area rates should be established, and that wage increases on a percentage basis should be negotiated.

The Government-employee's committee, speaking for "blue collar" workers employed by the Defense Department, endorsed a number of resolutions urging changes in Federal wage practices, including some covered by statutes and also applicable to the vast majority of Federal Classification Act (civil service) employees. The IAM urged the payment of double time for overtime and Sunday work; triple time for holiday work; 15 percent night-shift differential; the adoption of a severance-pay plan; a cost-of-living differential for Hawaii; higher skill, hazard, and dirty-work differentials; restoration of annual and sick leave to previous levels; and the inspection by machinists during the process of manufacture of all materials and equipment purchased by the Federal Govern-

ment. A number of changes in the Federal retirement plan were requested. The committee asked the Navy Department to place the fourth step increase in its wage schedules on an automatic rather than merit basis, and to provide a uniform policy which would provide equal representation to workers on local wage boards, and which would permit the local wage boards to conduct surveys of comparable pay scales at their discretion with their selection of areas and plants to be covered.

Other Collective-Bargaining Problems

The emphasis on an industry approach to collective-bargaining problems at the convention reflected IAM policy. Delegates consistently rejected or modified proposals that urged the adoption of a standard practice throughout all industries. A major exception to this policy appeared in the acceptance of a resolution to "make it a policy to include in all contracts a clause barring age limits as a reason for refusing employment." The establishment of a 30-hour workweek was also encouraged.

The convention went on record as opposing wage controls, although no criticism was made of the Wage Stabilization Board or the work of IAM officials in this tripartite agency. On the other hand, the Executive Council was urged to help "strengthen and make more effective the Defense Production Act to the end that the cost-of-living may be reduced as much as is consistent with the general welfare." It was also called upon to "prevail upon the Bureau of Labor Statistics and other governmental authorities to compute the cost-of-living index on the basis of 'after taxes'." The resolution demanding repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act also asked that "labor be given a full and equal voice in the framing of a just and equitable Labor-Management Relations Act to take its place."

National and International Affairs

The major guest speakers at the convention were Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson, who spoke at a special session over a Nation-wide radio program sponsored by the union; Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin; Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing; Senator Hubert H. Humphrey; and Canada's Minister of Labor

Milton F. Gregg. The convention pledged its support to the United States foreign policy and, in another resolution, endorsed Governor Adlai E. Stevenson as candidate for President of the United States.

Secretary Acheson praised the IAM for its participation in the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the International Metal Workers' Federation. A representative of the latter organization, Secretary Konrad Ilg, in addressing the convention outlined this participation in greater detail: "... our Federation owes the strength it has acquired and its influence in the trade-union movement primarily, if not exclusively, to the three great American metalworkers' organizations, namely, the Machinists', the Automobile Workers' and the Steel Workers' unions. . . . For our Federation and for the free trade-union movement as such, it was an unexpected stroke of luck that your union, prior to our 1947 Congress in Copenhagen, on its own initiative, announced its intention to join the International Metal Workers' Federation. This made it possible to prevent our autonomous International Metal Workers' Federation from being incorporated in the World Federation of Trade Unions."² Support of the IAM's participation in the International Federation of Metal Workers was expressed by the convention's marine committee.

Union Finances

The union's salary and financial structures were substantially modified by the convention (subject to referendum), reflecting both broadened interests and a realignment of taxes and benefits among the major jobs in the organization. Salaries of Grand Lodge officers and representatives were raised, an increase of 50 percent going to top officials; the annual salary of the international president was set at \$18,000.

The convention eliminated the job-classification differential in the per capita tax paid by locals to the Grand Lodge by raising the tax for production workers, helpers, and apprentices to the amount paid for journeymen and specialists, an increase of 35 to 50 cents per month. At the same time, however, the convention equalized the

accumulation of strike and death benefits at the journeymen level. Minimum local dues were subsequently increased and made uniform; the minimum rate of \$2 a month for journeymen and graduated rates for other classifications were replaced by a \$3 minimum for all members.

The union reported a net worth of approximately \$10,000,000. The officers' report stated that "an organization of the type and magnitude of the IAM should have assets of at least \$50 per member, or a total of more than \$35,000,000, in order to effectively carry on its diversified activities."

—JOSEPH W. BLOCH

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

1952 Convention of the United Mine Workers of America

POLITICS AND LABOR LEGISLATION were of primary concern to some 2,800 delegates attending the forty-first constitutional convention of the United Mine Workers of America which opened in Cincinnati, October 7, 1952. Legislative goals urged by the convention included repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and enactment of a workable industry-wide coal stabilization law. John L. Lewis, president of the UMW, expressed personal pride and satisfaction in the new bituminous-coal contract which climaxed 4 years of union achievements since the last convention. He also discussed union gains achieved as a result of UMW policies formulated over the 62-year span of the union's existence.

Political Action

Unanimous endorsement of Governor Adlai E. Stevenson for President highlighted the political action taken by the convention. It was the first time since 1936 that the union officially endorsed a Presidential ticket. A resolution cited Governor Stevenson's acceptance of the "liberal Democratic platform" and his standing "clearly and

² Mr. Ilg's address to the convention was given in German and was translated by Grand Lodge Representative Rudolph Faupl.

courageously" for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Voting records of Senators and Representatives in the coal-mining States were analyzed by John T. Jones, director of the UMW Labor's Non-Partisan League. By and large, he counselled the delegates to ignore party labels and vote for candidates on the basis of their past records of friendship or enmity toward the UMW. Based on this premise, nine Democratic Senatorial candidates and one Republican were recommended to the convention for its support. Mr. Jones also recommended approval of 28 Democrats and 15 Republicans for election to the House of Representatives. Opposition to 22 Republican and 3 Democratic Congressional candidates was recommended.

The delegates supported the Resolutions Committee recommendations to reject proposals to establish a labor party and a labor daily newspaper.

They also approved a proposal calling for the preferential primary for Presidential candidates, voted that the current Federal farm program be maintained and expanded to insure a sound farm economy for the country, urged higher salaries for teachers, and restated the UMW's opposition to racial or other forms of discrimination among persons. Opposition to universal military training was also reaffirmed.

Legislative Program

Outright and immediate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act constituted the primary goal in the UMW's legislative program. In a strongly worded resolution, bolstered by a bitter denunciation of the act by Mr. Lewis and several delegates, the convention pledged itself to do everything feasible to have the statute repealed. Other legislative proposals dealt with social security, unemployment and workmen's compensation, tide-lands oil, Federal mine inspection, and the economic problems of coal.

The convention called on Congress to amend the social security law by lowering the qualifying age to 60. It urged that this resolution be given wide circulation and publicity among labor unions, United States Congressmen, newspapers, and all "liberal minded" persons in the Nation. A

proposed endorsement of "socialized medicine" was rejected.

A proposal was adopted to obtain legislation which would make miners on strike eligible for unemployment compensation in States where they are disqualified because of such action. State leaders were instructed to do their utmost in obtaining such legislation, with weekly benefits of not less than \$30. The delegates also adopted a proposal calling for improvements in the present State workmen's compensation laws.

The convention approved Federal control of tide-land oil and suggested that the revenue from the lands be divided among the States according to their population for the support of the public schools.

Because the recently passed Federal Mine Inspection Act is not applicable to mines employing fewer than 15 men and does not cover certain types of accidents, the convention urged its members to petition the Congress to pass necessary amendments designed to minimize the loss of life and injury in the mining industry.

The convention called upon Congress to enact a workable industry-wide coal-stabilization law which would establish a minimum selling price for coal, thereby eliminating the "cut throat" competition now prevailing in the industry. In addition, the delegates went on record as favoring State and Federal taxes on competitive gas and fuel oil.

International Affiliation

The officers reported to the convention that the UMW is affiliated or has participated in meetings of various international groups related to the mining industry in particular and labor in general. For more than 40 years, the union has been affiliated with the Miners' International Federation, and is now a member of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The UMW has sent delegates to all meetings of the ILO Coal Mines Committee. For the past few years, the union has, upon invitation from the National Union of Mineworkers of Great Britain, sent a representative to attend the annual conference of the British Mineworkers' Union. Sir William Lawther, president of the British union and secretary of the International Mining Congress, was

one of the guest speakers addressing the convention.

UMW Welfare and Retirement Fund

Nearly a half billion dollars has been paid out to some 900,000 mine-worker beneficiaries since the UMW Welfare and Retirement Fund was established in 1946, Mr. Lewis told the convention. However, he added, "despite this remarkable record, the fund admittedly has not yet achieved perfection, chiefly because we have not had enough money." Improvements in the aims and designs of the fund, Mr. Lewis stated, will come gradually. He observed that the fund is well administered, and pointed to an administrative cost of 2.7 percent of the funds expended. He described the union's welfare program as an example of "free enterprise" rather than "socialized medicine."

A year-end report by Josephine Roche, fund administrator, revealed that plans are well under way for the construction of 10 major hospitals in the Kentucky-West Virginia-Virginia coal belt during the coming year. The report showed the fund's unexpended balance as of June 30, 1952, was \$99,505,895, slightly more than the balance at the close of the previous fiscal year.

Organization

Notable progress in attempts to organize the few remaining nonunion areas since October 1950, when an international organizing committee was created to conduct an intensified campaign, was reported by the officers. Under this committee's direction, progress has been made in organizing both the eastern strip and underground fields and the lignite fields of North Dakota. (In fact, all but 3 percent of the tonnage in North Dakota is now being produced by UMW members.) In Alaska, agreements have been negotiated with all of the major operators.

The convention extolled District 50 for its work in organizing, within the framework of the UMW, workers in a variety of industries other than coal mining. A report indicates that, in 4 years, District 50 had set up 10 new regions in the United States and that the Canadian region had greatly expanded, doubling the number of local unions and collective-bargaining agreements, together

with a corresponding increase in total membership. The approximately 200,000 members reported by District 50 are distributed in 1,600 local unions which embrace workers in some 30 basic industrial classifications. District 50 has its own administrative department, legal department, research and statistical department, and publishes its own official newspaper—The News—twice monthly.

Internal Union Problems

On the question of district autonomy, 42 different delegate recommendations were presented to the convention. The resolutions committee recommended a policy, adopted at previous UMW conventions in 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, and 1948, under which district presidents and secretary-treasurers are appointed by the International Executive Board, except in 8 districts having full autonomy (i. e., the members elect their own officials). Following a protracted discussion on this important point, with the administration taking the affirmative side, the delegates adopted the committee's recommendation by an overwhelming majority.

Convention delegates voted (with only eight dissenting votes) for a \$20-per-member assessment, to be levied in four installments, without clearly defining the purpose. District 50 was not included. The delegates voted down an administration proposal for a 25-cent increase—to \$1.25 per month—in the dues of retired and disabled members. They approved an equal division of the \$50 initiation fee—formerly \$30 went to the international and \$20 to the local.

A resolution proposing that Mr. Lewis be made permanent president for the remainder of his life was shelved on his recommendation. Another resolution calling for labor unity was referred to the international executive officers to "achieve this desired unity in labor."

A financial report from the officers disclosed that the UMW's liquid assets, cash and bonds, had nearly tripled from \$13,184,854 in 1948 to \$34,032,833 as of July 1, 1952. The officers observed that currently the financial structure of the union was sounder than at any other period in its history.

—WILLIAM S. GARY

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Injury Rates in Manufacturing, Second Quarter 1952

THE second-quarter 1952 injury-frequency rate¹ for manufacturing was fractionally higher than the first-quarter rate, but established a record low for the season. The rate of 13.8 injuries per million man-hours for the second quarter of 1952 was only slightly above the first-quarter average of 13.6. This was the lowest second-quarter rate on record;² it was 13 percent below the average for the second quarter of the previous year, 3 percent below the corresponding period in 1950, and 5 percent below that in 1949.

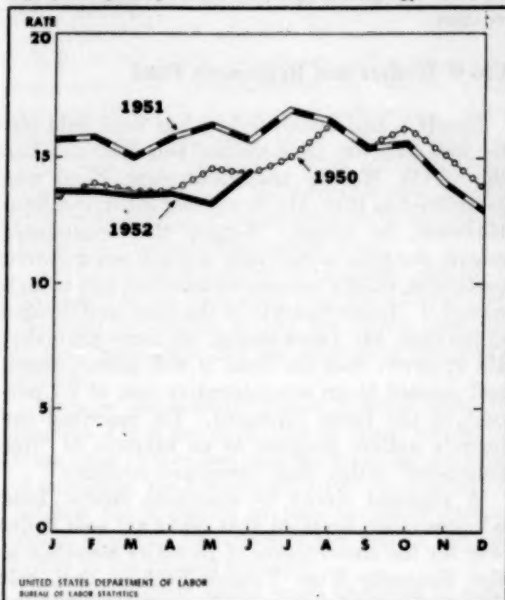
During the first 6 months of 1952 injury rates were at or near record lows. The average for the full period (13.7) was 13 percent below the corresponding rate (15.7) for 1951, and 2 percent below the previous record 6-month low (14.0) in 1950.² These low rates reflect the drop which took place during the last 5 months of 1951. Although the injury rates for the first 7 months of 1951 were at relatively high levels, they started downward in August and were near record lows at the end of the year. During the first 5 months of 1952 they remained at these low levels, and consequently, were well below the rates for the corresponding months of the previous year. The rate for June showed a 10-percent increase over May, but remained 8 percent below that for June 1951.

With one exception, monthly rates for 1952 closely paralleled those of 1950. In May 1952 the rate dropped, in contrast to a sharp rise in the same month in 1950. The upswing which took place in June 1952, however, brought the rate for that month to a point slightly above either 1950 or 1949.

Almost two-thirds of the 135 individual industries for which data were available finished the first 6 months of 1952 with lower average injury-frequency rates than in the same period of 1951. For 15 of these industries the drop was substantial—5 frequency-rate points or more. Planing mills had a 13.5-point improvement, and the logging industry rate dropped 13 points.

Other industries reporting important decreases in their 6 months' injury-frequency rate between 1951 and 1952 were structural clay products, gray-iron foundries, bottled soft drinks, cutlery

Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing, 1950-52



and edge tools, miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products, boat building and repairing, cold-finished steel, sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies, millwork and structural wood products, metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails, paperboard containers and boxes, malt and malt liquors, and nonferrous foundries.

Outstandingly low rates reported for the first 6 months of 1952 were 1.5, synthetic fibers; 3.0, rubber footwear; 3.3, electric lamps (bulb), and miscellaneous communication equipment; 3.8, aircraft, and explosives; 4.4, radio tubes; 4.5, clothing, women's and children's; 4.8, synthetic rubber; and 4.9, scientific instruments.

In a quarter-to-quarter comparison, 40 industries showed somewhat higher rates in the second quarter than in the first quarter of 1952. On the other hand, 30 had lower rates in the second than

¹ The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked. A disabling work injury is any injury occurring in the course of and arising out of employment, which (a) results in death or any degree of permanent physical impairment, or (b) makes the injured worker unable to perform the duties of any regularly established job, which is open and available to him, throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift, on any one or more days after the day of injury (including Sundays, days off, or plant shutdowns). The term "injury" includes occupational diseases.

² Based on revised rates, adjusted to the respective final annual average for each year.

Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, second quarter 1952, with revised rates for 1951 and first quarter 1952¹

Industry	Second quarter, 1952, by month			First quarter		Second quarter		First 6-months		1951		
	April	May	June	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Average for year
Food and kindred products:												
Meat products.....	17.4	18.0	23.8	21.7	18.7	21.2	10.6	21.5	19.3	22.8	21.1	21.8
Dairy products.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	19.3	14.5	17.5	20.3	18.3	17.6	20.6	19.1	19.1
Canning and preserving.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	19.3	15.0	18.9	22.0	19.0	19.1	36.3	20.6	25.6
Grain-mill products.....	21.9	18.2	23.4	16.1	18.8	18.7	21.2	17.2	19.4	20.3	21.5	19.2
Bakery products.....	13.8	14.7	12.2	14.4	12.7	15.5	13.5	14.9	13.1	18.2	14.6	13.7
Cane sugar.....	19.2	18.1	27.2	22.8	16.4	20.8	21.8	21.7	19.2	18.1	15.5	19.3
Beet sugar.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	40.2
Confectionery and related products.....	10.5	9.3	8.6	12.8	11.1	14.8	9.5	13.8	10.7	13.1	16.4	14.3
Bottled soft drinks.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	22.1	25.0	40.5	23.2	32.1	24.5	39.5	26.8	32.9
Malt and malt liquors.....	17.6	20.8	24.0	26.9	19.0	25.3	20.9	26.0	20.4	25.7	20.0	24.5
Wines.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	23.9	(7)	(7)	(7)	26.1
Distilled liquors.....	7.4	7.7	7.3	10.4	7.7	8.3	7.5	9.6	7.5	6.7	6.8	8.2
Miscellaneous food products.....	8.3	21.5	10.9	16.9	14.1	16.2	13.4	16.6	13.8	20.8	17.4	17.9
Textile-mill products:												
Cotton yarn and textiles.....	7.9	4.8	8.8	10.2	9.2	10.1	7.8	10.2	8.6	10.0	9.0	9.9
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles.....	10.1	8.4	7.4	10.4	7.2	9.4	8.7	9.8	7.9	7.6	8.4	9.0
Woolen and worsted textiles.....	17.1	15.2	17.2	18.0	18.7	19.2	16.5	17.2	16.2	18.3	14.9	16.9
Knit goods.....	6.0	7.0	5.1	6.0	8.2	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.7	6.3	5.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	11.3	11.8	12.7	16.2	14.7	19.5	11.9	17.7	13.5	13.5	16.3	16.4
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	12.7	8.8	13.0	16.0	15.0	19.2	11.5	17.5	13.5	18.3	16.7	17.3
Apparel and other finished textile products:												
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	9.3	8.1	7.0	7.6	7.8	7.0	8.1	7.2	7.9	7.2	5.7	6.9
Clothing, women's and children's.....	4.3	3.1	3.7	5.8	5.4	8.4	3.7	5.6	4.5	4.6	3.4	4.9
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	12.3	13.7	13.7	19.8	13.0	16.4	12.4	9.7	12.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):												
Logging.....	66.6	72.3	94.5	110.1	94.6	93.6	79.9	101.7	88.7	110.6	82.5	98.9
Planing mills.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	50.1	36.6	(7)	(7)	48.1
Sawmills.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	59.5	57.3	59.5	56.9	59.5	57.6	55.3	56.4	60.2
Veneer mills.....	38.6	52.6	53.5	45.1	47.0	53.1	48.2	49.2	47.6	49.5	44.1	48.1
Millwork and structural wood products.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	36.5	35.6	(7)	(7)	42.3
Plywood mills.....	20.3	27.5	23.9	27.8	21.6	30.2	23.9	29.0	22.8	26.7	26.9	28.0
Wooden containers.....	33.2	35.5	28.7	32.6	26.5	31.8	32.3	32.2	29.2	28.7	30.4	31.2
Miscellaneous wood products.....	46.2	29.4	39.1	39.2	35.2	39.5	38.1	36.7	40.1	34.4	38.4	38.4
Furniture and fixtures:	36.1	23.5	32.6	33.2	32.9	31.9	30.6	32.5	32.4	42.0	25.5	33.2
Household furniture, nonmetal.....	17.6	22.0	21.7	22.1	16.4	21.4	20.4	21.8	18.1	26.7	19.6	22.3
Metal household furniture.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	29.7	29.4	26.3	27.1	28.2	28.0	26.5	15.9	24.9
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	20.4	21.9	21.3	19.1	16.4	22.8	21.2	20.9	18.8	20.3	17.6	19.9
Office furniture.....	16.8	17.8	16.3	23.5	20.1	20.7	17.0	22.0	18.6	20.1	17.1	20.8
Public-building and professional furniture.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	20.7	17.2	16.2	21.8	15.5	20.1	24.0	17.1	19.5
Partitions and related products.....	22.3	21.0	22.4	23.8	16.9	21.4	21.9	22.5	19.1	22.1	23.9	22.8
Screens, shades, and blinds.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	15.9	19.6	(7)	(7)	18.1
Paper and allied products:												
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	13.6	13.7	14.2	16.1	15.4	15.8	13.8	16.0	14.5	16.6	14.6	13.8
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	15.2	13.3	15.0	19.1	13.7	20.4	14.5	19.7	14.0	18.3	14.4	18.1
Miscellaneous paper and allied products.....	16.2	9.1	13.5	15.2	16.4	12.6	12.9	13.8	14.6	13.8	13.3	13.7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries:												
Newspapers and periodicals.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.1	9.5	9.1	7.1	10.1	9.1
Bookbinding and related products.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	11.5	11.1	(7)	(7)	10.0
Miscellaneous printing and publishing.....	8.1	7.1	8.5	8.3	6.0	10.8	7.9	9.6	7.0	9.2	8.1	9.1
Chemicals and allied products:												
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	6.6	6.8	8.6	9.2	7.5	9.7	7.3	9.5	7.4	11.1	8.1	9.5
Plastics, except synthetic rubber.....	4.7	4.1	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.7	5.3	6.7	5.8	6.9	6.0	6.6
Synthetic rubber.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	3.7	4.6	1.6	5.0	2.5	4.8	2.3	1.9	2.3
Synthetic fibers.....	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.7
Explosives.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	2.7	3.9	2.4	3.8	2.5	3.8	3.4	5.0	3.4
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals.....	6.2	5.7	6.9	8.7	6.7	7.7	6.3	8.2	6.5	7.1	7.5	7.7
Soap and related products.....	8.1	7.3	7.7	9.6	8.1	10.5	7.7	10.1	7.9	7.7	8.9	9.2
Drugs and medicines.....	7.0	10.7	14.7	7.0	6.3	10.0	10.7	8.4	8.5	8.4	7.7	8.3
Paints, pigments, and related products.....	9.1	9.0	10.8	13.8	11.2	13.9	9.6	13.9	10.5	11.8	10.5	12.5
Fertilizers.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	25.4	16.4	22.6	21.6	24.1	19.2	21.8	19.3	22.4
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	19.6	(7)	21.9	(7)	20.8	(7)	(7)	23.8
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	10.0	11.0	15.6	13.1	12.9	12.0	14.7	15.2	14.0
Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	22.5	22.3	21.9	21.4	22.3	21.0	22.5	15.9	20.7
Rubber products:												
Tires and inner tubes.....	5.8	4.4	5.7	5.9	5.6	6.0	5.3	6.0	5.4	6.2	6.3	6.1
Rubber footwear.....	2.0	2.6	3.0	5.4	3.5	5.1	2.5	5.2	3.0	5.3	3.8	4.9
Miscellaneous rubber products.....	11.4	10.5	10.7	14.6	12.1	15.2	10.9	15.0	11.7	15.2	10.8	14.1
Leather and leather products:												
Leather tanning and finishing.....	25.7	30.9	35.7	26.8	24.4	26.1	30.8	26.4	27.5	25.1	23.6	25.4
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	21.0	20.0	(7)	(7)	21.7
Footwear (except rubber).....	9.8	9.5	11.3	8.8	9.7	9.2	10.2	9.0	9.9	10.2	10.1	9.5
Miscellaneous leather products.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	13.9	9.9	(7)	(7)	12.7
Stone, clay, and glass products:												
Glass and glass products.....	13.2	9.1	11.0	12.2	10.6	13.2	11.1	12.7	10.8	15.4	11.8	13.1
Structural clay products.....	41.1	33.9	35.2	42.0	26.7	40.4	36.7	41.2	31.8	38.9	38.1	30.8
Pottery and related products.....	18.0	22.4	14.7	16.0	10.9	17.6	18.4	16.8	14.4	20.0	14.7	17.0
Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	24.7	19.4	26.9	24.5	26.0	22.8	20.2	26.0	27.0
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	15.0	13.9	14.5	23.9	15.3	20.4	14.5	22.2	14.9	20.2	15.7	20.2
Primary metal industries:												
Blast furnaces and steel mills.....	6.2	5.7	8.6	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.2	6.4
Gray-iron and malleable foundries.....	30.6	31.0	34.3	39.1	31.8	40.3	31.9	39.7	32.1	36.2	34.0	38.3
Steel foundries.....	26.4	29.9	24.9	32.1	27.4	29.3	26.0	30.7	26.8	34.7	30.3	31.5
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying.....	19.5	15.9	14.9	14.1	13.5	16.6	16.9	15.4	15.2	14.8	14.5	15.0
Nonferrous foundries.....	19.1	21.2	17.0	25.5	20.1	24.9	19.2	25.1	19.7	22.9	22.3	24.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, second quarter 1952, with revised rates for 1951 and first quarter 1952—Continued

Industry	Second quarter, 1952, by month			First quarter		Second quarter		First 6-months		1951		
	April	May	June	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Average for year
Primary metal industries—Continued												
Iron and steel forgings.....	20.7	22.0	22.3	24.2	25.2	26.3	21.9	25.3	23.5	27.8	22.3	25.1
Wire drawing.....	14.3	11.3	34.5	10.8	15.0	12.3	17.0	11.6	15.7	12.7	12.4	12.0
Welded and heavy-riveted pipe.....	17.8	22.3	27.7	19.1	22.9	15.7	21.8	17.4	22.4	19.3	18.3	18.1
Cold-finished steel.....	11.3	9.9	16.2	17.6	12.8	22.1	12.1	19.9	13.0	20.9	18.8	19.1
Fabricated metal products:												
Tin cans and other tinware.....	13.8	13.7	9.3	13.4	11.0	11.7	12.4	12.4	11.7	13.7	9.1	12.0
Cutlery and edge tools.....	11.4	12.2	12.4	20.9	15.8	22.0	12.0	21.4	14.0	19.0	22.7	21.2
Hand tools, files, and saws.....	15.0	16.3	12.3	20.4	18.0	20.0	14.5	20.2	16.7	20.8	18.9	20.0
Hardware.....	9.1	11.8	9.3	11.7	10.1	11.2	9.9	11.4	10.2	12.7	11.2	11.6
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	10.6	11.8	11.7	20.0	13.4	18.2	11.4	19.1	12.5	20.3	17.3	19.0
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus.....	22.9	16.8	25.3	22.1	22.2	23.2	21.6	23.6	22.2	21.7	21.7	22.7
Structural steel and ornamental metal work.....	23.1	21.1	30.2	24.6	22.0	23.9	24.1	24.2	23.2	25.3	22.9	24.1
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	18.6	38.7	31.2	45.5	24.8	41.7	31.7	32.1	27.8
Boiler-shop products.....	21.5	20.2	24.4	25.9	27.2	30.0	22.0	27.9	24.6	27.2	24.0	26.6
Sheet-metal work.....	31.8	22.8	30.5	25.0	24.0	32.0	28.2	28.5	26.0	33.2	24.2	29.1
Stamped and pressed metal products.....	14.5	11.9	14.3	13.9	13.4	17.0	13.5	17.9	13.4	17.1	12.8	16.6
Metal coating and engraving.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	25.3	28.6	28.9	28.5	26.9	28.4	27.5	28.7	27.5
Fabricated wire products.....	15.6	15.5	23.0	19.0	17.6	18.0	17.9	18.5	17.7	19.7	16.7	18.4
Metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.1	9.6	18.3	9.2	15.2	9.1	19.4	10.8	15.1
Steel springs.....	25.1	22.2	28.1	26.2	20.2	19.9	25.1	23.0	22.0	27.6	19.9	23.3
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	15.5	18.1	16.3	13.0	15.0	15.0	16.6	14.0	15.9	16.7	17.8	15.6
Screw-machine products.....	15.4	14.5	15.9	13.9	12.5	15.1	15.3	14.5	13.7	19.1	15.5	15.9
Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified.....	12.6	9.6	11.1	12.3	9.2	13.7	11.1	13.0	10.1	15.3	10.7	13.0
Machinery (except electrical):												
Engines and turbines.....	10.8	8.4	8.3	11.3	9.1	12.2	9.2	11.8	9.2	12.0	10.0	11.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	13.5	14.2	13.2	14.7	14.3	16.1	13.6	15.4	14.0	15.7	14.2	15.2
Construction and mining machinery.....	22.1	21.6	24.9	22.9	23.7	25.5	22.8	24.2	23.2	25.4	21.5	23.8
Metalworking machinery.....	14.9	12.7	13.4	15.7	13.9	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	14.4	14.2	14.0
Food-products machinery.....	13.6	15.6	12.6	15.4	13.8	17.9	13.9	16.6	14.0	19.5	17.7	17.6
Textile machinery.....	11.6	13.7	11.7	15.4	11.9	14.2	12.3	14.9	12.4	13.0	10.3	13.3
Miscellaneous special-industry machinery.....	19.1	19.3	15.2	20.6	16.4	21.4	17.9	21.0	17.3	21.5	18.9	20.5
Pumps and compressors.....	17.9	16.5	14.9	18.2	17.0	19.8	16.4	19.0	16.7	18.3	17.2	18.4
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors.....	13.1	12.8	12.0	18.0	17.6	18.5	12.6	18.3	15.7	20.4	20.6	19.3
Mechanical power-transmission equipment (except ball and roller bearings).....	13.1	13.5	15.7	16.3	14.1	16.8	14.1	16.5	14.0	16.4	14.4	16.0
Miscellaneous general industrial machinery.....	18.9	16.8	17.0	17.7	16.6	19.9	17.6	18.8	17.2	18.4	18.1	18.5
Commercial and household machinery.....	8.8	7.4	8.3	9.8	7.3	10.2	8.1	10.0	7.7	9.6	7.5	9.3
Valves and fittings.....	16.4	15.9	17.2	19.0	17.2	19.2	16.5	19.1	18.8	21.6	17.1	19.2
Ball and roller bearings.....	10.3	16.6	8.9	9.7	11.7	12.8	11.9	11.3	11.8	13.1	13.1	12.2
Machine shops, general.....	17.9	13.7	16.9	18.3	16.0	18.4	16.1	18.4	16.1	18.2	19.0	18.5
Electrical machinery:												
Electrical industrial apparatus.....	7.7	7.6	7.4	8.4	8.0	9.0	7.5	8.8	7.8	8.4	7.9	8.4
Electrical appliances.....	4.7	3.1	5.0	8.0	8.3	7.5	4.3	7.7	6.7	7.3	7.3	7.5
Insulated wire and cable.....	13.3	16.0	10.4	13.5	14.8	15.6	13.3	14.6	14.0	16.7	19.5	16.3
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	7.4	5.9	5.8	6.4	7.1	7.6	6.4	7.1	6.7	7.1	6.7	7.0
Electric lamps (bulbs).....	2.4	3.7	3.8	3.2	2.8	4.4	3.3	3.9	2.3	4.9	3.8	4.1
Radio and related products.....	6.1	7.1	4.7	7.6	5.4	5.7	5.3	6.7	5.4	5.8	6.5	6.5
Radio tubes.....	4.3	3.6	6.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.9	3.9	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.1
Miscellaneous communication equipment.....	4.1	3.2	4.0	3.7	3.0	4.3	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.9
Batteries.....	11.0	11.3	9.6	12.9	10.6	18.3	10.6	15.5	10.6	11.9	13.8	14.2
Electrical products, not elsewhere classified.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.8	6.0	6.5	(1)	9.0	6.0	4.0	5.5	6.8
Transportation equipment:												
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers.....	5.5	5.5	5.2	6.3	5.0	6.4	5.4	6.3	5.2	6.5	5.8	6.3
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories.....	8.1	8.2	7.2	9.0	6.3	9.7	7.9	9.3	7.0	9.5	8.7	9.2
Aircraft.....	3.9	3.7	3.3	4.6	3.9	4.7	3.6	4.6	3.8	4.6	4.1	4.5
Aircraft parts.....	6.2	7.1	6.3	6.8	6.3	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.5	7.8	6.9	7.1
Ship building and repairing.....	21.5	23.5	23.8	23.1	21.5	23.8	23.0	23.4	22.3	23.4	20.3	22.5
Boat building and repairing.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	40.9	33.7	(1)	(1)	39.2
Railroad equipment.....	9.8	9.6	8.5	10.7	9.3	12.3	9.8	11.6	9.3	14.1	10.8	12.0
Instruments and related products:												
Scientific instruments.....	5.4	5.8	9.9	6.4	2.9	7.8	7.0	7.3	4.9	5.7	5.0	6.1
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	6.6	7.0	9.1	8.4	8.5	8.0	7.5	8.3	8.0	8.2	9.0	8.4
Optical instruments and lenses.....	5.6	4.6	7.5	5.5	6.4	6.6	5.8	6.1	6.5	9.6	4.5	6.4
Medical instruments and supplies.....	6.8	5.5	11.5	10.1	9.2	11.7	8.2	10.9	8.8	12.5	9.1	10.8
Ophthalmic goods.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.0	(1)	7.0	(1)	6.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.7
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	6.0	8.5	7.2	6.3	7.4	6.6	7.2	7.3	6.8	6.1	5.3	6.1
Watches and clocks.....	9.6	6.4	13.3	6.3	9.0	7.0	9.4	6.7	9.0	8.6	6.2	7.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:												
Paving and roofing materials.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.0
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	9.1	5.7	9.5	6.6	9.2	8.3	8.0	7.4	8.6	9.4	10.9	8.6
Fabricated plastic products.....	13.4	13.7	19.6	15.9	14.1	19.1	15.5	17.6	14.8	17.7	12.6	16.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	12.7	11.3	13.6	13.5	12.5	13.1	12.5	13.3	12.4	13.5	11.3	12.9
Ordnance and accessories.....	6.6	6.1	5.7	8.8	7.8	7.3	6.1	8.0	6.9	5.3	4.0	6.0

¹ Monthly and quarterly rates for 1951 were computed from data furnished by establishments which reported for all 12 months. These rates were then adjusted on the basis of the ratios between the final annual rates and the 12 months' cumulative averages. The final annual rates are based upon a more comprehensive survey than are the monthly and quarterly rates, and are, therefore, considered to be the best measure of the level of injury frequency. The monthly rates, however, show the month to month fluctuations and the current trend in injury rates. The rates for 1952 were computed from data furnished by all establishments reporting for the given periods

and were also adjusted by the same ratios applied to the 1951 figures. Injury data for 1951 and the first quarter of 1952, published previously, were adjusted to the 1950 final annual rates. When final 1952 rates become available, some further revisions may be necessary to bring the monthly and quarterly rates into line with the annual averages. A table presenting rates by months and quarters, for 1951 and for the first 6 months of 1952 is available upon request.

² Insufficient data to warrant presentation of average.

in the first quarter, and 58 showed virtually no change (less than one full frequency-rate point). The most striking rise occurred in the structural clay products industry, which rebounded from an unusually low level of 26.7 in the first quarter to 36.7 in the second. The second-quarter rate, however, was below that for a year earlier, and the average for the first 6 months was well below that for the previous year.

Increases of five or more frequency-rate points between the first and second quarters of 1952 occurred in 12 other industries. In nine of these instances, the increase represented merely a normal upswing from low rates achieved in the first quarter. The second-quarter rates for the pottery and related products, plywood mills, cane sugar, fertilizers, concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool, and partitions and fixtures industries showed marked increases over the first quarter but were about the same or slightly lower than a year earlier.

Rates for canning and preserving, dairy products, and grain-mill products were considerably higher in the second than in the first quarter of 1952, and were somewhat above the second quarter of 1951, but did not differ greatly from those for other periods in 1951.

For the metal doors, sash, and frame industry the 1952 second-quarter rate (45.5) was well above the first-quarter average (38.7) and substantially above the 1951 second-quarter rate (31.2). Leather tanning and finishing, and miscellaneous fabricated textile products, showed substantial increases in their second-quarter rates over the first quarter of 1952, and also over any period in 1951.

The most pronounced decreases between the first and second quarters of 1952 were in logging, boiler-shop products, and in the elevators, escalators, and conveyors industry. These industries also showed substantially lower rates than a year earlier.

Ceiling Price Regulations Numbers 162-177

Major Provisions of CPR's Adopted August-October 1952

CPR No.	Date issued	Effective date	Commodity covered	Distribution level	Scope of provision
162	Aug. 5	Aug. 9	Beet pulp products ----	Various levels ----	Provides ceilings for sale of domestic and imported beet pulp products.
163	Aug. 8	Aug. 8	Ferromanganese, manganese metal, and other manganese products.	Producers -----	Establishes ceilings for sales of ferromanganese, silicomanganese, spiegeleisen, and manganese metal. The regulation affects imported products, export sales, and sales for export. It does not cover sales by resellers.
164	Aug. 19	Aug. 25	Grocers bags, variety and specialty paper, film, and foil.	Manufacturers ----	Provides ceilings for sales of all types of bags produced in the United States, which are made from paper, film, foil, or any combination (except shipping sacks).
165	Aug. 21	Aug. 26	Lumber, logs, and allied wood products.	Importers -----	Provides a method for importers in computing ceilings for certain logs, lumber, and allied wood products.
166	Aug. 22	Aug. 27	Textile products sold in Puerto Rico.	Various levels ----	Establishes ceilings for textile products sold in Puerto Rico at various levels of distribution. Ceilings established are based on a percentage mark-up over cost.
167	Aug. 25	Aug. 25	Cottonseed-feed products.	Producers and distributors.	Fixes ceilings for cottonseed-feed products, including cottonseed cake, flakes, meal, sized cake, pellets, cubes, hulls, hull bran and cottonseed feed. Dollar-and-cent ceilings are listed for processors on an f. o. b. mill basis at all major points of production.

Major Provisions of CPR's Adopted August-October 1952—Continued

CPR No.	Date issued	Effective date	Commodity covered	Distribution level	Scope of provision
168	Sept. 11	Sept. 16	Sitka spruce and West Coast hemlock manufactured and sold in Alaska.	Mill level.....	Establishes dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for Alaska-produced sales of Sitka spruce and West Coast hemlock lumber for delivery in Alaska.
169	Sept. 12	Sept. 17	Iron ores produced in Minnesota, Wisconsin, or Michigan.	Producers.....	Provides ceilings for merchant ore produced in the Lake Superior district. Prices established are 75 cents per gross ton higher than heretofore.
170	Sept. 16	Sept. 22	Western wood preserving industry (pressure process only).	Various levels.....	Provides a method for arriving at ceilings of preservatively treated forest products treated in the part of the United States west of the 100th meridian or in any part of North Dakota or South Dakota. Also provides method for determining ceilings for the service of pressure treating customer-owned forest products.
171	Sept. 17	---do---	Untreated Eastern poles and piling.	Producers.....	Establishes dollars-and-cents ceilings for sales of untreated southern yellow pine, cypress, mixed oak, white oak and mixed hardwood piling produced in the part of the United States east of the 100th meridian, except the portion of North Dakota and South Dakota east of that meridian. Also provides a method for determining ceilings for concentrator's sales of these items.
172	Sept. 26	Oct. 1	Distillers' dried products.	Various levels.....	Provides ceiling prices for processors, jobbers, wholesalers, and retailers.
173	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	Soybean products.....	Processors and distributors.	Establishes ceiling prices for the products of soybean processing with exception of soybean oil and soybean flour.
174	Oct. 13	Nov. 1	Prepared concrete reinforcing bars and reinforcement materials.	Various levels.....	Provides two methods for computing ceilings of prepared concrete reinforcing bars—for independent and integrated preparers. Ceiling prices for reinforcement materials are established on the basis of the preparer's formula in effect on Jan. 25, 1951.
175	Oct. 16	Oct. 21	Douglas fir and Western hemlock doors.	Manufacturers.....	Establishes specific dollars-and-cents ceilings for standard sizes and grades of stock doors, door bars, and bead stock produced west of the Cascade Mountains in the States of Washington and Oregon.
176	Oct. 23	Oct. 28	New England hemlock and other species of New England softwoods.	---do---	Establishes dollars-and-cents ceilings for merchantable rough or surfaced hemlock lumber sawed from hemlock in the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.
177	Oct. 27	Nov. 1	Alfalfa products.....	Processors and distributors.	Establishes ceilings for sales of domestic alfalfa products.

Sources: Federal Registers, vol. 17—No. 153, Aug. 6, 1952, p. 7144; No. 157, Aug. 12, 1952, p. 7333; No. 164, Aug. 21, 1952, p. 7615; No. 166, Aug. 28, 1952, pp. 7726 and 7732; No. 167, Aug. 26, 1952, p. 7778; No. 180, Sept. 13, 1952, pp. 8247 and 8268; No. 182, Sept. 17, 1952, p. 8340; No. 183, Sept. 18, 1952, p. 8381;

No. 190, Sept. 27, 1952, p. 8629; No. 193, Oct. 2, 1952, p. 8767; No. 202, Oct. 15, 1952, p. 9135; No. 204, Oct. 17, 1952, p. 9184; No. 209, Oct. 24, 1952, p. 9620; and No. 212, Oct. 29, 1952, p. 9720.

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor¹

Wages and Hours²

Maintaining Rights-of-Way of Power Co. A United States district court held³ that employees of an independent contractor engaged in clearing and maintaining rights-of-way for a power company were entitled to minimum-wage and overtime compensation under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The power company produces and sells electrical energy throughout the State of Florida to manufacturing companies which regularly ship the goods they manufacture to points outside the State.

Three types of employees were involved: (1) Trimmers, who cut away the limbs and foliage growing in close proximity to the power-line poles; (2) common laborers, who assisted the trimmers and performed incidental tasks; and (3) truck drivers, who transported employees and equipment to and from the job site. Almost all the employees were paid at the rate of 75 cents an hour, but did not, as required by the act, receive time and one-half for hours worked in excess of 40 in any week.

Employees of a power company engaged in producing and selling electric power and in building and maintaining power lines and rights-of-way over which it transmitted electricity for use in production of goods for commerce are covered by the act, the court stated. It concluded that employees of an independent contractor who are, to the same extent, engaged in an activity which is "closely related and directly essential to the production of goods for interstate commerce" are likewise covered by the act.

The court ruled that the Secretary of Labor was entitled to an injunction requiring the employer to pay his employees at least the minimum wage and overtime compensation required by the act.

Labor Relations

One-Year Certification Rule. (1) A circuit court of appeals found⁴ that an employer did not violate section 8 (a) (5) of the Labor Management Relations Act by suspending negotiations with the union certified within the previous year as representative of his employees.

Three days before suspension of negotiations, an employee filed a decertification petition with the National Labor Relations Board; and shortly thereafter, an amended petition, signed by every employee in the bargaining unit,

was filed. No coercion or influence by the employer was alleged in connection with filing of the petitions, it being conceded that they were entirely voluntary on the employees' part.

The Board's opinion had held that an employer who refuses to bargain with a union for "at least 1 year" after the union has been certified as collective-bargaining representative is guilty of an unfair labor practice, even though the union has lost all its members and such loss cannot be attributed to any employer activities.

The court noted that the Board had not been specific or definitive in its statement of the 1-year certification rule; that, for example, in *Lift Trucks, Inc.*,⁵ it had held that an employer was "obligated to bargain with a certified union for a reasonable period of time" and that "in the absence of unusual circumstances, a reasonable period of time is customarily held to be 1 year." Existence of "unusual circumstances" had been recognized by the Board in two cases in which unions, well within a year after certification, transferred their affiliation from the CIO to the AFL,⁶ and in both cases, the Board declined to uphold the 1-year rule. The court found that the only distinction between the two cited cases and the instant case was that in the former the employees who repudiated the certified union had affiliated with another union, whereas in the present instance, no affiliation with another union occurred.

(2) The NLRB held⁷ that, under its policy of affording the employer and a certified union full opportunity to arrive at an agreement, all petitions for decertification and representation filed within a year of the original certification will be dismissed.

Citing *Frank Bros. Co. v. NLRB*⁸ to the effect that "a bargaining relationship once rightfully established must be permitted to exist and function for a reasonable period in which it can be given a fair chance to succeed," the Board held that a reasonable period, except in unusual circumstances, is 1 year.

The Board's practice had been to permit regional directors to accept employee petitions filed in the twelfth month of the certification year, and not to process them until the full year had expired. But employer petitions filed before the end of the 1-year period were dismissed, on the theory

¹ Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor.

The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

² This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

³ *Tobin v. Hayes* (S. D. Fla., Oct. 6, 1952).

⁴ *NLRB v. Globe Automatic Sprinkler Co.*, (C. A. 2, Sept. 30, 1952).

⁵ 75 National Labor Relations Board 908.

⁶ *Carson Pirie Scott & Co.* (60 NLRB 935); *Jasper Wood Products Co., Inc.* (72 NLRB 1306).

⁷ *In re Centr-O-Cast & Engineering Co. and Local No. 985, International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers* (100 NLRB 253, Oct. 16, 1952).

⁸ 321 U. S. 702, 705.

that to accept and hold them would encourage action on the employer's part which would be inconsistent with his statutory duty to bargain in good faith for the full minimum period of 1 year following certification.

Having reconsidered its administrative rule of holding employee representation and decertification petitions in inactive status, the Board ruled that in the future it will dismiss all petitions filed before the 1-year period has expired.

Discrimination by Employer. (1) The NLRB found⁹ that an employer had violated section 8 (a) (3) of the LMRA by discriminating against employees who participated in a strike.

In May 1951, a list of 16 employee grievances was submitted by the union to the employer. Although the employer took action to correct some of the conditions complained of, the employees were notified that, with one exception, no further action would be taken on any of the grievances. Upon learning of this, 20 employees decided not to report for work. Unknown to those employees, the employer had the same day called the union to arrange a conference on the grievances. Five of the 20 employees who failed to report for work were discharged by the employer, allegedly because they had not given the company advance notice of their absence.

The employer contended that under the principle enunciated in the decision of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in *NLRB v. Draper Corp.*,¹⁰ the strike in the instant case was "in derogation of the union's authority and therefore not protected." The Board rejected this contention, pointing out that, unlike employees concerned in the *Draper* case, these employees had been led by the employer to believe that he would not take further action on the grievances. In the Board's opinion, the strike did not interfere with the exclusive authority of the employees' bargaining representative, and a subsequent plant-wide strike and negotiations by the union ratified the walk-out by the 20 employees. Further, the Board found that the five employees had not been discharged because of unexcused absence from work, as the employer had contended, but because of their concerted activity to compel action by the employer on employee grievances.

(2) In another instance, the NLRB decided¹¹ that an employer violated section 8 (a) (3) of the act by discriminating against employees for concerted activities in presenting a grievance.

The trial examiner's report—adopted by the Board—found that five employees of a company, upon learning that their foreman had quit his job, attempted to discuss with the superintendent the possibility of his reemployment. This group was interested in the continued employment of their foreman, not only because of their high regard for him as an individual, but also because he was responsible for the efficient and safe operation of machinery and equipment and for the assignment and distribution of work. On the other hand, they had little confidence in the ability of the employee who they correctly believed would be selected as the new foreman.

When the group approached the superintendent, he refused to discuss the matter, gave them their pay checks, and told them they were being discharged. In the Board's opinion, these employees had merely banded together in order to present a grievance in connection with a matter relating to their working conditions. The opinion cited *NLRB v. Phoenix Life Insurance Co.*¹² to show that such activities are protected under the act.

State Jurisdiction Over Charitable Institutions. A court of appeals held¹³ that a State could enact legislation setting up a labor relations board to exercise jurisdiction over a charitable organization engaging in interstate commerce.

The organization, a hospital, contended that the LMRA had preempted the field in all labor-management relations in interstate commerce, and that therefore the State labor board had no jurisdiction. It further contended that Congress, in excluding charitable hospitals from the Federal act, intended not only that they should be free therefrom but also that they should be free from any regulation by the States.

The court, rejecting these contentions, pointed out that nothing in the act or in its legislative history could be interpreted as a mandate to the States that they should refrain from enacting legislation designed to maintain proper relations between employer and employees in charitable hospitals. In fact, the court stated, both the Wagner Act (the National Labor Relations Act of 1935) and the LMRA show a clear congressional intent not to exclude State legislation in this field.

False Statements in Non-Communist Affidavits. A Federal district court held¹⁴ that an indictment alleging that a union officer knowingly made a false statement in a non-Communist affidavit is sufficient ground for a criminal prosecution for violation of a Federal statute.

The court, after noting that the constitutionality of section 9 (h) of the LMRA, requiring the filing of non-Communist affidavits, had been upheld by the Supreme Court in *Ooman v. Doude*,¹⁵ ruled that Congress, in enacting this section, incorporated by reference the criminal provisions of title 18, section 1001, of the United States Code, forbidding false statements to Government agencies. Therefore the indictment alleged the necessary elements of the crime.

Interference. The NLRB found¹⁶ that an employer and a union violated section 8 (a) and (b) of the LMRA by interfering, in a manner not permitted under the act, with the employees' right to refrain from joining a labor union.

⁹ *In re Suncoast Minerals, Inc., and International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, Local 18* (100 NLRB No. 241, Oct. 10, 1952).

¹⁰ 145 F. 2d 109.

¹¹ *In re Ace Handle Corp. and Arrol Purfjoy* (100 NLRB No. 230, Sept. 30, 1952).

¹² 167 F. 2d 983 (C. A. 7), certiorari denied (335 U. S. 845).

¹³ *Utah Valley Hospital v. Industrial Commission* (C. A. 10, Oct. 2, 1952).

¹⁴ *United States v. Valenti* (D. N. J., June 27, 1952).

¹⁵ 339 U. S. 846.

¹⁶ *In re Jandel Furs and Abe Weinstein; Fur Workers Union Local 72* (100 NLRB No. 234, Oct. 9, 1952).

A 1947 contract negotiated between the employer and the union provided that all employees should be members in good standing in the union and that the company would "apply exclusively" to the union for workers. The 1949 extension of the agreement modified this provision by inserting a clause to the effect that "the provisions . . . are subject to any enactments or amendments that may become effective as a result of congressional action."

The Board, citing *Unique Art Manufacturing Co.*,¹⁷ rejected any contention that the 1949 provision, acting as a savings clause, purged the agreement of the unlawful restrictions upon employment, and stated that, in fact, it did not disturb the continued existence of the patently illegal closed-shop provision. The Board held that such provision, by its very presence in the contract, served as a threat to employee rights as guaranteed in section 7, and therefore was in violation of the act.

Constitutionality of Section 301 of LMRA. A Federal district court upheld¹⁸ the constitutionality of section 301 of the act. The section provides that suits involving violation of contracts between an employer and a union representing employees in an industry affecting commerce may be brought "in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the parties, without respect to the amount in controversy or without regard to the citizenship of the parties." An action was brought under this section for damages arising from an alleged violation of a "no-strike" clause in a collective-bargaining agreement and a motion to dismiss was filed on the ground that section 301 "was unconstitutional."

The defendant contended that the judicial power of the Federal courts, under article III of the Constitution, extends only to cases involving diversity of citizenship, or cases in which substantive rights arise under the Constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States. Jurisdiction on the basis of diversity of citizenship was not alleged in the complaint, and defendant contended that no jurisdiction existed under any United States law, because the LMRA concerned merely procedural matters and did not involve substantive rights.

The court stated, citing *Colonial Hardwood Flooring Co., Inc. v. International Union United Furniture Workers*,¹⁹ that this precise question had been considered by the courts, which had held that the act did create substantive rights.

Payment for Time Absent From Work.²⁰ A Federal district court held that an employer was not obligated, under the terms of a collective-bargaining contract, to pay employees for voluntary absences from work.

¹⁷ 53 NLRB 1250.

¹⁸ *Ludlow Mfg. & Sales Co. v. Textile Workers* (D. Del., Sept. 22, 1952).

¹⁹ 76 F. Supp. 493, affirmed 168 F. 2d 33.

²⁰ *Association of Employees v. Westinghouse Corp.* (W. D. Pa., Oct. 2, 1952).

²¹ *In re Spack* (Sup. Ct. N. Y., 3d Jud. Dept., Sept. 24, 1952).

²² *In re Crealey* (Sup. Ct. N. Y. App. Div., 3d Jud. Dept., June 13, 1952).

²³ *Golubski v. Unemployment Compensation Board of Review* (Penna. Super. Ct., Oct. 1, 1952).

The contract required the employer (a company) to pay employees for time absent from work due to illness or disability, but did not require payment for voluntary absences. In the court's opinion, this would have been sufficient ground for dismissing the complaint if the employees had not contended that specific directions incorporated by reference in the agreement indicated an intention on the company's part to pay for such absences, and imposed upon it a contractual obligation to do so. The directions referred to provided that "salaries for the basic workweek . . . shall be paid whether or not all voluntary absence has been made up."

In rejecting plaintiff's contention that the employer thereby covenanted that he would pay full salary for voluntary absences, the court noted that the directions—entitled "determination of workweek"—were merely instructions to accountants. The court pointed out that it would appear questionable whether a successful business enterprise could possibly carry on under a policy providing that 4,000 employees should be paid for days they did not choose to work.

Unemployment Compensation

Unreasonable Offer of Employment. The New York Supreme Court held²⁴ that a claimant was not disqualified for refusing an unreasonable offer of employment. The claimant had been referred to the prospective job and was accepted. The employer insisted that she start work immediately or not at all. She refused this demand because she did not have work clothes or special tools with her and offered to report the following morning. The court held that claimant did not refuse employment at all, irrespective of any question of good cause.

Labor Dispute Disqualification. The New York Supreme Court disqualified²⁵ a claimant who was a union member and was laid off because of a production stoppage which resulted from picketing by a rival union. The court said that, within the meaning of the New York law, claimant's unemployment was caused by a strike or industrial controversy in the establishment in which she was employed. This holding was made despite the fact that, in an injunction proceeding brought by the employer, another court had ruled that there was no labor dispute at the employer's establishment.

Benefits During Inventory Shut-Down. The Superior Court of Pennsylvania held²⁶ that workers who were unable to work because their plant was closed for inventory were eligible for benefits, even though the workers took their vacation during this time, provided they drew no vacation pay. The workers were represented by a union which had an agreement with the employer providing that a shut-down period could be designated as the vacation period for employees who were eligible for vacations. After the company had designated the shut-down period the union and the company agreed that employees were to be con-

sidered on lay-off status for the time they did not draw vacation pay. The court held that the workers were not to be considered as having voluntarily left work during the inventory period because of the later agreement. They were available for work, and their lack of work resulted not from the agreement, but rather from the employer's failure to furnish work.

Benefits Erroneously Paid. An Ohio court of common pleas held ²⁴ that a claimant who was erroneously paid benefits did not have to make restitution as he had made a complete statement of facts to the agency. The Ohio provision on restitution at the time of the claim read: "Notwithstanding any other provisions of the unemployment compensation act, if the administrator finds that an applicant for benefits has been credited with a waiting period or paid benefits to which he was not entitled for reasons other than fraudulent misrepresentation, the administrator may within 3 years by order cancel such waiting period and require that such benefits be repaid in cash to the bureau or be withheld from any benefits to which applicant is otherwise entitled, except that restitution shall not be required where the applicant is not at fault in the matter of overpayment." The Ohio agency was fully informed of claimant's farming activities almost

at the very start. In view of this fact, the court held that claimant was not at fault, since he acted honestly and in good faith. The agency, rather than claimant, was at fault.

Availability for Work. An Ohio court of common pleas held ²⁵ that claimant was not unavailable for work solely because she was not employed by a prospective employer to whom she stated her intention to return to her former employer when recalled. Claimant had been laid off from her previous job. She had nearly 4 years' seniority at this firm, prior to the lay-off. The court stated: "The argument that an employee who has acquired nearly 4 years' seniority must abandon her seniority rights and accept full-time employment elsewhere overlooks the modern concept of the value of seniority. Such rights have come to be recognized by the courts as valuable property rights . . . which a court will protect in a proper case. . . ." Furthermore, it made no difference, the court said, whether the statement to the prospective employer was volunteered by claimant or made in answer to a direct question.

²⁴ *Finbaine v. Oxford Laundry* (Ct. Com. Pleas, Butler Co., Ohio, Sept. 15, 1952).

²⁵ *Campbell v. Globe-Wernicke Co.* (Ct. Com. Pleas, Hamilton Co., Ohio, Mar. 10, 1952).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

October 13, 1952

THE Supreme Court of the United States denied review of the six following cases, thereby in effect upholding the decisions of the lower court.

(1) *International Typographical Union (AFL) v. NLRB* (see Chron. item for Oct. 29, 1949, MLR, Dec. 1949): The court held that the union had violated the LMRA by insisting, on threat of strikes, that employers maintain closed-shop conditions; demanding that employers hire only union foremen; and engaging in unlawful refusal to bargain by pursuing a policy of "no contract" with respect to certain employers. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 30, No. 49, Oct. 20, 1952, LRR, p. 388; and Labor Relations Reference Manual, vol. 29, p. 2230.)

(2) *American Newspaper Publishers Association v. NLRB*: The court ruled that the threat of a union to expel employees from membership in order to carry out its bargaining policies did not constitute restraint or coercion, under LMRA. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 30, No. 49, Oct. 20, 1952, LRR, p. 394; and Labor Relations Reference Manual, vol. 29, p. 2230.)

(3) *NLRB v. Arthur Winer, Inc.*: The court held that the employer's request for and acceptance of information from an employee as to names of persons attending a union meeting and the nature of this meeting did not constitute interference with union activities, under the LMRA, in the absence of proof that such action was part of a pattern of antiunion conduct. (Source: U. S. Law Week, vol. 21, No. 14, Oct. 14, 1952, p. 3091.)

(4) *Electric Auto-Lite Co. and the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Local 12 (CIO) v. NLRB*: The court held that an employee may not be discharged under a union-security clause for failure to pay an increase in dues which constituted a fine rather than periodic dues. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 30, No. 49, Oct. 20, 1952, LRR, p. 388.)

(5) *Deena Products Co. v. United Brick and Clay Workers of America (AFL)*: The court ruled that the employer, who claimed damages resulting from the union's unlawful boycott against a subsidiary, cannot recover

under the LMRA because of failure to establish existence of certain contractual relations between the employer and subsidiary. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 30, No. 49, Oct. 20, 1952, LRR, p. 388.)

(6) *Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Division 26 (AFL) v. City of Detroit*: The court affirmed the constitutionality of the Michigan Hutcheson Act which forbids strikes by employees of public utilities under penalty of dismissal. (Source: U. S. Law Week, vol. 21, No. 14, Oct. 14, 1952, p. 3091; and Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 30, No. 49, Oct. 20, 1952, LRR, p. 388.)

October 14

THE NLRB, in the case of *Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., National Bakery Division et al, and Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America, Local 484 (AFL)*, ruled that a current union contract is not a bar to a union-shop deauthorization election, under the amended LMRA, and that the union-shop clause in the agreement becomes ineffective immediately (rather than at the end of the contract) if the union loses the election. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 30, No. 51, Oct. 27, 1952, LRRM, p. 1472, and NLRB release R-410, Oct. 19, 1952.)

THE Office of Defense Mobilization established Defense Manpower Policy 9, designed to promote the rehabilitation, employment, and utilization of the handicapped. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 201, Oct. 14, 1952, p. 9095.)

October 15

THE Economic Stabilization Administrator, on recommendation of the Wage Stabilization Board, promulgated General Wage Regulation 22 permitting employees with average straight-time hourly earnings of less than \$1 to receive wage adjustments up to that amount, without prior Board approval. It also applies to employees paid on other than an hourly basis. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 205, Oct. 18, 1952, p. 9242.)

October 16

THE REMOVAL of David L. Behneke as president of the International Air Line Pilots Association (AFL) by the board of directors (see Chron. item for June 26, 1952, MLR, Aug. 1952) was upheld by the U. S. Court of Appeals in Chicago. (Source: Labor Law Reporter, vol. 30, No. 49, Oct. 27, 1952, p. 6, and LRRM, p. 2746.)

October 17

SETTLEMENT of the wage dispute between the International Association of Machinists (AFL) and the Douglas Aircraft Co.'s plant at El Segundo, Calif. (see Chron. item

for Sept. 28, 1952, MLR, Nov. 1952), was announced by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Under the terms, union members received an average hourly wage increase of 5 cents, integration of the cost-of-living bonus into the basic pay rate, and various "fringe" benefits. (Source: New York Times, Oct. 18, 1952.)

The president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, & Helpers of America (AFL), Daniel J. Tobin, declined to run for another term at the union's 16th national convention after serving 45 years. He was succeeded for a 5-year term by Dave Beck, executive vice president. Mr. Tobin was appointed president-emeritus at an annual salary of \$50,000. (Source: New York Times, Oct. 18, 1952; and AFL News Reporter, Oct. 24, 1952.)

October 18

THE WSB (labor members dissenting) approved \$1.50 of the \$1.90 daily wage increase provided in the new bituminous wage agreement between the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association (see Chron. item for Sept. 17, 1952, MLR, Nov. 1952). Bituminous miners, in protest against the operators' refusal to pay the increase without WSB approval, began sporadic walk-outs on October 10. (Source: WSB release 281, Oct. 18, 1952, and New York Times, Oct. 11, 1952.)

An appeal by UMWA president John L. Lewis on October 26, following a meeting with the President and interested parties, and the filing of a joint petition by the operators and the union with the Economic Stabilization Administrator for WSB reconsideration of the case, resulted in a return-to-work movement by the miners the next day. (Source: United Mine Workers Journal, Nov. 1, 1952.)

On November 1, the UMWA and anthracite operators signed an agreement providing for a daily wage increase equivalent to the \$1.90 contained in the soft-coal agreement. (Source: New York Times, Nov. 2, 1952.)

October 21

THE WSB unanimously adopted Resolution 108 authorizing time off for voting in the 1952 national election, without loss of pay and without prior Board approval. (Source: WSB release 284, Oct. 21, 1952.)

October 25

THE business agent of Local No. 80, United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO), Anthony Valenti, was convicted by a U. S. District Court of falsely swearing he was not a member of or affiliated with the Communist Party, in an affidavit filed with the NLRB in October 1949. This is the first conviction for making false statements to a Government agency involving the non-Communist affida-

vit required of union officers under the LMRA. On November 7, Valenti was sentenced to 5 years in prison. (Source: New York Times, Oct. 25, 1952; Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 39, No. 40, Oct. 20, 1952, LRRM, p. 2709, and vol. 40, No. 1, Nov. 3, 1952, LLR, p. 14; Washington Post, Nov. 8, 1952.)

October 27

FOLLOWING sporadic strikes and prolonged negotiation, the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO) won a new agreement from Armour & Co.—the first from the "Big Four" packers. The 2-year contract affects 30,000 workers in 28 plants and provides for a general hourly wage increase of 4 cents; a company-financed pension plan (the first negotiated pension plan in the industry); provision for a joint study of the guaranteed annual wage; and other benefits. On November 3, the UPWA reached almost a similar agreement as to wage increases and other benefits with the Cudahy Packing Co., affecting 10,000 workers in 9 plants, and also providing for a modified union shop. (Source: New York Times, Oct. 28, Nov. 11, 1952; Packinghouse Worker, Oct. 1952; and CIO News, Nov. 10, 1952.)

October 28

THE International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) voted, through its conference board, to accept substantially the same terms offered by the General Electric Co. on August 13. The 1-year contract, retroactive to October 13, affects 70,000 employees in 60 plants and provides for a wage adjustment equivalent to the percentage rise in the cost of living between September 15, 1951, and November 15, 1952, together with an additional 2.5-percent wage increase and other benefits. (Source: CIO News, Nov. 3, 1952; and New York Times, Oct. 29, 1952.)

THE Economic Stabilization Administrator approved an amendment to GWR 14 (see Chron. item for Nov. 15, 1951, MLR, Jan. 1952) permitting employers to give a Christmas or year-end bonus in 1952 up to \$40 in value without prior Board approval. On November 1, the Administrator announced that, in accordance with WSB Resolution 110, employers are authorized to grant days off with pay on the 3 Fridays following Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day, 1953. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 216, Nov. 4, 1952, p. 9938; and WSB release 288, Nov. 1, 1952.)

November 4

MEMBERS of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific (AFL) began a gradual walk-out in protest against WSB delay in approving a wage increase negotiated with the Pacific Maritime Association (see Chron. item for July 28, 1952, MLR, Sept. 1952). The parties had jointly petitioned for approval on August 13. The walk-out, which affected ship-

ping on the West and East Coasts, followed a strike vote taken October 31. On November 10, the union, in an informal agreement with the ship owners, agreed to end the strike. (Source: New York Times, Nov. 1, 7, and 11, 1952.)

THE Economic Stabilization Administrator issued a revision of GWR 16 (see Chron. item for Aug. 23, 1951, MLR, Oct. 1951) exempting employees in the U. S. Territories (except Alaska and Hawaii), possessions, trust territories,

off-shore bases, and militarily occupied areas from wage stabilization control. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 216, Nov. 4, 1952, p. 9938.)

November 9

PHILIP MURRAY, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations since 1940 and head of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) since 1942, died in San Francisco, Calif. (Source: CIO News, Nov. 17, 1952.)

Federal Legislation in 1952

Benefits under the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program were increased by 12½ percent or \$5 a month, whichever is the greater, under Public Law 590, approved July 18, 1952. The law also increased from \$50 to \$75 a month the amount of income which may be earned in covered employment by a retired person drawing benefits under the program. Furthermore, wage credits under the program are authorized for military service during the present emergency period. In addition, the States are permitted to disregard the earned income of a recipient of aid to the blind in determining the need of any other individual, such as a family member, for other State public assistance.

The Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act was amended by Public Law 343, approved May 15, 1952. It increased minimum daily unemployment benefits from \$1.75 to \$3.00 and the maximum daily benefits from \$5.00 to \$7.50. A new schedule of benefits was set up, with 10 benefit classes instead of 9. Another important change made was to increase from \$150 to \$300 a year the minimum "base year" earnings which an employee is required to make in railroad employment in order to qualify for benefits. The "base year" is the calendar year preceding the beginning of the benefit year.

Provisions of the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 were summarized in the August 1952 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 191).

Developments in Industrial Relations¹

MAJOR agreements were reached in the electrical products, meatpacking, and aircraft industries in October 1952. An 8-day Nation-wide soft-coal strike, protesting Wage Stabilization Board disapproval of part of a wage increase agreed to earlier by the union and the operators, ended late in the month.

Coal Miners

Approximately 300,000 soft-coal miners were on strike by October 20—2 days after the WSB (labor members dissenting) disallowed 40 cents of the \$1.90 basic daily wage increase provided in contracts recently reached between the United Mine Workers (Ind.) and bituminous-coal operators.² Soft-coal miners in scattered areas started a walk-out on October 10 in accordance with their traditional “no-contract, no-work” policy and in protest against the operators’ refusal to pay the \$1.90 increase without WSB approval. The miners began returning to work October 27 after UMW president John L. Lewis, complying with a Presidential request, urged an “immediate resumption of operations.” Of the total \$1.50 a day increase approved by the Board, \$1.05 a day—approximately 13 cents an hour—was held to be permissible under General Wage Regulation 8 to offset the 5.9-percent rise in the BLS Consumers’ Price Index (old series) since January 15, 1951. An additional increase of 45 cents a day—about 5 cents an hour—was approved “under the Board’s responsibility to maintain proper wage relationships and prevent hardships and inequities.” The Board further ruled that approval was not required for the 10-cent-a-ton increase in the operators’ contributions to the union’s welfare and retirement fund.

Reconsideration of the Board’s ruling was requested by the union and northern soft-coal

operators in a joint petition submitted to the Economic Stabilization Administrator on October 24. Several alternative courses of action for handling the petition were reportedly being considered by the Administrator at the end of the month, including a request to the Board to reconsider its decision, referral of the appeal to the President or to the Office of Defense Mobilization, or a ruling on the petition by the Administrator.

A strike by approximately 65,000 hard-coal miners was averted when anthracite operators and the UMW, on October 31, agreed upon increases in miners’ hourly and tonnage rates equivalent to the \$1.90 basic daily wage adjustment provided in the bituminous-coal settlement. A 20-cent-a-ton increase in the operators’ contributions to the union’s welfare and retirement fund had been agreed upon previously.³ The WSB was expected to delay action on the wage settlement pending a final ruling on its decision modifying the soft-coal wage agreement. The anthracite contract (signed November 1) is effective November 16 and may be terminated September 30, 1953, on 60 days’ prior notice by either party. An important provision of the anthracite agreement permits the miners to work only when “able and willing.” This clause had been deleted from the 1950 anthracite and bituminous-coal contracts. The 1950 bituminous-coal agreement, however, permitted the union to “designate memorial periods not exceeding a total of 5 days in the period ending April 1, 1951, and not to exceed a total of 5 days in the period from April 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952.”

Significant Negotiations and Strikes

Electrical Products. Prolonged contract negotiations affecting about 70,000 General Electric Co. employees ended on October 28 when the conference board of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) accepted the company’s offer⁴ of a general hourly wage increase of 2.5 percent and an additional increase to compensate for advances in living costs since September 15, 1951, date of the previous wage

¹ Prepared in the Bureau’s Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

² See November 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 550).

³ See October 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 433).

adjustment. The exact amount of the wage increase was not available as the union chose to tie the cost-of-living portion of the adjustment to the November 15 BLS Consumers' Price Index, scheduled for release late in December. The new contract extends to September 15, 1953, with a wage reopening permitted in March.

Meatpacking. A 4-cent hourly wage increase affecting about 30,000 Armour and Co. employees was provided in a 2-year contract reached with the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) on October 27. Other provisions of the agreement included an additional wage increase of 4 cents an hour for women workers (estimated to be about 20 percent of the total number of Armour employees); a company-financed pension plan which permits employees to retire at age 65 with a \$105 monthly income, including Social Security benefits; and wage reopenings at 6-month intervals. The settlement was expected to serve as the basis for contracts with other leading meatpackers.³

Aircraft. A tentative settlement of the protracted dispute involving the International Association of Machinists (AFL) and the El Segundo, Calif., plant of the Douglas Aircraft Co.,² was announced by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service on October 17. It provided for an average hourly wage increase of 5 cents retroactive to August 25; inclusion in the basic wage rate of 2 cents an hour previously paid as part of a cost-of-living bonus; reclassification of some jobs; a guarantee of 6 paid holidays annually; and other benefits. The agreement was subject to ratification by the union's local membership.

Negotiations continued in the dispute between the Lockheed Aircraft Co. and the IAM.²

Rubber. Contract discussions between the United Rubber Workers (CIO) and the Firestone Rubber Co. reopened in mid-October. Resumption of the negotiations, which involve 8 union locals representing about 24,000 Firestone employees, was made necessary when two locals representing a majority of the employees rejected a 10-cent hourly wage increase negotiated by the union's policy committee and the company on August 24.³ URW president L. S. Buckmaster stated that the

union's constitution provides that each multiple-plant agreement must be accepted by a majority of the local unions representing a majority of the members involved. Late in the month, members of the Akron, Ohio, local—one of the two local unions which had rejected the August settlement—ratified a new master agreement. It provided for a 10-cent hourly wage increase; the union shop; and seniority, vacation, and pension benefits.

Meanwhile, approval was granted by the WSB on October 9 and 10 for a general hourly wage increase of 10 cents, effective on various dates in August 1952, as provided in contracts involving the U. S. Rubber Co., B. F. Goodrich, and the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., and the URW (CIO).³ The increase covered approximately 75,000 employees of the 3 companies. A resolution adopted by the Board on October 22 authorized employers in the rubber and related products industry, who have a demonstrated tandem relationship to the major rubber companies, to place the same increase into effect without prior approval of the Board.

Railroads. Union-security negotiations between the Association of Western Railways and 17 non-operating railroad unions collapsed as a result of the unions' insistence on a full union shop, according to an announcement by the association on October 3. The carriers reportedly offered the unions a modified union-shop provision which was rejected. The unions' demand for a full union shop on the Nation's railroads was supported in a recommendation made by a Presidential emergency board in February.⁴ Eastern carriers agreed to such a provision in August.³

Steel. An unauthorized 4-day strike that idled about 16,000 employees at the Bethlehem Steel Co., Lackawanna, N. Y., plant ended October 20 when some 1,200 rolling-mill workers—members of the United Steelworkers (CIO)—voted to return to work pending dispute resolution under the contractual grievance procedure. The workers struck October 17 in protest against an alleged speed-up and the company's announced intention to reduce tonnage pay rates in one mill.

⁴ See April 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 435).

Construction. Approximately 28,000 Ohio construction workers were idled October 6-11 as a result of a jurisdictional dispute between the Glaziers' and Laborers' Unions and the Carpenters' Union—all members of the Cleveland Building Trades Council (AFL). The Council ordered the "work holiday" when the Carpenters allegedly refused to abide by existing procedures for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes in the building and construction industry.

Farm Equipment. The prolonged strike involving about 25,000 employees of the International Harvester Co. remained in effect at the end of the month.² Negotiations with the Farm Equipment Workers (Ind.) continued.

Workers at the company's Melrose Park, Ill., plant on October 12 ratified an agreement reached with the United Automobile Workers (CIO) ending a strike over piece-rate standards that had idled an additional 5,000 employees.² Major terms of the settlement³ were reported to include an average increase of 10 cents an hour on new or changed piecework jobs; 30-day disciplinary layoffs for 2 employees who were discharged for

alleged participation in a slow-down that occurred prior to the strike; and an increase in the job classifications of a few groups of employees on day work. In addition, the agreement provided for company retention of its right to refuse to bargain over piecework rates.

WSB Action

The Economic Stabilization Administrator on October 15, 1952, issued General Wage Regulation 22 to effectuate the purposes of the 1952 amendment to the Defense Production Act⁴ exempting hourly wages of \$1 or less from wage controls. Although the language of the amendment refers only to "hourly wages at a rate of \$1 per hour or less," Regulation 22 states that "fairness and equity" entitle employees paid on other than an hourly basis "to the benefits of the new statutory provision." The regulation therefore provides that salaried workers or those paid on a piece, per unit, incentive, mileage, or commission rate are entitled to the benefits of the amendment.

² Subject to WSB approval.

³ See August 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 191).

Publications of Labor Interest

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Data on prices, if readily available, are shown with the title entries.

Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.

Special Reviews

Unions and Telephones: The Story of the Communications Workers of America. By Jack Barbash. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1952. 246 pp. \$2.50.

This account of the organization of the telephone industry by the Communications Workers of America (CIO) combines factual material with interpretation in such a way as to lend real significance to the study. At a time when the labor movement has become increasingly aware of its shortcomings in the field of "white collar" organization, Mr. Barbash suggests that the growth of CWA (composed of workers who have thought of themselves as white-collar workers and as part of the middle class) weakens "dogmas" about who is and who is not organizable, given the existence of deeply felt grievances. Mr. Barbash could also have referred more pointedly to CWA's success in organizing women, who constitute a large proportion of CWA membership.

The author throws light on how CWA and its predecessor, the National Federation of Telephone Workers, overcame barriers to collective bargaining and recruitment of members. In the Bell system, the union was confronted with a strong public utility which resisted unionization. Among other major hurdles were the company unions formed before enactment of the National Labor Relations [Wagner] Act. The separateness of these old employees' associations fostered demands for autonomy in NFTW and CWA which diluted attempts at concerted action. In at least one respect the author believes that the company union experiences aided independent union organization in that they provided NFTW leaders with vitally needed administrative skills. With the aid of able leaders and the support of responsive rank-and-file membership, CWA persevered despite the obstacles mentioned.

The author describes in detail CWA's merger with the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee in 1949; its structural changes leading to more effective functioning; and its attempts to engage in system-wide bargaining. CWA spokesmen have pressed for top level bargaining because they feel that the local managements of the Bell system's associated companies are virtually powerless to make final agreements unless they receive the "green

light" from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The latter's position is that the operating companies are autonomous.

Two widely debated issues arising from telephone bargaining, but having broader implications, are also explored. First, concerning the merits of bargaining on a national basis, Mr. Barbash believes that extreme positions on this matter are "erroneous." The parties should confer to define the scope of joint dealing which can be handled best on the national level, and provide for other aspects of bargaining at lower levels. Nation-wide strikes, the author observes, are not an inevitable outcome of top level negotiations, since local plant bargaining situations sometimes have erupted into national strikes. He believes that the experience of other industries suggests that the incidence of national strikes stems from the nature of the relationship between the parties.

Secondly, from the viewpoint of the telephone industry as a critical national enterprise, the author rejects the approach of banning strikes by legislation, "if only because telephone employees are deprived of the rights accorded to other employees without compensatory methods for settlement of just grievances." He believes that strikes may be minimized through labor and management meetings held at other times than tense negotiation periods. Such meetings could "provide a medium to correct bad situations before these bad situations piled one on the other to the point of eruption."

While many writers have devoted considerable effort to presenting the background of the early labor movement, surveys of its more recent developments are relatively scarce. This work, which tells "something about a union which reflects most of the main currents of union development in this generation," is a noteworthy addition to accounts of contemporary labor activity.

—WILLIAM PASCHELL

The Choice Before South Africa. By E. S. Sachs. New York, Philosophical Library, 1952. 220 pp. \$5.75.

In this review of the current situation and problems of the South African labor movement, "Solly" Sachs, general secretary of the Garment Workers' Union of South Africa and an outstanding labor movement personality, in essence calls for "a strong labor party, a strong trade-union movement, and the adoption of a 'New Deal' program for the workers by all democratic parties and organizations."

The book is divided into three sections. The first, dealing with politics, discusses the background and character of the Nationalist, United, and Labor Parties, as well as the role of Liberals and the churches. It concludes with a short discussion of labor law. In this section, Mr. Sachs reveals his bitter opposition to the racial and "dictatorial" policies of the Nationalist Party ("the Nationalist Government has destroyed all safety valves—an explosion is inevitable"), and his feeling that the United Party has little better to offer for South Africa's future. He largely discounts the political effectiveness of the Liberals, except in conjunction with labor, and inveighs against what he feels to be reactionary political intervention by the Dutch Reformed Church on behalf of Nationalist Party policies.

Finally, he sees little hope of "progressive" support from the courts. The main hope for the future, rather, is seen in the Labor Party.

Section two of the book is devoted to an analysis of the economic life of the country. Strong criticism is levied against the mining industry, and in particular its labor policies. The importance of agriculture is largely discounted, although modernization is advocated. On the contrary, it is in manufacturing that Mr. Sachs sees the main economic hope for his country. "There can be no doubt that the future of South Africa's national economy depends on intensive industrial development." To this end, he advocates tariff protection for infant industries and pressure by trade-unions to increase labor's social welfare and "share of the pie." "Higher wages, facilities for social advancement, education, and training will inevitably lead to greater efficiency, productivity, and wealth, to a higher standard of civilization, and to an increased demand for local products."

The final section of the book deals with the trade-union movement. A concise and highly critical history of the movement is followed by a caustic dissertation on what the author feels to be the Nationalist Party's subversion of trade-unions. Considerable space is devoted in this connection to the mine workers' and garment workers' unions, with stress upon libel actions instituted successfully by the author against the press. Past and present trade-union leaders are discussed in some detail.

Generally, Mr. Sachs deplors racialism and certain other policies of the Nationalist Party. He advocates instead a positive program for the training and development of the natives in their territories, combined with intensified advancement of urban natives in both social and economic status. "The way to remove the fear of the 'black menace' is to stop oppressing and humiliating the non-European people." He believes that a strong, democratic trade-union movement allied with a rejuvenated Labor Party can take the lead in this direction, and issues a call to action.

Quite aside from its merits or demerits, this book will doubtless warrant the attention of students of South African problems because of the timeliness and controversiality of its thesis.

—JOHN C. FUESS.

Absenteeism

Controls for Absenteeism. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1952. 56 pp., charts, forms. (Studies in Personnel Policy, 126.)

Life Stress and Industrial Absenteeism: The Concentration of Illness and Absenteeism in One Segment of a Working Population. By Lawrence E. Hinkle, Jr., M.D., and Norman Plummer, M.D. (In *Industrial Medicine and Surgery*, Chicago, August 1952, pp. 363-375, bibliography, charts. 75 cents.)

Study of absenteeism and illness, underlying attitudes, and work ratings, among women telephone operators of a large company.

Education and Training

Case Studies in Union Leadership Training, 1951-52. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 23 pp. (Bull. 1114.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington. Reprinted from issues of the Monthly Labor Review, November 1951 to June 1952.

How Industry Determines the Need for and Effectiveness of Training. By Walter R. Mahler and Willys H. Monroe. Washington, U. S. Department of the Army, Personnel Research Section, 1952. 152 pp., bibliography, charts, forms; processed. (PRS Report 929.)

Proceedings of 5th Annual Conference of the Training Within Industry Foundation, September 19-21, 1951, New York. Summit, N. J., Training Within Industry Foundation, 1951. 138 pp.; processed. \$9.75 plus postage.

Student Employment Abroad. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, August 1952, pp. 142-153. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Gives a "general description of the practice of trainee exchanges, as first developed in the advanced countries," to enable the trainees to complete their vocational education by work and study abroad. Points out that a world-wide trainee program must be aimed also at "raising the level of ability in certain key groups" in underdeveloped countries, and that this broadened objective will require modification of existing agreements.

Vocational Guidance Quarterly, Vol. 1, No. 1, Autumn 1952. Washington, American Personnel and Guidance Association, National Vocational Guidance Association, Inc. 32 pp. \$2 per year; single copies, 50 cents.

This new official organ of the NVGA will deal exclusively, the president of the Association states, with vocational guidance and occupational adjustment. Articles on these subjects will also be carried in the *Personnel and Guidance Journal* (formerly *Occupations*), but the latter will "reflect the broader purpose and activities of the APGA."

Foremanship

Choosing Better Foremen. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1952. 16 pp. (Personnel Policies Forum Survey 13.) \$1.

Foremanship Under Unionism. By James J. Bambrick, Jr., and Wade Shurtleff. New London, Conn., National Foremen's Institute, Inc., 1952. 155 pp., chart, forms. (Standard Management Practice Series.) \$3.

Management Techniques for Foremen—Questions and Answers for All Supervisors. By Richard W. Wetherill. New London, Conn., National Foremen's Institute, Inc., 1951. 177 pp. \$7.50.

Handicapped

Employment of the Physically Handicapped in the Industries Under DTA Jurisdiction. Washington, U. S. Defense Transport Administration, Manpower Division, 1952. 12 pp.; processed. (DTA Manpower Report 6.) Free.

Jobs for the Handicapped—The Community Approach. (In Employment Security Review, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Employment Service, Washington, September 1952, pp. 3-20. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Objectives of Counseling the Disabled for Job Readiness. By Frederick W. Novis. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1952. 59 pp., bibliography; processed. (Rehabilitation Service Series, 161—Supplement 3.)

Supplement to Proceedings of 4th Annual Workshop of Guidance, Training, and Placement Supervisors, Washington, April 23-27, 1951.

Proceedings of the First National Conference on Placement of Severely Handicapped Sponsored by the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, [March 25-27, 1952]. Washington, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, 1952. 74 pp. \$1.50.

Annual Report, 1951 National Employ the Physically Handicapped Campaign in New Jersey. Trenton, Department of Labor and Industry, Division of Employment Security, [1952?]. 43 pp., illus.; processed.

Die Beschäftigung von Schwerbeschädigten in der Eisen- und Metallindustrie. Edited by Emil Kleditz under auspices of Verband der Eisen- und Metall-Berufsgenossenschaften. Berlin, Erich Schmidt, 1951. 394 pp., illus. Rev. ed.

Describes work performed by the physically handicapped in the "iron and metal" industry in western Germany. The major part of the volume consists of case histories, with pictures of the men at work.

Housing

Fifth Annual Report, [U. S.] Housing and Home Finance Agency, Calendar Year 1951. Washington, 1952. 482 pp., charts, maps. \$1, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Includes the reports of the Federal Housing Administration, Public Housing Administration, and Home Loan Bank Board. Separate reprints of the FHA and PHA reports are available, as well as a summary of the HLBB report.

Housing of the Nonwhite Population, 1940 to 1950. Washington, U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency, Division of Housing Research, 1952. 42 pp., charts. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Based on data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses of population and housing.

How Important Are Conversions in the Current Housing Scene: A Preview of a Study of the Baltimore and Norfolk-Portsmouth Area. By Benjamin Lipstein. (In Housing Research, U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, Spring 1952, pp. 1-14, charts. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Highlights some of the findings of a study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, in regard to conversion of existing structures for residential use.

Summary of the 1951 Housing—Redevelopment Year. Chicago, National Association of Housing Officials, 1952. 32 pp., bibliography, chart. (Reprinted from Municipal Year Book, 1952.) \$1.

Your Congress and American Housing: The Actions of Congress on Housing from 1892 to 1951. By Jack Levin. Washington, 1952. 37 pp. (House Doc. 532, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

Work Injuries in the United States During 1950. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 33 pp., charts. (Bull. 1098.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Injuries and Accident Causes in Plumbing Operations. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 34 pp., charts. (Bull. 1079.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Review of Fatal Injuries in the Petroleum Industry for 1951. New York, American Petroleum Institute, 1952. 15 pp.

Serving Wisconsin Industry. By Carman Fish. (In National Safety News, Chicago, October 1952, pp. 108-110, 201, et seq., chart, illus.)

Deals with the State Industrial Commission's pioneering programs in safety since 1911.

Fire and Explosion Hazards of Thermal Insecticidal Fogging. New York, etc., National Board of Fire Underwriters, 1952. 45 pp., bibliography, diagrams, illus. (Research Report 9.)

Ventilating Practices That Minimize Explosion Hazards in Bituminous-Coal Mines. By M. J. Ankeny, James Westfield, D. S. Kingery. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1952. 14 pp., plans; processed. (Information Circular 7648.) Limited free distribution.

Industrial Relations

The Administrator: Cases on Human Relations in Business. Edited by John Desmond Glover and Ralph M. Hower. Homewood, Ill., Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1952. 723 pp., charts. Rev. ed. \$8.

Over 140 excerpts or "cases" from either literary or real-life situations involving personal relationships in business and industry are presented for purposes of suggesting attitudes, points of view, and outlooks leading to

greater understanding and responsibility in getting things done through group effort in organizations.

Collective Bargaining Patterns in Spokane County, Washington, as Shown in 100 Contracts. By Ralph I. and Elizabeth F. Thayer. Pullman, State College of Washington, School of Economics and Business, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 1952. 256 pp., bibliography. (Bull. 21.) \$3.50, cloth; \$2.50, paper.

Current Progress in Human Relations in Industry. New York, Association Press, 1952. 109 pp., illus. \$1.75.

Proceedings of 34th Silver Bay Conference on Human Relations in Industry, Silver Bay on Lake George, N. Y., July 16-19, 1952, conducted by a committee of representative industrialists under auspices of National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations and its Committee on Industrial Service.

Some Human Problems of Industrial Development. By R. W. Cox. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, September 1952, pp. 246-267. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I.L.O.)

Film Guide on Industrial Relations. Edited by George Mihaly. New York, Film Research Associates, 1952. 72 pp.; processed. (Staff Service Bull. 17.) \$3.

BNA's "Here's How" Series. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1951 and 1952. 12 pp. each. (HH 1-12.) Minimum order, 10 copies, 25 cents each; prices graduated by quantity.

Titles issued to end of October include: How to Listen and Why; How to Handle Grievances; How to Be a Leader; How to Sell Safety; How to Induct New Employees; How to Maintain Good Discipline; How to Cut Absenteeism; How to Train New Employees; How to Cut Labor Turnover; How to Supervise Women Employees; How to Give Instructions; How to Boost Productivity.

Industry Reports (General)

Iron and Steel: Report of a Productivity Team Representing the British Iron and Steel Industry Which Visited the United States of America in 1951. London, Anglo-American Council on Productivity, 1952. 147 pp., charts, maps, illus. 5s.

Similar reports for United States industries visited by British productivity teams in 1951 have been published for steel construction, cakes and biscuits, food canning, fruit and vegetable utilization, and furniture. Industrial conditions and practices in the United States and Great Britain are compared; each report has a section on labor.

Copies of the productivity team reports may be obtained (prices on application) from Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington.

Textiles: A Dynamic Industry. By E. C. Bancroft, W. H. Crook, W. C. Kessler. Hamilton, N. Y., Colgate University, 1951. 304 pp.; processed. \$5.

A series of studies, based in part on field investigations, of selected problems in the textile industry. Among the

topics considered are work-load changes, the southern textile-mill village, patterns of labor-management relationships, unionism, and status of the industry in New England. Case studies of a number of textile companies are included.

The Sugar Manufacturing Industry in Puerto Rico. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, 1952. 32 pp., map; processed. Free.

One of a series of reports on economic and competitive conditions in Puerto Rican industries, giving data obtained as a basis for the fixing of minimum-wage rates under the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act. Information on employment, wages, and other labor matters is included.

Fourth Annual Report of the Joint Coal Board, [Australia and New South Wales], for the Financial Year 1950-51. Sydney, 1952. 97 pp.

Contains statistics and summaries covering various phases of the Australian coal industry, including industrial relations and welfare services for miners.

Employment, Hours Worked, Wages [in Printing Industry of Montreal and District], 1942-1951. Montreal, Printing Industry Parity Committee for Montreal and District, 1952. 68 pp., charts. (Serial PE-21.)

International Labor Affairs

Conventions, Recommendations, Resolutions, and Other Texts Adopted by the International Labor Conference at its 35th Session (Geneva, 1952). (In *Official Bulletin*, International Labor Office, Geneva, August 15, 1952, pp. 39-102. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I.L.O.)

Thirty-fifth Session of the International Labor Conference. (In *Industry and Labor*, International Labor Office, Geneva, July 1 and 15, 1952, pp. 3-115. 25 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I.L.O.)

Summary of day-to-day proceedings with texts of proposed conventions, etc. A less-detailed, general survey of the conference is given in the *International Labor Review* for October (pp. 281-317).

Fifth Conference of American States Members of the International Labor Organization (Petropolis, [Brazil], April 1952). (In *Official Bulletin*, International Labor Office, Geneva, June 20, 1952, pp. 1-38. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I.L.O.)

Reproduces resolutions adopted by the conference.

Sixth Report of the International Labor Organization to the United Nations. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1952. 286 pp. \$1.75. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I.L.O.

Labor Organization and Activities

Report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the 71st Convention, New York, September 15, 1952. Washington, American Federation of Labor, 1952. 247 pp. 35 cents.

An article on the convention was published in the November Monthly Labor Review (p. 499).

1952 Directory of Labor Organizations in Montana. Helena, Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana, [1952]. 34 pp.

Democracy in Private Government: A Case Study of the International Typographical Union. By Seymour M. Lipset. Berkeley, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1952. 19 pp. (Reprint 42; from British Journal of Sociology, March 1952.) Single copies free.

Union Membership: Privilege or Right? By Keith M. Callow. (In Washington Law Review and State Bar Journal, Seattle, August 1952, pp. 211-227. 50 cents.)

Brief review of union methods of excluding unwanted members, and excerpts from judicial decisions emphasizing inadequacies of the "voluntary association" concept of trade-union organization.

William Green—A Pictorial Biography. By Max D. Danish. New York, Inter-Allied Publications, 1952. 190 pp. \$6.

Brief outline of William Green's participation in the major trade-union activities of the last 40 years, with over 100 pictures. Mr. Green, who died on November 21, 1952, headed the American Federation of Labor for almost 28 years.

Migration and Migratory Labor

Memo to America: The DP Story—The Final Report of the United States Displaced Persons Commission. Washington, 1952. 376 pp., charts. \$1, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

An article on displaced persons in the United States appears in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 611).

Migratory Labor. Hearings before Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate, 82d Congress, Second Session. Washington, 1952. 2 parts, 1089 pp.

Part 2 (123 pp.) includes reports on the migratory worker in the American agricultural economy, changing technology and the demand for seasonal farm workers, recruiting migratory workers for seasonal agricultural employment, the labor contractor system in agriculture, housing for migratory workers while on the job, and extension of unemployment-insurance coverage to farm labor.

Migratory Labor Committee Act of 1952. Report of Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to accompany S. 3300, a bill to establish a Federal committee on migratory labor. Washington, 1952. 15 pp. (Senate Report 1686, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

Summarizes findings of various Federal investigations of the migratory agricultural labor problem and recommendations that have been made for dealing with it.

International Migration and European Population Trends. By Julius Isaac. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, September 1952, pp. 185-206. 60 cents.

Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Organization of Migration into Canada. By V. C. Phelan. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, March 1952, pp. 321-347. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Describes Canadian law and practice concerning immigration into that country.

Minority Groups

Discrimination and Full Utilization of Manpower Resources.

Hearings before Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate, 82d Congress, 2d Session, on S. 1732 and S. 551 . . . Washington, 1952. 423 pp.

Testimony submitted during seven days of hearings in April and May 1952.

Federal Equality of Opportunity in Employment Act. Report of Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to accompany S. 3368, a bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry, 82d Congress, 2d Session. Washington, 1952. 33 pp. (Senate Report 2080.)

Annual Report of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination, November 30, 1950–November 30, 1951. Boston, [1952?]. 30 pp.; processed.

Biennial Report, Including Annual Statistical Reports, for the Years of July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1951, State of New Jersey, Department of Education, Division Against Discrimination. Newark, [1952?]. 24 pp.; processed.

Policies of [Rhode Island] Commission Against Discrimination. Providence, 1952. 7 pp.; processed.

Negro Employment in Southern Industry. By Donald Dewey. (In Journal of Political Economy, Chicago, August 1952, pp. 279-293. \$1.50.)

Although the author has discovered a great variety of racial employment patterns in the South, he advances the thesis that there are "discernible uniformities in the use of Negro labor." He suggests that the southern scene might be understood "by qualifying the marginal productivity analysis of labor allocation with a few additional assumptions" growing out of employer choices in the use of white or Negro labor, men or women. He finds two virtual "laws" on labor use in the southern economy: (1) Negro workers seldom hold jobs which require them to give orders to white workers; and (2) Negro and white workers do not ordinarily work side by side at the same jobs.

Vacations and Holidays

Holidays With Pay. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1952. 167 pp. Report IV (1) prepared for 36th session of International Labor Conference, 1953. \$1. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Analyzes the law and practice concerning holidays with pay for major categories of workers (except agricultural

and maritime), and describes holiday facilities and services, in different countries. Suggestions for further consideration by ILO member governments are made. An appendix shows basic holiday provisions of collective agreements in selected industries of various countries.

Paid Vacation Provisions in Collective Agreements, 1952.

By Dena Wolk and James Nix. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 5 pp. (Serial R. 2084; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, August 1952.) Free.

Vacations With Pay in Canadian Manufacturing, 1951.

(In Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, August 1952, pp. 1039-1053. 10 cents in Canada, 25 cents elsewhere.)

Payment of Wages for Holidays [in Great Britain]. (In

Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, May 1952, pp. 157-161. 1s. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.)

Covers annual vacations as well as public holidays.

Wages and Hours of Labor

The Adjustment of Wages to Changes in the Cost of Living

By Bert Zoetewij. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, August 1952, pp. 89-112. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

American Experience With Wage Stabilization. By Edwin E. Witte. (In Wisconsin Law Review, Madison, May 1952, pp. 398-419. \$1.)

This article was completed on March 15, 1952, and hence does not include developments after that date.

Prevailing Wage Determinations in the Construction Industry: Some Legal Aspects. By William S. Tyson. (In

Labor Law Journal, Chicago, November 1952, pp. 776-788. 50 cents.)

Reprinted from Wisconsin Law Review, May 1952.

Hours of Work. By William Goldner. Berkeley, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1952. 63 pp., bibliography. 25 cents.

Brief historical survey of reduction of the workday and workweek in the United States, and discussion of effects of Government regulation and collective bargaining provisions on hours of work.

Le Nuove Norme per la Rilevazione degli Indici del Costo della Vita ed il Sistema di Scala Mobile dei Salari. Rome, Confederazione Generale dell'Industria Italiana, September 1952. 84 pp. (Quaderno VII della Rassegna Statistiche del Lavoro.)

This supplement to the Review of Labor Statistics discusses wage-escalation systems in effect for workers in Italian industry, commerce, agriculture, and credit, and describes the new standards and procedures for calculation of the official consumer price index. Facsimiles of the forms used in reporting prices are included.

Wage Structure and Cost of Labor in Italy. By C. Van-nutelli. (In Review of the Economic Conditions in Italy, Rome, September 1952, pp. 385-407.)

Les Méthodes de Fixation des Salaires et la Politique des Salaires dans le Monde, Troisième Partie. (In Études et Conjoncture, Économie Mondiale, Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques, Paris, May-June 1952, pp. 264-273.)

Comparative analysis of problems, methods, and policies of determining wage levels, with particular attention to real wages, in Austria, Scandinavia, Belgium, Luxembourg, West Germany, Italy, and United Kingdom. Special note is taken of recent wage policies in Finland, France, and the United States. The article is mainly analytical and contains few statistics.

The first two parts of the study, in the March-April 1952 issue of the same periodical, dealt with methods of wage determination and with factors influencing wage policy.

Women in Industry

Employment of Women in an Emergency Period. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1952. 13 pp. (Bull. 241.) 5 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Status of Women in the United States, 1952. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1952. 15 pp.; processed. (D-55.) Limited free distribution:

Summary of State Labor Laws for Women, July 1, 1952. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1952. 7 pp.; processed. (D-54.) Limited free distribution.

Women as Workers—A Statistical Guide. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1952. 30 pp.; processed. (D-53.) Limited free distribution.

Shows number of women in the labor force of the United States, increase since 1900, number employed in April 1952 in major occupation groups, and other data.

The Outlook for Women as Food-Service Managers and Supervisors. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1952. 54 pp., bibliography, illus. (Bull. 234-2; Home Economics Occupations Series.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The Outlook for Women as Occupational Therapists. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1952. 51 pp., bibliography, illus. (Bull. 203-2, rev.; Medical Services Series.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Miscellaneous

Economic Forces in American History. By George Soule. New York, William Sloane Associates, Inc., 1952. 568 pp., bibliography, maps, charts. \$4.75.

Labor Problems and Trade Unionism. By Robert D. Leiter. New York, Barnes & Noble, Inc., 1952. xvi, 320 pp., bibliography. (College Outline Series.) \$1.50.

Proceedings, First National Conference on Employee Recreation Convened by the National Council on Physical Fitness, January 7-8, 1952, Ottawa, Canada. Ottawa, Department of National Health and Welfare, Physical Fitness Division, 1952. 31 pp.; processed.

Statistical Services of the United States Government. Washington, U. S. Bureau of the Budget, Office of Statistical Standards, 1952. 78 pp., bibliography. Rev. ed. 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Statistical Yearbook, Puerto Rico, 1950-51. San Juan, Economic Development Administration, Office of Economic Research, 1952. 271 pp., map; processed. In Spanish and English.

Includes data on the labor force, employment, wages, working hours, prices, housing, and production.

La Condition Ouvrière. By Simone Weil. [Paris], Gallimard, 1951. 273 pp.

Collection of letters and articles, most of them written from 1934 to 1936, describing the author's impressions of factory life and of the powerful impact of the factory upon the workers' mentality and behavior.

Born of comfortably situated middle-class parents, Miss Weil was intensely moved throughout her life by social injustice and attempted to identify herself with the socially disenfranchised. Believing that she could only achieve a sensitive understanding of workers and working-class life by becoming a worker herself, she took employment from 1934 to 1936 as a factory hand in the Renault automobile plant in Marseille. "La Condition Ouvrière" is the product of these two years.

Political, Economic, and Social Writings in Postwar Finland—A Bibliographic Survey . . . By Kirsti Jaantila. Washington, Library of Congress, European Affairs Division, 1952. 41 pp.; processed. Limited free distribution.

Industrial Problems of India. Edited by A. N. Agrawal. Delhi, Ranjit Printers and Publishers, 1952. 172 pp. 2d ed., rev. and enl. 6s., Students' Bookshops, Cambridge, England.

Productivity of industrial labor, existing and suggested measures for the welfare of labor, and industrial relations are among subjects treated.

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Note.—Earlier figures in many of the series appearing in the following tables are shown in the Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1950 Edition (BLS Bulletin 1016). For convenience in referring to the historical statistics, the tables in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review are keyed to the appropriate tables in the Handbook.

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A-1.....	A-13	A-5.....	A-9	C-3.....	C-4	D-6.....	None
	(A-1	A-6.....	None	C-4.....	C-3	D-7a.....	D-5
	A-3	A-7.....	A-2	C-5.....	C-2	D-8.....	None
A-2.....	(A-4	A-8.....	A-2	D-1.....	D-1	E-1.....	E-2
	A-8	A-9.....	A-14	D-2.....	D-2	F-1.....	H-1
	(A-3	B-1.....	B-1	D-3.....	None	F-2.....	H-4
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A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated Civilian Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force ¹	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ² (in thousands)												
	1952											1951	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.
	Total, both sexes												
Civilian labor force.....	63,146	63,098	63,938	64,176	64,390	62,778	61,744	61,518	61,838	61,790	62,688	63,164	63,452
Unemployment.....	1,294	1,438	1,604	1,942	1,818	1,602	1,512	1,804	2,086	2,054	1,674	1,828	1,616
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	704	830	872	1,174	1,240	886	774	880	982	1,038	926	1,072	944
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	312	296	422	476	288	352	342	418	638	570	274	390	330
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	86	110	130	116	78	96	174	202	174	136	152	130	126
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	104	152	122	106	146	158	196	208	198	172	136	114	126
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	78	60	58	70	66	100	126	96	94	108	92	122	90
Employment.....	61,862	62,260	62,354	62,234	62,572	61,176	60,232	59,714	59,752	59,736	61,014	61,336	61,836
Nonagricultural.....	54,388	54,712	55,390	54,636	54,402	54,216	53,720	53,702	53,540	53,540	54,636	54,314	54,168
Worked 35 hours or more.....	45,698	45,538	45,824	42,112	44,144	45,284	45,002	43,954	44,134	44,046	45,116	45,708	45,040
Worked 15-34 hours.....	5,220	5,214	4,924	5,016	5,180	4,946	6,826	8,810	8,552	8,586	8,526	6,832	7,488
Worked 1-14 hours ³	1,844	1,576	1,480	1,512	1,642	1,934	1,918	2,012	2,078	2,002	2,080	2,102	1,922
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,836	2,384	5,162	5,996	3,436	2,052	1,974	1,926	1,824	1,806	1,514	1,672	1,718
Agricultural.....	7,274	7,548	6,964	7,598	8,170	6,960	6,412	6,012	6,094	6,186	6,578	7,022	7,098
Worked 35 hours or more.....	5,090	5,774	5,630	5,654	5,416	4,684	4,152	4,390	4,116	4,362	4,860	6,080	6,960
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,868	1,380	1,590	1,610	1,498	1,416	1,416	1,378	1,194	1,378	1,338	1,460	1,270
Worked 1-14 hours ³	218	212	194	174	184	120	150	302	194	316	250	332	228
With a job but not at work ⁴	108	182	180	160	96	116	162	280	286	376	198	190	80
	Males												
Civilian labor force.....	43,196	43,498	44,396	44,720	44,464	43,262	42,946	42,810	42,858	42,864	43,114	43,346	43,522
Unemployment.....	714	864	1,004	1,244	1,138	972	1,048	1,224	1,376	1,384	1,008	1,092	890
Employment.....	42,482	42,634	43,392	43,476	43,326	42,290	41,898	41,586	41,482	41,480	42,106	42,254	42,632
Nonagricultural.....	36,662	36,796	37,382	37,316	37,030	36,620	36,298	36,246	36,116	36,132	36,728	36,616	36,796
Worked 35 hours or more.....	32,336	32,316	31,302	30,286	31,734	32,060	30,796	31,038	31,346	31,296	31,974	31,102	31,206
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,444	2,360	2,622	2,682	2,400	2,438	3,478	3,060	2,724	2,832	2,906	3,540	3,654
Worked 1-14 hours ³	658	642	494	562	628	780	778	838	832	828	852	834	790
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,224	1,542	3,104	3,786	2,198	1,342	1,246	1,310	1,194	1,156	906	1,140	1,116
Agricultural.....	5,820	5,838	5,810	6,160	6,276	5,670	5,600	5,340	5,366	5,348	5,378	5,728	5,878
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,560	4,800	4,656	5,114	5,450	4,902	4,464	3,966	4,210	3,910	4,110	4,280	5,110
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,012	706	870	778	896	618	876	964	768	888	936	1,074	554
Worked 1-14 hours ³	152	154	152	134	140	78	124	148	154	232	158	216	142
With a job but not at work ⁴	96	178	132	134	90	74	136	262	234	318	174	158	70
	Females												
Civilian labor force.....	19,950	20,230	19,562	19,456	19,926	19,516	18,798	18,708	18,980	18,916	19,574	19,818	19,930
Unemployment.....	570	574	600	698	680	630	564	580	710	670	666	826	726
Employment.....	19,380	19,656	18,962	18,758	19,246	18,886	18,234	18,128	18,270	18,246	18,908	18,992	19,204
Nonagricultural.....	17,926	17,946	17,808	17,820	17,352	17,596	17,422	17,456	17,572	17,498	17,908	17,608	17,412
Worked 35 hours or more.....	13,352	13,222	12,462	11,826	12,410	12,246	12,206	12,916	12,788	12,730	13,142	12,606	11,834
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,776	2,848	2,302	2,334	2,690	2,508	3,348	2,750	2,928	2,834	3,020	3,292	3,834
Worked 1-14 hours ³	1,186	1,034	986	950	1,014	1,154	1,140	1,174	1,226	1,174	1,228	1,268	1,142
With a job but not at work ⁴	612	842	2,058	2,210	1,238	710	728	616	630	650	318	532	602
Agricultural.....	1,454	1,710	1,154	1,438	1,894	1,290	812	672	698	808	1,000	1,294	1,792
Worked 35 hours or more.....	820	974	374	540	1,032	514	220	186	180	206	282	380	680
Worked 15-34 hours.....	856	674	660	832	812	690	540	414	426	490	602	706	716
Worked 1-14 hours ³	66	58	42	40	44	44	26	54	40	84	92	116	86
With a job but not at work ⁴	12	4	48	26	6	42	26	18	52	58	24	32	10

¹ Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

² Beginning with January 1951, total labor force is not shown because of the security classification of the Armed Forces component.

³ Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

⁴ Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor disputes or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹

Industry group and industry	1952											1951		Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1951	1950
Total employees.....	47,705	47,093	47,100	46,006	46,292	46,329	46,209	46,001	45,899	45,913	47,663	46,832	46,902	46,401	44,124
Mining.....	858	874	887	794	814	893	806	904	909	909	918	917	917	980	904
Metal.....	91.0	91.7	93.5	74.1	77.0	107.3	107.3	106.8	107.2	106.9	106.4	105.4	104.3	104.9	101.0
Iron.....	27.0	26.3	26.9	8.0	38.6	38.0	36.9	36.9	37.1	37.5	37.7	38.2	37.6	37.6	35.5
Copper.....	27.7	29.6	28.5	29.5	29.0	39.2	29.2	29.2	29.1	28.9	28.8	28.4	27.9	28.7	28.1
Lead and zinc.....	19.6	19.8	20.4	21.0	21.9	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.4	22.2	21.9	21.4	20.9	20.8	19.7
Anthracite.....	63.3	63.6	60.9	65.2	65.6	60.1	66.8	61.8	67.0	67.1	67.1	67.2	69.1	75.1	
Bituminous-coal.....	332.0	345.9	348.5	268.7	294.2	348.4	356.5	362.8	366.0	367.0	368.5	367.9	367.0	378.2	375.6
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	264.9	272.9	274.5	272.1	266.3	267.4	268.1	266.6	267.4	268.8	269.2	268.7	262.2	265.3	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	107.0	107.7	108.0	106.1	105.6	105.5	104.8	101.4	100.7	100.8	105.1	107.3	100.3	103.1	97.4
Contract construction.....	2,698	2,783	2,783	2,722	2,693	2,629	2,410	2,298	2,308	2,318	2,318	2,633	2,781	2,580	2,318
Nonbuilding construction.....	567	574	549	536	500	454	398	395	390	453	495	544	486	447	
Highway and street.....	232.9	258.0	244.4	237.2	215.3	179.3	143.2	143.5	140.3	179.4	227.3	234.5	200.4	183.0	
Other nonbuilding construction.....	313.6	316.4	304.6	298.8	284.2	274.2	254.4	251.1	249.5	273.3	268.1	309.6	285.1	264.1	
Building construction.....	2,196	2,209	2,173	2,127	2,022	1,962	1,898	1,913	1,926	2,065	2,138	2,217	2,084	1,871	
General contractors.....	899	909	886	878	823	794	768	775	775	867	887	944	880	797	
Special-trade contractors.....	1,297	1,300	1,277	1,249	1,199	1,168	1,130	1,138	1,151	1,218	1,251	1,273	1,204	1,074	
Plumbing and heating.....	313.4	311.3	307.6	299.4	287.8	286.8	286.6	291.4	286.9	307.9	313.6	314.0	298.5	270.6	
Painting and decorating.....	191.4	188.8	187.4	177.4	173.8	158.2	145.3	143.5	147.4	167.6	175.5	182.9	165.5	132.5	
Electrical work.....	198.9	198.7	167.1	162.3	156.7	154.5	154.9	155.2	156.9	158.2	156.9	153.3	147.5	128.6	
Other special-trade contractors.....	623.7	630.9	614.4	609.6	580.3	568.4	540.9	548.0	550.6	584.6	604.8	620.7	591.9	541.7	
Manufacturing.....	16,406	16,361	16,915	15,192	15,410	15,654	15,795	15,989	15,859	15,776	15,913	15,890	15,985	15,081	14,884
Durable goods ²	9,258	9,157	8,904	8,301	8,621	8,991	9,054	9,035	9,010	8,946	9,000	8,976	8,942	8,926	8,808
Nondurable goods ²	7,148	7,204	7,111	6,891	6,789	6,663	6,741	6,834	6,849	6,830	6,913	6,914	7,023	7,005	6,876
Ordnance and accessories.....	83.0	81.3	79.5	80.4	79.3	78.3	76.3	74.3	71.7	63.2	66.3	63.4	59.0	46.7	24.7
Food and kindred products.....	1,624	1,715	1,684	1,615	1,534	1,463	1,444	1,444	1,448	1,452	1,507	1,547	1,644	1,555	1,542
Meat products.....	290.9	294.7	295.8	294.7	292.4	293.4	301.5	309.3	310.7	314.5	309.8	298.7	300.1	298.5	
Dairy products.....	148.4	156.0	158.6	155.5	148.5	141.4	136.0	134.9	133.5	136.6	139.3	144.7	145.5	144.5	
Canning and preserving.....	339.8	307.9	296.8	179.7	147.7	138.9	129.6	130.4	131.3	145.5	170.6	263.4	206.4	202.9	
Grain-mill products.....	135.3	136.3	135.4	133.2	129.8	129.7	130.6	130.5	131.0	130.5	130.1	131.3	128.9	123.9	
Bakery products.....	294.6	296.5	296.3	290.5	280.7	286.7	287.0	286.4	286.2	288.3	288.6	291.6	287.6	285.9	
Sugar.....	30.8	27.9	28.8	28.5	27.8	27.3	26.7	27.4	28.7	42.0	31.7	46.1	34.0	34.5	
Confectionery and related products.....	99.6	92.6	87.1	88.5	87.7	90.6	93.8	98.7	97.2	104.5	106.3	97.2	97.2	96.5	
Beverages.....	224.4	235.2	238.9	227.3	217.3	203.8	207.4	202.8	203.9	214.3	216.2	221.5	218.8	216.3	
Miscellaneous food products.....	141.7	137.2	137.7	135.9	131.3	129.8	131.2	129.9	129.3	132.9	136.1	140.3	136.5	138.5	
Tobacco manufactures.....	98	98	94	85	85	83	84	86	88	90	92	93	96	88	88
Cigarettes.....	28.2	28.0	27.2	27.2	26.7	26.3	26.5	26.8	26.8	27.0	26.9	26.6	26.1	25.9	
Cigars.....	43.1	42.2	42.4	42.0	41.6	41.0	41.8	41.7	40.9	41.9	42.3	42.0	41.0	41.3	
Tobacco and snuff.....	11.8	11.7	11.1	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.9	12.3	
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	14.8	11.9	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.8	5.4	7.1	9.9	11.5	11.5	15.8	8.9	8.8	
Textile-mill products.....	1,249	1,237	1,216	1,175	1,178	1,178	1,169	1,209	1,217	1,226	1,237	1,227	1,228	1,282	1,297
Yarn and thread mills.....	165.3	163.4	153.4	157.3	153.1	155.9	157.9	159.7	159.0	160.5	160.3	161.3	167.1	162.0	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	554.1	549.7	539.2	536.2	533.5	538.1	548.9	556.2	569.7	579.3	578.2	578.0	600.4	616.1	
Knitting mills.....	243.7	239.7	228.1	231.8	228.4	229.3	229.8	230.0	229.1	231.0	229.0	228.4	238.8	242.8	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	90.4	88.5	83.8	84.7	84.9	86.4	89.2	89.3	87.8	87.9	86.4	84.7	88.1	89.7	
Carpets, rugs, other floor covering.....	51.8	47.2	43.9	41.1	51.9	52.6	52.6	52.3	50.9	50.4	49.4	49.5	55.0	60.6	
Other textile-mill products.....	131.6	127.6	124.6	124.8	124.2	126.5	130.6	129.9	128.0	128.2	127.0	127.0	132.4	125.7	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,183	1,185	1,169	1,101	1,091	1,077	1,115	1,172	1,172	1,149	1,155	1,128	1,138	1,160	1,159
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	143.4	141.2	130.8	132.9	126.5	134.3	140.4	141.2	140.7	136.4	131.0	141.2	147.7	148.3	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	269.4	265.3	257.7	258.7	256.8	257.6	256.6	251.9	247.2	253.6	251.6	256.2	264.2	263.2	
Women's outerwear.....	327.0	328.0	302.3	284.5	286.0	309.7	342.3	344.7	335.5	331.5	314.1	305.5	317.7	320.8	
Women's, children's undergarments.....	106.9	104.2	98.5	101.5	101.4	102.2	102.7	101.1	98.9	100.3	100.3	99.7	100.9	105.4	
Millinery.....	21.4	21.6	19.0	16.1	18.2	21.2	26.0	25.5	23.4	21.0	19.1	21.1	21.2	22.0	
Children's outerwear.....	69.0	69.1	67.8	67.9	64.8	64.8	69.9	69.8	65.9	64.0	64.7	63.6	65.2	66.5	
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	98.6	94.9	89.2	89.1	85.1	85.0	88.2	89.5	90.3	98.9	101.5	102.2	97.1	89.6	
Other fabricated textile products.....	148.9	144.4	135.9	138.1	138.3	140.6	145.8	148.6	146.7	149.2	145.6	145.2	145.6	143.5	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	767	779	784	773	763	760	742	735	733	718	761	783	803	805	792
Logging camps and contractors.....	65.8	68.4	69.5	59.6	42.4	62.1	62.3	61.1	62.1	68.4	74.9	78.1	73.3	67.9	
Sawmills and planing mills.....	465.8	468.9	459.3	457.5	420.5	438.1	430.2	429.0	425.2	443.1	460.7	471.4	469.4	461.6	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	115.7	115.1	112.8	111.7	103.1	107.3	106.0	105.3	107.0	109.3	110.8	115.2	118.8	124.3	
Wooden containers.....	73.4	73.2	73.1	75.2	75.1	75.1	76.0	76.5	76.5	77.9	76.7	77.0	80.3	77.7	
Miscellaneous wood products.....	58.5	58.3	58.0	59.1	58.5	59.8	60.4	60.6	59.2	59.8	60.2	61.1	62.7	60.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹—Con.

Industry group and industry	1952												1951		Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1951	1950	
	[In thousands]															
Manufacturing—Continued																
Furniture and fixtures	355	352	343	335	338	336	342	346	345	345	344	342	337	349	357	
Household furniture		244.3	237.5	231.7	231.6	231.8	233.3	237.8	236.4	237.2	236.3	235.1	229.8	240.8	255.8	
Other furniture and fixtures		107.2	105.4	102.8	103.4	104.0	106.6	107.7	108.2	107.8	108.1	106.8	107.3	108.0	101.8	
Paper and allied products	496	490	489	475	482	475	477	479	482	482	484	486	488	494	472	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		241.9	246.5	238.4	244.2	241.0	241.6	243.4	246.4	247.1	245.9	246.1	248.3	243.7	235.8	
Paperboard containers and boxes		136.5	133.0	128.2	129.0	126.1	126.8	127.1	126.8	126.8	129.2	130.5	131.4	134.9	128.5	
Other paper and allied products		111.4	109.6	108.8	109.1	108.2	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.4	109.3	109.4	110.4	113.0	107.7	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	780	771	765	765	767	763	763	765	768	775	773	769	763	749	749	
Newspapers		305.3	304.4	305.1	304.3	302.9	302.6	301.8	303.5	303.2	304.4	303.6	300.7	299.2	293.3	
Periodicals		55.4	54.5	54.0	53.9	54.0	54.3	54.4	54.6	54.7	56.1	55.4	54.5	53.5	52.1	
Books		52.6	52.2	51.5	52.2	50.8	51.2	51.3	51.6	51.2	51.8	51.2	50.9	49.8	46.7	
Commercial printing		201.7	200.4	201.7	203.5	203.4	203.4	204.0	203.9	207.2	207.0	207.9	207.1	206.3	200.8	
Lithographing		40.7	39.3	38.6	39.2	39.8	40.0	40.2	39.9	39.9	41.5	41.9	42.1	41.2	40.7	
Other printing and publishing		114.8	113.8	113.5	113.6	111.7	111.7	111.4	111.3	112.1	114.2	115.2	114.6	113.6	108.0	
Chemicals and allied products	767	759	745	740	739	741	754	761	759	757	759	762	763	749	694	
Industrial inorganic chemicals		84.0	84.1	84.1	83.8	83.1	83.1	83.5	83.4	83.5	84.2	84.0	83.7	82.3	71.5	
Industrial organic chemicals		233.8	233.5	229.9	224.7	221.4	223.3	227.8	229.1	229.5	230.9	230.0	231.3	227.2	209.1	
Drugs and medicines		110.3	111.2	111.1	111.2	110.3	110.5	110.6	109.1	108.2	108.3	108.3	107.9	106.2	95.8	
Paints, pigments, and fillers		73.9	73.9	74.9	74.1	74.6	74.6	75.0	74.8	74.8	74.3	74.4	75.1	75.6	71.4	
Fertilizers		33.4	30.4	30.0	32.0	37.4	42.3	41.9	38.8	38.0	32.5	31.8	32.7	34.8	34.0	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		55.1	45.4	44.4	45.2	47.5	51.1	53.7	56.9	59.6	61.9	63.3	64.5	64.5	54.5	
Other chemicals and allied products		168.1	166.2	165.8	167.6	167.0	168.7	168.6	168.0	166.6	166.6	167.6	168.2	168.2	158.3	
Products of petroleum and coal	270	280	282	268	265	244	271	267	267	269	269	269	269	263	245	
Petroleum refining		228.8	230.6	226.8	220.5	192.3	220.0	216.9	217.1	216.4	218.3	217.0	215.4	210.6	194.4	
Coke and byproducts		30.4	30.5	31.3	34.2	22.6	22.4	22.8	22.2	22.1	22.2	21.3	22.1	21.8	20.5	
Other petroleum and coal products		30.8	30.7	30.0	30.1	26.9	28.7	28.0	27.0	27.4	28.5	30.4	31.1	30.4	29.5	
Rubber products	278	274	270	258	271	268	268	270	269	273	273	273	269	272	263	
Tires and inner tubes		120.3	119.5	119.8	121.5	120.2	120.3	119.3	119.4	119.7	120.5	120.4	115.6	115.5	110.9	
Rubber footwear		30.3	29.8	29.6	29.4	29.1	27.6	29.9	30.3	31.0	31.1	31.2	31.1	30.8	28.4	
Other rubber products		123.0	120.5	113.2	120.0	118.9	120.2	120.9	119.6	121.7	121.7	121.8	122.9	125.7	114.9	
Leather and leather products	394	395	397	379	379	369	376	383	382	398	392	396	399	381	394	
Leather		46.1	46.0	45.0	44.8	43.6	43.7	44.2	44.5	44.2	43.7	43.3	42.6	40.7	36.5	
Footwear (except rubber)		252.2	255.5	241.9	244.6	236.7	241.0	245.6	244.1	235.1	228.2	220.7	221.0	200.6	202.3	
Other leather products		95.9	95.3	91.9	89.1	88.6	90.8	93.6	95.2	89.1	90.5	92.5	92.5	89.3	91.1	
Stone, clay, and glass products	546	546	543	525	536	532	533	530	528	533	545	550	550	536	512	
Glass and glass products		153.0	147.4	142.5	143.7	142.2	140.9	139.5	138.0	137.6	141.8	143.2	144.7	145.7	133.8	
Cement, hydraulic		43.1	43.6	40.4	40.5	41.4	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.8	43.0	43.2	43.3	43.0	42.1	
Structural clay products		89.3	90.9	89.5	89.3	89.3	89.3	87.3	88.8	92.0	93.0	93.0	91.3	82.4	82.4	
Pottery and related products		52.1	52.3	50.3	53.2	53.5	54.1	54.2	54.7	54.7	55.3	56.2	56.2	56.6	57.9	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		102.2	102.0	100.2	101.2	98.4	97.5	97.0	96.2	97.2	100.3	102.1	103.1	101.2	92.4	
Other stone, clay, and glass products		106.5	106.7	102.3	105.8	106.7	108.9	110.2	109.6	111.5	112.7	113.8	115.4	115.6	103.5	
Primary metal industries	1,343	1,343	1,305	860	899	1,335	1,338	1,350	1,354	1,354	1,355	1,330	1,349	1,345	1,220	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		655.1	635.6	612.6	231.0	644.6	646.5	656.8	659.2	657.0	658.9	643.6	655.6	680.5	614.1	
Iron and steel foundries		298.8	290.6	252.2	260.8	270.0	270.7	272.1	275.0	277.4	279.9	281.9	280.4	279.9	231.8	
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals		56.6	57.8	57.2	56.9	57.2	56.9	56.8	56.9	56.3	56.4	56.2	56.3	56.3	54.0	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals		102.8	100.2	95.2	99.3	100.6	100.5	99.5	99.9	97.9	98.6	98.5	98.5	98.5	95.0	
Nonferrous foundries		113.2	111.3	110.9	112.2	113.4	113.3	111.9	111.7	111.1	110.4	108.7	106.3	109.0	96.0	
Other primary metal industries		146.5	139.5	131.9	132.7	148.6	149.7	151.9	151.5	150.8	151.0	149.8	149.7	147.7	129.8	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,008	991	954	911	954	981	990	999	999	999	988	984	988	1,007	953	
Tin cans and other tinware		31.8	30.4	28.4	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		145.4	138.3	132.8	145.1	147.2	148.9	148.4	150.6	151.1	149.0	150.5	152.7	159.7	150.0	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		155.5	150.6	141.9	145.0	143.0	144.4	144.7	144.9	143.8	148.1	148.7	148.6	154.8	150.6	
Fabricated structural metal products		235.3	234.2	217.2	221.6	241.5	243.3	243.2	241.9	240.9	240.5	235.6	234.2	229.8	201.4	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		173.9	161.7	160.1	173.5	172.1	173.4	172.5	171.0	170.4	168.4	169.1	170.1	173.7	160.8	
Other fabricated metal products		228.7	218.4	210.5	219.9	230.8	233.1	233.2	236.2	235.3	235.2	234.3	233.2	229.8	206.1	
Machinery (except electrical)	1,559	1,577	1,577	1,581	1,640	1,648	1,660	1,638	1,655	1,647	1,640	1,625	1,611	1,591	1,332	
Engines and turbines		97.2	95.3	96.2	103.8	102.2	100.8	100.7	100.5	100.1	99.0	97.9	95.1	91.3	72.6	
Agricultural machinery and tractors		147.2	157.3	168.7	190.0	190.9	191.4	186.6	190.9	189.6	188.0	186.3	187.8	187.3	172.4	
Construction and mining machinery		127.8	127.8	128.3	132.4	132.4	133.3	133.5	132.3	130.9	128.1	126.4	124.8	120.7	102.4	
Metalworking machinery		313.7	312.1	307.1	312.9	311.1	312.9	312.9	311.8	310.9	307.9	303.5	294.3	289.8	239.2	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		180.6	184.5	186.3	191.4	190.8	192.9	193.4	191.8	193.1	194.8	196.6	196.7	195.6	167.6	
General industrial machinery		233.8	236.3	234.3	236.6	237.6	241.8	242.6	242.1	240.1	239.8	238.6	236.9	229.7	188.5	
Office and store machines and devices		107.7	107.4	104.7	107.4	107.6	108.1	107.7	107.7	107.8	108.0	107.8	107.2	104.5	90.9	
Service-industry and household machines		171.3	164.5	162.3	164.8	172.4	174.3	173.2	170.5	167.4	164.7	159.4	161.0	171.2	176.2	
Miscellaneous machinery parts		197.4	191.3	191.2	203.0	203.4	204.6	206.5	207.2	208.0	209.6	208.8	207.4	201.2	162.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹—Con.

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	1952												1951		Annual average
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1951	1950
Manufacturing—Continued	1,028	1,000	963	937	956	955	900	967	970	965	965	955	944	997	836
Electrical machinery.....															
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....		379.1	369.8	362.3	374.4	374.1	376.9	379.8	380.9	378.3	376.2	379.8	369.1	367.6	317.3
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....		79.2	74.5	76.9	81.7	82.6	81.5	81.7	82.5	82.6	83.0	82.7	82.3	81.0	70.1
Communication equipment.....		399.8	381.9	364.1	365.9	362.6	364.1	367.3	366.5	362.4	362.2	357.3	346.0	339.8	309.3
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....		142.1	136.8	133.3	133.7	135.9	137.3	138.3	139.8	141.4	143.9	144.4	146.9	149.0	139.8
Transportation equipment.....	1,699	1,666	1,553	1,522	1,670	1,648	1,629	1,602	1,584	1,560	1,558	1,551	1,511	1,511	1,373
Automobiles.....		810.8	679.2	668.4	820.3	812.9	809.8	786.6	776.9	775.0	786.0	794.5	807.1	856.3	839.4
Aircraft and parts.....		620.0	638.1	625.0	611.0	598.2	591.9	586.1	581.0	586.4	556.0	539.0	495.2	456.3	275.4
Aircraft engines and parts.....		401.3	425.7	416.1	406.1	399.9	395.1	390.2	386.6	377.5	373.2	364.0	339.8	308.3	184.2
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		131.8	128.4	127.0	124.9	121.6	120.9	120.7	120.4	116.1	112.6	106.5	90.3	89.6	64.5
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		14.4	14.2	13.8	13.9	13.5	13.4	13.2	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.1	11.8	10.7	8.1
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing.....		72.5	69.8	68.1	66.1	63.2	62.5	62.0	61.1	60.1	57.8	56.4	54.3	47.7	28.7
Shipbuilding and repairing.....		152.2	151.3	151.9	152.2	150.1	144.8	142.5	138.9	131.0	126.5	127.0	118.9	113.7	84.4
Boatbuilding and repairing.....		131.6	130.3	131.0	131.5	130.7	128.8	126.1	123.8	116.8	112.6	113.6	106.2	99.7	71.4
Railroad equipment.....		23.6	21.0	20.9	20.7	19.4	18.0	16.4	15.1	14.2	13.9	13.4	12.7	14.0	13.0
Other transportation equipment.....		70.2	71.5	65.2	74.6	75.5	71.9	78.0	78.7	76.6	77.6	78.3	77.4	72.4	62.2
		12.8	12.4	11.7	11.5	11.0	10.9	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.4
Instruments and related products.....	335	328	325	320	322	320	323	321	319	316	315	313	310	299	256
Ophthalmic goods.....		26.7	26.6	26.8	27.2	27.5	27.7	27.7	27.4	27.5	27.9	27.7	27.4	27.6	25.4
Photographic apparatus.....		66.6	67.4	66.8	65.8	64.9	64.7	64.4	64.1	63.7	63.5	62.7	62.3	60.1	51.3
Watches and clocks.....		36.9	35.7	34.3	36.3	36.3	36.4	36.0	35.8	35.5	35.3	35.5	35.0	34.3	30.1
Professional and scientific instruments.....		198.2	195.2	192.5	192.5	191.0	193.9	192.4	191.3	189.4	188.6	186.9	185.6	177.3	143.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	505	494	477	457	464	458	461	463	461	453	463	460	471	480	459
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		45.3	45.8	42.7	43.9	44.0	45.4	45.9	46.2	45.7	46.8	47.2	47.6	51.4	54.8
Toys and sporting goods.....		85.6	83.5	77.8	77.6	72.3	70.1	68.9	67.0	64.5	65.9	70.5	72.1	73.5	73.3
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		57.4	55.2	52.3	51.4	49.2	51.1	53.8	54.5	52.6	52.9	53.7	53.4	56.7	58.2
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....		300.9	294.8	284.4	290.9	292.3	294.6	293.9	293.2	290.6	297.0	297.0	297.8	298.6	272.3
Transportation and public utilities.....	4,920	4,917	4,901	4,140	4,148	4,131	4,096	4,116	4,111	4,103	4,101	4,103	4,166	4,144	4,010
Transportation.....		2,920	2,892	2,840	2,854	2,891	2,877	2,855	2,853	2,852	2,908	2,912	2,915	2,905	2,801
Interstate railroads.....		1,407	1,392	1,352	1,396	1,416	1,404	1,395	1,392	1,394	1,426	1,428	1,440	1,449	1,390
Class I railroads.....		1,234	1,219	1,183	1,225	1,243	1,230	1,221	1,218	1,222	1,247	1,238	1,271	1,276	1,220
Local railways and bus lines.....		136	138	138	137	137	139	139	141	141	141	141	141	143	145
Trucking and warehousing.....		672	655	650	653	648	648	641	641	637	651	649	641	628	584
Other transportation and services.....		705	707	700	698	690	685	680	679	680	680	694	693	686	679
Air transportation (common carrier).....		92.2	92.0	91.7	90.6	89.9	89.2	87.8	87.5	86.3	85.3	84.7	84.1	80.9	74.4
Communication.....		721	730	736	729	720	(f)	(f)	712	708	701	702	701	697	663
Telephone.....		682.9	689.1	682.1	673.7	668.6	648.0	663.8	660.3	652.8	654.1	652.8	648.5	638.9	614.8
Telegraph.....		46.1	45.5	46.2	45.2	(f)	(f)	47.0	47.1	47.2	47.3	46.8	47.5	47.9	47.2
Other public utilities.....		560	567	573	571	564	553	551	550	550	551	552	554	551	546
Gas and electric utilities.....		541.3	547.2	545.4	538.4	528.8	528.0	526.3	525.6	525.5	527.0	527.6	528.7	528.6	526.6
Electric light and power utilities.....		240.2	242.7	242.4	239.2	234.9	234.9	234.4	234.1	234.4	234.3	234.9	235.2	234.3	234.0
Gas utilities.....		121.9	123.5	123.1	121.9	118.7	118.6	117.8	117.6	117.3	118.5	118.6	118.4	117.7	114.9
Electric light and gas utilities.....		179.2	181.0	179.9	177.3	175.2	174.5	174.1	173.9	173.8	174.2	174.1	174.1	174.1	171.6
Local utilities.....		25.6	25.9	25.6	25.1	24.5	24.8	24.3	24.1	24.1	24.4	24.5	25.0	25.1	25.2
Trade.....	10,084	9,970	9,795	9,798	9,828	9,773	9,843	9,869	9,843	9,790	10,060	10,109	9,993	9,864	9,364
Wholesale trade.....		2,600	2,644	2,640	2,626	2,618	2,601	2,605	2,625	2,624	2,622	2,637	2,637	2,632	2,544
Retail trade.....		7,424	7,326	7,155	7,166	7,220	7,172	7,240	7,045	7,019	7,098	7,093	7,452	7,233	6,860
General merchandise stores.....		1,573	1,509	1,412	1,419	1,460	1,466	1,527	1,437	1,416	1,472	1,502	1,701	1,530	1,493
Food and liquor stores.....		1,306	1,295	1,289	1,293	1,292	1,293	1,295	1,287	1,286	1,282	1,316	1,295	1,281	1,209
Automotive and accessories dealers.....		754	747	752	757	754	742	737	738	743	749	768	759	748	728
Apparel and accessories stores.....		569	554	504	516	554	554	589	529	515	531	651	580	541	536
Other retail trade.....		3,222	3,221	3,198	3,181	3,160	3,117	3,092	3,054	3,039	3,094	3,176	3,117	3,131	3,097

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group ¹—Con.

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	1952										1951			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1951	1950
Finance	1,971	1,972	1,990	1,998	1,977	1,958	1,952	1,937	1,919	1,909	1,913	1,907	1,899	1,883	1,819
Banks and trust companies.....	495	501	501	501	490	481	481	479	477	472	472	470	467	460	427
Security dealers and exchanges.....	65.2	65.7	65.6	64.8	64.4	64.4	64.5	64.3	64.1	63.9	64.1	64.1	63.7	63.7	59.6
Insurance carriers and agents.....	716	725	722	713	706	705	705	702	692	685	690	689	682	674	646
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	696	701	704	709	707	701	692	686	688	688	686	684	685	686	680
Service	4,766	4,884	4,843	4,858	4,837	4,796	4,748	4,681	4,607	4,671	4,702	4,734	4,770	4,750	4,781
Hotels and lodging places.....	465	507	509	475	450	438	430	428	424	428	428	430	437	455	458
Laundries.....	362.8	366.7	370.8	369.6	363.3	337.5	352.9	354.0	355.5	356.2	356.8	360.0	358.6	358.6	353.5
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	159.7	155.8	160.8	165.1	163.8	161.0	154.1	153.4	153.8	154.3	157.4	159.3	154.5	154.5	147.5
Motion pictures.....	245	244	244	248	249	248	242	242	242	241	241	242	244	245	241
Government	4,714	4,719	4,589	4,558	4,585	4,602	4,551	4,528	4,490	4,509	4,581	4,497	4,533	4,590	5,910
Federal ²	2,389	2,407	2,418	2,416	2,381	2,371	2,362	2,354	2,344	2,331	2,727	2,325	2,322	2,777	1,910
State and local ³	4,325	4,305	4,171	4,142	4,204	4,231	4,189	4,174	4,146	4,178	4,154	4,172	4,210	4,113	4,000

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics' series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating establishments and, therefore, differ from employment information obtained by household interviews, such as the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1), in several important respects. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' data cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month; in Federal establishments during the pay period ending just before the first of the month; and in State and local government during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month, while the Monthly Report on the Labor Force data relate to the calendar week which contains the 5th day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the Armed Forces are excluded from the BLS but not the MRLF series. These employment series have been adjusted to bench-mark levels indicated by social insurance agency data through 1947. Revised data in all except the first four columns will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

² Includes: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary

metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electric, machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

³ Includes: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

⁴ Data by region, from January 1940, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ Fourth class postmasters (who are considered to be nominal employees) are excluded here but are included in table A-5.

⁶ Excludes as nominal employee paid volunteer firemen, employees hired to conduct elections, and elected officials of small local governments.

⁷ Data are not available because of work stoppage.

All series may be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Requests should specify which industry series are desired.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries¹

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	1952												1951		Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1951	1950	
Mining:																
Metal:		77.6	80.3	60.6	63.7	94.3	94.4	94.1	94.4	94.2	93.8	92.9	91.8	92.5	89.4	
Iron:		22.1	22.1	2.8	3.9	34.5	33.9	32.9	32.9	33.1	33.6	33.8	34.2	33.8	31.9	
Copper:		23.6	25.6	24.4	25.5	25.2	25.4	25.5	25.3	25.2	25.1	24.8	24.3	25.1	24.8	
Lead and zinc:		16.9	17.2	17.7	18.7	19.2	19.5	19.7	19.7	19.5	19.2	18.7	18.3	18.1	17.2	
Anthracite:		59.5	59.8	57.3	61.3	61.6	56.5	62.8	58.1	63.0	63.1	63.1	63.2	65.0	70.6	
Bituminous coal:		320.6	323.1	244.2	272.1	322.9	332.2	338.8	341.8	343.5	344.9	344.7	343.0	353.7	361.0	
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:																
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services):		131.2	135.9	135.9	134.0	128.7	129.2	128.3	127.5	127.3	126.9	127.8	127.7	127.3	126.7	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying:		93.2	93.7	91.7	91.3	91.7	90.9	87.9	87.2	87.2	91.6	93.9	93.5	91.9	85.2	
Manufacturing:	13,254	13,219	13,874	13,061	13,329	12,988	12,733	12,815	12,830	12,708	12,911	13,904	13,997	13,054	12,964	
Durable goods ² :	7,487	7,389	7,134	6,559	6,888	7,262	7,329	7,316	7,306	7,294	7,222	7,314	7,296	7,334	6,922	
Nondurable goods ² :	5,767	5,829	6,740	5,502	5,441	5,726	5,404	5,499	5,514	5,414	5,689	6,590	6,701	5,720	6,042	
Ordnance and accessories:	62.0	60.8	59.2	59.6	59.8	59.4	57.8	56.1	54.6	53.5	51.7	50.1	46.9	37.4	19.8	
Food and kindred products:	1,216	1,311	1,279	1,215	1,138	1,074	1,057	1,037	1,060	1,068	1,122	1,160	1,254	1,170	1,168	
Meat products:		236.6	231.9	234.0	232.0	230.4	233.1	239.4	244.1	245.4	251.0	248.3	243.3	237.6	235.9	
Dairy products:		104.2	111.2	114.4	112.9	108.9	100.4	95.5	94.8	93.7	96.3	98.5	102.8	104.4	104.4	
Canning and preserving:		310.3	279.6	210.5	154.5	121.7	114.3	104.3	103.4	105.8	120.3	145.2	238.1	180.5	170.9	
Grain-mill products:		100.6	101.4	100.9	99.4	96.0	95.6	96.4	96.6	97.0	97.3	97.2	97.9	96.4	94.2	
Bakery products:		193.8	193.9	195.3	190.0	183.3	186.3	188.5	187.3	187.2	190.3	192.2	195.1	191.0	191.5	
Sugar:		25.7	23.0	23.7	23.7	22.7	22.2	21.8	22.3	24.0	26.7	28.5	40.2	28.8	29.9	
Confectionery and related products:		82.9	76.1	71.0	71.9	71.1	73.7	76.8	79.4	82.7	85.1	87.5	89.2	80.4	83.1	
Beverages:		151.0	160.2	163.0	153.2	145.6	135.3	137.9	134.4	139.2	145.9	146.8	150.0	140.2	140.1	
Miscellaneous food products:		106.3	101.8	101.7	100.5	96.5	95.1	96.5	95.2	94.7	98.1	101.1	104.5	100.9	102.6	
Tobacco manufactures:	91	90	87	78	78	77	77	78	80	82	85	85	89	81	81	
Cigarettes:		25.5	25.6	24.7	24.6	24.0	23.7	23.9	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.4	24.0	23.6	23.8	
Cigars:		40.8	39.9	39.9	39.8	39.4	38.8	39.6	39.5	38.8	39.7	40.1	39.8	38.9	39.1	
Tobacco and snuff:		10.1	10.1	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.8	
Tobacco stemming and redrying:		13.6	11.0	3.7	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.6	6.3	9.0	10.5	10.5	14.5	8.0	7.8	
Textile-mill products:	1,154	1,142	1,123	1,081	1,082	1,083	1,093	1,113	1,123	1,131	1,141	1,132	1,133	1,186	1,206	
Yarn and thread mills:		154.6	152.9	144.8	146.6	144.4	145.2	146.8	149.0	149.0	149.8	149.4	150.5	156.3	151.8	
Broad-woven fabric mills:		823.0	830.0	809.0	806.2	803.4	807.4	818.2	826.7	840.0	847.5	844.2	845.2	858.7	865.6	
Knitting mills:		224.7	220.8	208.5	212.4	209.0	209.0	210.0	210.0	206.0	210.7	209.1	208.5	219.0	222.8	
Dyeing and finishing textiles:		79.8	78.1	73.8	74.7	74.7	76.1	79.0	79.0	77.9	78.0	76.5	74.9	78.1	80.1	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings:		44.7	39.9	36.7	34.0	44.1	44.8	44.8	44.5	43.1	42.6	41.6	41.5	47.1	53.3	
Other textile-mill products:		115.0	111.4	108.1	108.2	107.8	109.9	113.7	113.3	112.4	112.3	111.3	110.8	117.0	111.9	
Apparel and other finished textile products:	1,060	1,063	1,049	982	972	959	996	1,051	1,052	1,029	1,035	1,008	1,019	1,099	1,042	
Men's and boys' suits and coats:		129.2	127.7	117.0	119.4	113.0	120.7	126.5	127.5	127.2	122.5	117.1	130.6	133.8	134.3	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing:		250.8	247.0	208.9	239.8	237.5	238.8	237.9	232.7	228.2	233.4	232.7	237.5	245.6	245.3	
Women's outerwear:		292.0	293.6	208.5	252.4	252.0	274.7	306.4	308.8	300.3	295.7	278.6	270.1	282.7	298.8	
Women's, children's undergarments:		93.5	92.8	87.2	90.7	91.1	91.9	92.6	91.2	88.9	90.2	90.3	89.8	90.6	95.2	
Millinery:		19.0	19.0	16.6	13.9	18.8	18.7	23.4	22.8	21.0	18.7	16.7	18.7	18.7	19.4	
Children's outerwear:		63.2	63.3	62.0	62.0	58.8	58.9	63.5	64.0	60.2	58.3	59.2	58.1	59.6	60.7	
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel:		86.8	83.4	78.1	78.0	74.3	74.4	77.2	78.7	79.2	87.6	90.3	91.0	85.4	78.4	
Other fabricated textile products:		126.8	122.5	113.9	116.0	116.3	118.1	123.2	126.0	124.3	126.5	123.3	123.3	123.1	121.7	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):	703	716	721	709	697	635	678	670	668	654	696	719	740	741	730	
Logging camps and contractors:		62.4	64.8	65.7	65.5	38.5	38.2	58.1	56.9	47.9	64.2	70.7	74.2	69.2	63.8	
Sawmills and planing mills:		433.2	437.5	427.1	423.7	387.3	405.2	397.5	396.4	390.6	412.2	428.0	439.3	437.1	431.1	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products:		100.2	99.6	97.1	96.0	87.6	91.7	90.3	86.8	91.6	93.9	93.3	100.0	103.4	108.5	
Wooden containers:		67.8	67.5	67.3	69.4	69.2	69.4	70.3	70.8	71.0	71.1	70.9	71.1	74.4	72.2	
Miscellaneous wood products:		52.1	51.8	51.5	52.5	52.1	53.4	54.1	54.4	53.0	53.7	54.0	54.9	56.5	54.8	
Furniture and fixtures:	305	301	293	285	288	287	292	296	296	296	291	293	289	301	311	
Household furniture:		214.5	208.2	202.0	202.0	202.2	205.4	207.8	207.4	208.0	207.7	206.4	201.2	211.9	227.9	
Other furniture and fixtures:		86.0	85.0	82.0	86.2	84.5	86.6	88.0	88.4	87.6	88.4	87.3	87.9	88.8	82.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	1982											1981		Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1981	1980
	[In thousands]														
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products	417	410	409	395	403	398	398	401	404	405	410	411	413	420	404
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	296.6	210.0	292.7	298.8	295.5	295.8	297.9	210.2	211.3	212.2	211.9	212.3	212.2	205.1	
Paperboard containers and boxes	113.8	110.4	105.7	107.0	108.4	103.6	103.6	103.7	103.7	103.7	109.9	110.7	114.5	109.8	
Other paper and allied products	90.0	88.6	88.9	87.5	86.9	88.9	88.9	87.4	87.8	88.8	89.0	89.0	92.7	88.8	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	522	514	508	507	511	507	507	508	507	510	520	519	517	512	503
Newspapers	154.8	153.7	153.8	154.3	153.6	151.9	151.8	151.7	151.3	154.9	153.7	152.8	151.6	148.6	
Periodicals	35.0	34.3	34.4	33.6	34.5	35.2	35.8	35.2	34.7	36.3	35.1	35.5	35.0	34.7	
Books	36.5	36.1	35.6	36.7	35.3	35.7	35.9	36.2	36.0	36.3	36.5	36.7	36.2	35.7	
Commercial printing	196.4	164.9	165.4	167.0	166.5	166.4	166.4	166.4	169.7	170.5	169.6	169.6	169.6	169.6	
Lithographing	31.6	30.3	29.8	30.1	30.5	30.7	30.8	30.6	30.6	32.1	32.6	32.9	32.1	31.7	
Other printing and publishing	89.8	89.1	88.7	88.9	86.8	87.2	86.9	87.3	88.0	90.2	91.0	90.8	89.1	85.8	
Chemicals and allied products	534	526	515	511	512	517	530	538	538	535	538	543	544	535	498
Industrial inorganic chemicals	60.2	60.4	60.7	60.9	60.5	60.8	60.0	61.0	61.0	61.8	61.7	61.2	60.1	52.9	
Industrial organic chemicals	168.1	168.1	168.0	163.2	161.1	162.8	167.9	168.4	169.0	171.1	172.9	172.1	169.0	151.8	
Drugs and medicines	68.3	69.5	69.6	70.4	70.9	71.3	71.5	70.6	70.2	70.5	70.4	69.9	69.7	62.7	
Paints, pigments, and fillers	47.1	47.1	48.0	47.6	47.5	47.7	47.8	48.0	47.9	47.9	47.9	48.1	49.1	46.8	
Fertilizers	26.2	23.2	22.9	24.7	30.1	35.0	34.4	31.5	27.8	25.4	24.8	25.8	28.0	27.8	
Vegetable and animal oil and fats	42.2	32.7	31.8	32.2	34.1	37.9	40.7	44.0	46.4	48.8	50.5	52.0	43.2	43.8	
Other chemicals and allied products	114.2	112.2	111.6	113.3	112.9	114.4	114.5	114.2	112.8	112.4	113.5	114.4	114.8	110.3	
Products of petroleum and coal	200	201	202	191	190	198	197	194	193	193	196	197	197	195	185
Petroleum refining	159.5	160.9	158.1	154.6	125.8	155.3	152.3	152.6	152.7	154.5	154.1	153.6	151.0	142.8	
Coke and byproducts	16.3	16.4	8.4	10.9	19.2	19.0	19.2	18.8	18.8	19.0	18.2	19.0	18.8	18.1	
Other petroleum and coal products	24.7	24.7	24.1	24.0	23.1	22.7	22.1	21.6	21.4	22.4	24.2	24.8	24.3	23.9	
Rubber products	221	217	212	202	215	213	215	215	215	218	219	219	215	219	203
Tires and inner tubes	94.0	92.0	93.4	95.3	94.6	94.6	93.9	94.2	94.4	95.4	94.8	95.8	90.8	87.8	
Rubber footwear	24.6	24.0	19.0	23.7	23.5	22.0	24.2	24.7	25.4	25.5	25.6	25.8	25.3	20.6	
Other rubber products	98.1	95.5	89.8	95.7	96.0	96.3	97.2	96.3	97.9	97.9	98.2	99.4	102.9	94.3	
Leather and leather products	352	355	358	340	340	330	336	344	342	330	323	317	320	342	355
Leather	41.6	41.4	40.4	40.2	39.0	39.2	39.7	40.0	39.8	39.0	38.7	38.1	42.1	45.9	
Footwear (except rubber)	228.8	232.5	219.4	221.4	212.8	216.9	221.8	222.6	222.8	205.4	197.7	201.4	218.0	229.4	
Other leather products	84.9	83.6	80.1	77.9	77.7	79.4	82.0	81.6	77.5	78.4	80.3	80.8	81.7	79.7	
Stone, clay, and glass products	462	463	459	441	453	449	452	449	447	452	465	472	479	478	441
Glass and glass products	133.4	128.0	123.4	124.6	122.5	122.5	123.1	119.8	119.4	123.4	124.7	128.2	128.2	117.3	
Cement, hydraulic	36.6	37.0	33.8	34.1	35.0	35.8	36.2	36.1	36.6	36.8	37.0	37.1	36.6	36.6	
Structural clay products	80.4	81.8	79.9	82.4	80.1	80.2	77.9	78.0	79.7	83.2	84.4	84.7	83.0	74.8	
Pottery and related products	46.4	46.8	44.5	47.4	47.8	48.5	48.4	49.1	49.0	49.9	50.6	51.1	52.9	52.3	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	85.1	84.6	83.0	84.1	81.6	80.8	80.2	79.2	80.8	83.7	85.6	87.0	85.6	78.7	
Other stone, clay, and glass products	80.9	80.5	76.7	80.6	81.0	84.2	85.2	84.6	86.7	88.2	89.4	91.0	91.6	81.8	
Primary metal industries	1,147	1,147	1,109	676	716	1,141	1,143	1,154	1,160	1,162	1,164	1,149	1,160	1,159	1,053
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	565.6	546.0	134.4	155.0	556.9	558.0	566.9	570.2	570.2	572.7	587.7	569.7	566.4	535.6	
Iron and steel foundries	236.5	229.0	221.2	234.8	238.9	239.0	240.2	243.4	246.3	248.6	250.3	248.7	249.9	204.0	
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	46.8	47.7	47.2	47.3	47.8	47.6	47.4	47.5	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.2	47.2	45.4	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	83.4	81.0	76.5	79.8	81.7	81.9	81.9	81.4	82.2	79.3	80.0	80.1	82.2	80.7	
Nonferrous foundries	94.8	92.8	92.1	93.2	94.3	94.0	93.0	93.0	92.4	91.9	90.2	90.8	91.9	78.8	
Other primary metal industries	119.4	112.1	104.2	105.6	121.4	122.4	124.7	124.7	124.1	124.3	123.3	123.4	122.7	108.4	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	819	803	767	726	709	708	806	807	807	804	806	805	809	831	776
Tin cans and other tinware	46.2	44.7	42.6	42.8	41.0	40.9	39.7	38.7	38.9	40.2	40.0	42.9	42.9	42.8	
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	119.3	112.2	107.4	119.0	121.0	122.9	122.3	124.6	124.9	123.9	124.5	126.6	134.3	132.7	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	125.2	120.8	112.3	115.3	113.8	115.0	115.5	115.5	115.4	116.9	120.0	120.2	126.0	123.0	
Fabricated structural metal products	178.3	177.5	182.0	167.3	188.2	188.6	189.2	186.7	186.1	183.1	181.7	181.7	178.8	158.5	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	144.5	131.8	130.3	144.5	144.0	145.5	144.7	143.8	143.0	141.2	142.2	142.9	153.0	146.9	
Other fabricated metal products	189.6	180.2	171.5	180.1	190.9	193.2	195.2	196.3	195.5	195.7	196.2	194.5	195.6	173.0	
Machinery (except electrical)	1,211	1,197	1,194	1,203	1,261	1,260	1,282	1,280	1,281	1,276	1,299	1,255	1,242	1,233	1,040
Engines and turbines	70.2	67.9	72.3	77.1	76.0	74.8	74.8	74.9	74.3	73.9	73.0	73.0	70.2	65.6	
Agricultural machinery and tractors	100.3	115.2	126.7	147.0	149.2	130.6	145.5	149.9	148.7	147.2	145.8	145.6	145.9	133.1	
Construction and mining machinery	96.1	96.0	96.6	98.3	100.4	101.4	101.7	100.8	99.6	97.4	95.5	94.3	90.8	73.0	
Metalworking machinery	247.5	246.0	241.7	247.8	247.0	249.1	249.1	248.5	246.5	244.8	240.7	231.9	228.7	169.0	
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	132.9	136.2	137.7	142.4	142.5	144.5	145.8	145.4	145.8	147.5	148.4	148.9	148.6	136.6	
General industrial machinery	165.1	166.6	164.9	168.9	170.2	172.1	173.4	173.5	173.4	173.1	172.5	171.3	166.5	134.8	
Office and store machines and devices	88.2	88.1	85.5	88.0	88.9	88.4	88.3	88.2	89.6	90.0	90.4	87.9	87.9	75.6	
Service industry and household machines	132.7	126.3	124.3	126.9	133.4	135.6	134.8	132.5	130.1	127.0	121.4	123.5	134.7	145.2	
Miscellaneous machinery parts	158.3	151.9	153.0	162.8	162.7	164.1	165.2	165.4	166.6	167.9	166.6	165.7	161.6	130.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries ¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	[In thousands]										1951		Annual average		
	1952										Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1951	1950
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.					
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery.....	768	743	708	685	700	708	714	722	727	725	726	718	707	710	696
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	269.6	260.0	253.6	266.2	266.8	269.9	272.7	274.6	272.8	270.8	266.2	265.0	267.1	267.7	259.7
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	62.7	58.2	60.9	65.2	66.3	65.4	65.4	66.1	66.6	67.2	67.4	67.2	66.1	66.1	56.0
Communication equipment.....	296.6	280.3	264.7	268.2	266.5	268.7	273.3	275.4	271.1	272.0	268.4	267.5	266.1	266.1	237.0
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	114.1	109.2	105.8	106.7	108.7	109.0	110.8	112.4	114.1	115.7	115.0	117.7	120.5	113.3	113.3
Transportation equipment.....	1,344	1,309	1,197	1,169	1,323	1,307	1,288	1,266	1,251	1,235	1,235	1,234	1,205	1,221	1,044
Automobiles.....	664.1	632.5	620.7	671.9	667.4	663.2	642.6	634.0	633.2	645.3	654.6	667.4	718.4	718.4	713.6
Aircraft and parts.....	444.7	465.1	454.2	446.9	437.2	430.3	427.7	424.3	415.4	406.7	395.3	392.1	336.6	301.5	201.5
Aircraft.....	286.9	312.1	304.2	298.9	294.7	288.8	286.8	283.7	278.9	274.7	267.6	248.7	228.6	135.7	135.7
Aircraft engines and parts.....	92.2	89.2	88.1	87.2	84.5	84.1	84.3	84.3	81.3	78.4	74.8	62.4	63.0	38.1	38.1
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	10.4	10.2	9.9	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.3	7.5	8.4	8.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	55.2	53.6	52.0	50.8	48.3	47.8	47.3	47.1	46.2	44.9	44.2	42.7	37.5	21.5	21.5
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing.....	134.1	133.1	134.6	134.7	132.9	128.0	123.8	122.4	114.9	110.5	111.1	103.7	98.9	71.4	71.4
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	115.7	114.4	115.9	116.0	115.3	111.7	111.1	108.9	102.3	98.2	99.2	92.5	86.5	60.2	60.2
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	18.4	18.7	18.7	18.7	17.6	16.3	14.7	13.5	12.6	12.3	11.9	11.2	12.4	11.2	11.2
Railroad equipment.....	54.7	56.0	50.0	59.2	60.4	56.9	60.7	60.5	61.7	62.8	63.1	62.2	66.7	47.9	47.9
Other transportation equipment.....	10.9	10.4	9.9	9.7	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.7
Instruments and related products.....	243	237	233	230	233	233	230	234	233	232	232	230	228	223	186
Ophthalmic goods.....	21.3	21.4	21.6	21.9	22.3	22.5	22.4	22.3	22.8	22.7	22.8	22.8	22.3	22.8	20.6
Photographic apparatus.....	46.8	47.0	46.5	46.1	45.5	45.2	44.5	44.7	44.7	44.9	44.4	44.2	43.4	37.3	37.3
Watches and clocks.....	31.4	30.1	28.8	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.5	30.2	30.1	30.0	30.0	29.5	29.0	25.8	25.8
Professional and scientific instruments.....	137.7	134.9	133.2	134.6	133.9	137.1	136.4	135.8	135.1	134.1	133.2	132.3	127.7	103.0	103.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	423	412	394	375	382	376	380	382	381	374	381	388	390	402	385
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	37.7	35.3	34.2	35.4	35.6	36.0	37.1	37.4	36.8	37.7	38.3	38.6	42.0	44.5	44.5
Toys and sporting goods.....	76.1	72.9	67.3	67.3	62.2	60.1	58.9	57.3	54.9	56.2	60.8	62.4	64.1	64.2	64.2
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	48.1	45.9	43.4	42.3	40.2	42.2	44.8	45.5	43.5	43.7	44.8	44.4	47.8	49.2	49.2
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	250.5	240.3	230.1	236.5	238.5	241.0	241.0	240.4	238.3	243.8	244.6	244.8	247.8	227.7	227.7

¹ See footnote 1, table A-2. Production workers refer to all full- and part-time employees engaged in production and related processes, such as fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, storing, packing, shipping, maintenance and repair, and other activities closely associated with production operations.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

TABLE A-4: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls in Manufacturing Industries ¹

[1947-49 average=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll
1939: Average.....	66.2	29.9	1948: Average.....	102.8	105.1	1952: February.....	105.6	131.0
1940: Average.....	71.2	34.0	1949: Average.....	93.8	97.2	March.....	103.6	131.9
1941: Average.....	87.9	49.3	1950: Average.....	99.2	111.2	April.....	102.9	128.1
1942: Average.....	103.9	72.2	1951: Average.....	105.4	129.2	May.....	101.8	128.1
1943: Average.....	121.4	99.0	1951: October.....	105.1	129.7	June.....	99.7	126.4
1944: Average.....	118.1	102.8	November.....	104.3	129.8	July.....	97.5	121.1
1945: Average.....	104.0	87.8	December.....	104.4	132.0	August.....	104.1	133.3
1946: Average.....	97.9	81.2	1952: January.....	103.2	130.4	September.....	106.9	141.5
1947: Average.....	105.4	97.7				October.....	107.2	141.5

¹ See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

TABLE A-5: Federal Civilian Employment by Branch and Agency Group

(In thousands)

Year and month	All branches	Executive ¹				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies ²	Post Office Department ³	All other agencies		
Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1950: Average.....	2,090.5	2,068.6	837.5	821.4	709.7	8.1	3.8
1951: Average.....	2,465.9	2,453.7	1,210.7	825.4	717.6	8.3	3.9
1951: October.....	2,514.9	2,502.8	1,279.4	495.7	727.7	8.2	3.9
November.....	2,517.5	2,505.4	1,288.5	496.2	730.7	8.2	3.9
December.....	2,921.6	2,909.2	1,293.0	598.1	718.1	8.4	4.0
1952: January.....	2,824.3	2,812.1	1,296.9	502.4	712.8	8.3	3.9
February.....	2,837.5	2,825.2	1,308.8	503.6	712.8	8.3	4.0
March.....	2,550.9	2,538.5	1,314.6	508.8	715.1	8.4	4.0
April.....	2,559.2	2,546.7	1,319.0	510.0	717.7	8.5	4.0
May.....	2,571.3	2,558.7	1,326.4	511.8	720.5	8.7	3.9
June.....	2,582.9	2,570.2	1,334.0	512.5	723.7	8.7	4.0
July.....	2,619.1	2,606.4	1,346.1	514.5	735.8	8.7	4.0
August.....	2,621.5	2,608.9	1,356.2	515.8	734.9	8.7	3.9
September.....	2,610.4	2,597.7	1,352.9	515.8	729.0	8.8	3.9
October.....	2,592.4	2,579.8	1,346.9	516.0	716.9	8.7	3.9
Continental United States ⁴							
1950: Average.....	1,930.5	1,918.7	732.3	519.4	667.0	8.1	3.7
1951: Average.....	2,298.9	2,284.8	1,093.7	523.4	667.7	8.3	3.8
1951: October.....	2,341.5	2,329.4	1,166.1	493.6	669.7	8.2	3.9
November.....	2,344.0	2,332.0	1,174.0	494.1	665.9	8.2	3.8
December.....	2,746.2	2,733.9	1,177.8	894.4	661.7	8.4	3.9
1952: January.....	2,350.0	2,337.8	1,181.1	500.3	656.4	8.3	3.9
February.....	2,362.9	2,350.7	1,192.2	501.5	657.0	8.3	3.9
March.....	2,373.5	2,361.2	1,195.3	506.6	659.3	8.4	3.9
April.....	2,380.8	2,368.4	1,198.5	507.9	662.0	8.5	3.9
May.....	2,390.0	2,377.4	1,203.6	509.6	664.2	8.7	3.9
June.....	2,399.8	2,387.2	1,210.4	510.3	666.5	8.7	3.9
July.....	2,434.7	2,422.1	1,232.3	512.3	677.5	8.7	3.9
August.....	2,437.1	2,424.6	1,233.7	513.6	677.3	8.7	3.8
September.....	2,425.9	2,413.3	1,228.0	513.6	671.7	8.8	3.8
October.....	2,407.7	2,395.2	1,221.0	513.8	660.4	8.7	3.8

¹ See footnote 2, table A-6.² See footnote 3, table A-6.³ Includes fourth class postmasters, excluded from table A-2.⁴ Includes the 48 States and the District of Columbia.TABLE A-6: Government Civilian Employment in Washington, D. C.,¹ by Branch and Agency Group

(In thousands)

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federal						Legislative	Judicial
			Total	Executive ²						
				All agencies	Defense agencies ³	Post Office Department	All other agencies			
1950: Average.....	242.3	20.1	222.2	213.4	67.5	8.1	137.8	8.1	0.7	
1951: Average.....	271.4	20.3	251.1	242.1	83.8	8.3	150.0	8.3	.7	
1951: October.....	274.0	20.3	253.7	244.8	86.6	7.7	150.5	8.2	.7	
November.....	273.5	20.7	252.8	243.9	86.7	7.9	149.3	8.2	.7	
December.....	279.2	20.5	258.7	249.6	86.5	14.2	148.9	8.4	.7	
1952: January.....	272.0	20.5	251.5	242.5	86.5	7.9	148.1	8.3	.7	
February.....	273.0	20.6	252.4	243.4	87.1	8.0	148.3	8.3	.7	
March.....	272.7	20.6	252.1	243.0	87.1	8.0	147.9	8.4	.7	
April.....	273.1	20.4	252.7	243.5	87.4	8.1	148.0	8.5	.7	
May.....	273.0	20.5	252.5	243.1	87.6	8.1	147.4	8.7	.7	
June.....	272.7	20.5	252.2	242.8	87.8	8.1	146.9	8.7	.7	
July.....	275.5	20.1	255.4	245.0	89.7	8.2	148.1	8.7	.7	
August.....	274.3	19.6	254.7	245.2	89.9	8.2	147.1	8.7	.8	
September.....	271.8	20.1	251.7	242.1	89.0	8.1	145.0	8.8	.8	
October.....	269.6	20.4	249.2	239.7	88.4	8.1	143.2	8.7	.8	

¹ Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).² Includes all executive agencies (except the Central Intelligence Agency), Government corporations, Federal Reserve Banks, and mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is included in total for executive agencies.³ Covers civilian employees of the Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Force), National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Canal Zone Government, Selective Service System, National Security Resources Board, National Security Council, and War Claims Commission.

NOTE.—Government payroll statistics, which are collected monthly by the Civil Service Commission, will no longer be published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A-7: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments for Selected States¹

[In thousands]

State	1952									1951				Annual average 1947
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	
Alabama.....	678.7	668.7	634.6	633.1	663.5	663.2	663.4	658.9	656.2	667.8	646.7	662.8	630.2
Arizona ²	196.8	192.4	192.0	192.9	190.6	190.3	190.6	189.1	185.6	189.4	185.5	182.8	178.5	145.3
Arkansas.....	312.2	309.3	307.9	306.1	305.6	301.8	300.4	299.3	300.1	315.8	313.3	315.6	318.1	283.0
California.....	3,793.5	3,775.7	3,655.9	3,620.5	3,661.7	3,537.1	3,536.0	3,528.2	3,517.1	3,646.7	3,598.0	3,627.2	3,630.9	3,080.0
Colorado ²	428.3	426.8	413.2	406.6	405.4	396.3	396.7	395.3	395.7	410.2	407.7	407.9	407.6	330.5
Connecticut ²	846.7	838.7	834.5	845.2	840.5	842.5	830.7	837.0	836.4	862.5	843.4	837.7	831.8	773.7
District of Columbia.....	522.2	522.9	524.9	523.4	521.5	522.1	520.6	520.5	519.7	535.4	527.2	524.5	527.9
Florida.....	714.2	708.0	704.9	719.4	725.1	745.3	757.8	756.9	756.2	754.2	726.2	708.2	694.7	631.8
Georgia.....	874.1	870.5	858.3	862.6	860.0	859.1	851.7	849.6	852.7	876.9	863.8	858.6	854.8	740.0
Idaho ²	142.0	140.4	138.1	135.9	132.3	130.1	127.7	127.0	128.2	137.9	139.3	141.1	143.0	121.7
Illinois.....	3,343.2	3,315.6	3,276.5	3,293.3	3,293.2	3,291.7	3,267.0	3,254.3	3,248.5	3,346.8	3,304.5	3,310.6	3,297.0	3,148.1
Indiana.....	1,382.6	1,343.4	1,250.6	1,301.4	1,330.0	1,344.0	1,338.0	1,332.2	1,334.1	1,374.7	1,359.2	1,369.0	1,377.9	1,198.6
Iowa.....	640.3	634.3	638.9	639.5	632.4	630.6	619.5	620.3	621.0	643.3	637.2	642.6	645.8	570.9
Kansas ²	550.5	545.8	541.9	546.7	535.3	532.8	524.0	522.1	519.5	533.9	526.1	525.7	523.8	423.2
Louisiana.....	673.4	667.1	663.3	665.0	649.3	654.7	647.4	645.1	649.4	673.6	668.3	660.1	662.9
Maine.....	286.5	284.4	283.2	279.1	268.5	259.8	261.9	260.8	268.0	278.9	275.5	280.1	270.5	262.0
Maryland.....	770.1	778.8	738.6	741.0	751.5	746.4	744.6	738.3	734.6	757.6	756.7	753.0	756.4	670.8
Massachusetts ²	1,793.7	1,784.6	1,760.6	1,778.0	1,759.2	1,768.0	1,756.5	1,755.1	1,761.4	1,825.7	1,799.4	1,793.5	1,801.1	1,702.2
Minnesota.....	854.1	841.5	814.5	803.4	824.9	813.7	810.4	810.5	816.4	842.3	835.3	837.0	843.9	770.6
Missouri ²	1,285.4	1,262.0	1,238.8	1,262.0	1,252.5	1,244.4	1,242.9	1,238.9	1,232.3	1,276.2	1,262.0	1,260.0	1,254.2	1,116.4
Montana.....	158.2	158.3	158.2	157.4	154.5	149.8	144.1	143.3	144.6	151.0	151.7	154.6	155.8	136.4
Nebraska ²	537.9	534.6	533.9	531.3	528.6	525.6	522.1	522.0	521.1	538.7	534.1	533.5	531.5	294.5
Nevada.....	64.9	65.4	65.8	63.4	61.1	58.9	56.9	56.0	55.6	68.8	69.0	60.4	61.2	53.4
New Hampshire ²	174.8	177.4	175.1	172.2	168.3	165.7	167.4	168.2	168.4	171.9	170.4	173.3	174.8	166.7
New Jersey.....	1,724.7	1,712.2	1,687.4	1,696.3	1,684.6	1,669.5	1,664.2	1,657.3	1,656.1	1,705.0	1,682.9	1,669.6	1,660.9	1,613.5
New Mexico ²	172.3	170.6	169.3	169.1	166.1	164.7	163.5	161.7	160.2	164.1	162.1	162.7	163.4	121.7
New York.....	6,014.5	5,942.7	5,861.2	5,840.2	5,829.1	5,818.0	5,807.1	5,785.8	5,787.9	5,887.8	5,887.4	5,874.4	5,860.3	5,557.7
North Carolina.....	1,013.3	999.1	978.1	981.0	972.3	975.1	969.1	969.5	975.3	1,002.8	995.7	993.8	981.1	863.6
North Dakota ²	117.4	116.8	116.7	115.9	114.9	110.2	106.8	106.0	106.1	113.0	114.1	114.8	115.0	99.1
Oklahoma.....	516.1	512.9	511.3	511.6	506.3	507.4	503.5	505.1	505.6	518.7	510.7	511.2	508.4	433.6
Oregon.....	478.9	479.7	469.8	468.5	438.1	445.7	431.2	424.7	420.2	448.0	453.8	463.3	476.4	417.4
Pennsylvania.....	3,751.2	3,693.7	3,414.2	3,470.1	3,670.9	3,673.6	3,670.6	3,653.0	3,659.5	3,773.8	3,729.3	3,734.7	3,744.8	3,628.2
Rhode Island.....	305.6	298.5	293.3	290.8	294.9	298.8	297.8	297.8	297.2	305.3	301.6	295.5	295.2	293.7
South Carolina.....	519.1	516.3	509.6	510.1	507.3	509.8	506.2	499.8	499.4	511.6	500.1	499.2	498.2	426.1
South Dakota.....	123.6	124.6	124.1	124.3	122.4	119.7	118.2	117.6	117.7	124.1	124.5	125.8	125.9	110.2
Tennessee.....	803.3	797.0	789.3	787.1	782.8	779.4	773.2	768.0	771.1	785.8	783.8	788.8	792.6	700.8
Texas.....	2,190.0	2,194.3	2,177.3	2,166.4	2,135.6	2,130.7	2,114.2	2,109.9	2,104.7	2,161.8	2,128.7	2,121.8	2,119.5	1,734.0
Utah.....	212.6	219.6	212.4	211.6	208.1	203.1	202.2	201.4	201.2	212.2	211.9	213.6	213.3	179.7
Vermont ²	100.0	100.2	99.1	98.9	98.5	98.2	98.2	98.0	97.6	100.7	98.9	99.1	99.9	96.6
Virginia.....	889.2	886.9	874.6	876.0	869.7	870.7	862.2	862.2	865.1	893.5	881.4	882.8	879.8
Washington ²	766.0	759.0	750.7	753.5	754.8	722.9	709.4	695.4	686.9	730.4	732.3	745.4	754.0	659.9
West Virginia.....	519.0	516.7	499.8	512.0	519.8	521.1	517.6	516.8	519.0	534.9	530.6	532.2	534.1
Wisconsin ²	1,085.8	1,061.8	1,074.3	1,068.1	1,049.5	1,043.6	1,034.7	1,037.0	1,034.3	1,098.5	1,055.6	1,060.8	1,076.6	984.5
Wyoming ²	89.6	93.4	91.9	90.1	86.4	82.8	80.7	80.5	81.0	83.6	84.9	86.1	86.9	72.7

¹ Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data. See table A-8 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

² Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

³ Not comparable with preceding data shown.

TABLE A-8: Employees in Manufacturing Industries, by State¹

State	1952												1951				Annual average 1947
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	March	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	
Alabama	232.0	228.2	204.1	204.0	229.6	230.3	231.7	232.4	230.3	229.7	215.9	229.6	228.3	224.1	224.1	224.1	224.1
Arizona ²	29.0	27.7	27.7	27.9	27.4	26.9	26.7	26.3	26.9	25.3	26.7	25.7	24.3	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7
Arkansas	78.2	76.8	76.6	76.3	75.9	74.8	74.1	75.6	76.0	76.1	77.4	81.7	82.9	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.1
California	1,028.9	1,038.9	970.6	945.0	938.7	934.3	924.1	915.6	905.1	914.1	924.2	950.3	952.4	721.8	721.8	721.8	721.8
Colorado ²	70.1	68.2	59.1	58.2	46.2	64.0	65.2	65.4	65.7	68.6	70.1	70.1	68.3	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.5
Connecticut ²	429.3	422.0	415.3	426.9	427.7	430.0	434.5	434.7	433.5	433.9	430.6	426.7	422.2	415.7	415.7	415.7	415.7
Delaware	64.5	63.4	58.3	58.5	58.1	57.4	56.1	55.9	55.4	55.5	55.9	57.5	59.6	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2
District of Columbia	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.6	17.4	17.4	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8
Florida	105.1	103.6	102.9	106.4	108.8	111.1	113.1	112.5	113.0	109.2	106.2	102.4	99.6	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8
Georgia	306.3	305.9	296.7	300.8	301.9	300.3	301.0	301.7	301.5	305.1	307.1	306.0	305.8	273.7	273.7	273.7	273.7
Idaho	28.4	28.5	27.8	25.9	23.1	20.7	19.7	19.0	19.5	21.9	24.4	25.9	27.1	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5
Illinois	1,244.6	1,230.7	1,192.2	1,215.5	1,229.8	1,244.9	1,249.4	1,245.3	1,240.0	1,248.5	1,245.5	1,245.4	1,228.8	1,240.4	1,240.4	1,240.4	1,240.4
Indiana	638.8	606.2	520.9	564.6	599.2	610.2	615.3	612.2	612.1	614.7	610.0	616.4	627.2	551.2	551.2	551.2	551.2
Iowa	164.9	164.0	169.3	168.6	167.2	167.8	168.6	169.6	169.3	171.4	170.9	169.1	171.4	149.6	149.6	149.6	149.6
Kansas	139.9	136.0	134.0	130.6	130.9	132.3	131.7	130.4	129.1	128.3	127.4	124.8	121.9	81.5	81.5	81.5	81.5
Kentucky ²	145.8	145.6	138.1	142.5	146.1	146.7	147.3	149.0	153.7	153.7	148.2	150.0	150.6	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.3
Louisiana	154.7	152.4	140.8	150.5	146.5	143.8	141.7	144.2	144.0	152.3	153.9	145.6	147.2	151.0	151.0	151.0	151.0
Maine	122.7	123.1	120.1	118.6	111.1	106.9	112.1	115.8	115.3	117.4	118.0	117.7	117.7	114.5	114.5	114.5	114.5
Maryland	276.5	280.4	242.5	242.1	254.6	251.9	255.1	252.8	252.2	255.8	255.4	258.6	272.8	230.3	230.3	230.3	230.3
Massachusetts ²	717.6	713.1	693.6	702.2	694.1	711.1	719.5	724.9	725.6	731.3	731.3	730.9	732.8	722.8	722.8	722.8	722.8
Michigan	1,090.8	1,094.6	989.6	1,055.3	1,066.1	1,069.8	1,054.1	1,050.5	1,050.9	1,056.8	1,065.8	1,073.8	1,083.3	1,041.7	1,041.7	1,041.7	1,041.7
Minnesota	223.5	219.4	215.1	203.8	206.2	205.6	205.8	205.6	204.7	208.6	209.2	207.7	213.9	198.5	198.5	198.5	198.5
Mississippi	98.4	95.0	95.0	95.5	95.6	93.7	93.0	91.9	92.4	93.9	94.0	93.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9
Missouri ²	404.1	392.1	375.4	391.4	384.5	382.0	384.8	382.7	377.9	379.8	373.4	370.2	376.1	348.8	348.8	348.8	348.8
Montana	19.7	19.2	19.0	18.4	18.0	17.4	17.4	17.2	17.6	18.7	19.5	20.0	18.6	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4
Nebraska	62.0	61.0	61.1	58.5	59.4	58.6	58.9	58.1	57.3	59.1	58.5	58.0	57.3	49.3	49.3	49.3	49.3
Nevada	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
New Hampshire ²	81.3	81.2	79.8	79.8	79.0	79.2	80.6	81.8	81.4	80.8	80.6	80.7	80.4	82.8	82.8	82.8	82.8
New Jersey	784.0	769.5	745.2	760.1	758.1	760.5	763.4	762.2	750.4	762.5	761.7	747.9	766.4	775.3	775.3	775.3	775.3
New Mexico ²	16.2	16.1	15.7	15.6	15.0	14.7	14.6	14.3	14.3	14.6	14.9	15.1	14.7	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
New York	2,042.9	1,981.9	1,888.7	1,883.5	1,908.0	1,931.2	1,975.8	1,974.7	1,950.3	1,968.9	1,962.5	1,964.2	1,964.9	1,903.7	1,903.7	1,903.7	1,903.7
North Carolina	445.0	436.0	415.5	416.7	413.0	415.8	417.3	424.4	427.8	430.9	431.2	436.2	436.8	411.8	411.8	411.8	411.8
North Dakota ²	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
Ohio	1,258.0	1,247.8	1,154.0	1,210.1	1,265.7	1,273.2	1,272.8	1,274.6	1,273.7	1,279.3	1,273.8	1,275.3	1,285.4	1,245.1	1,245.1	1,245.1	1,245.1
Oklahoma	80.7	79.4	78.3	77.9	75.1	77.7	77.4	77.7	77.3	77.5	77.7	77.0	75.5	62.4	62.4	62.4	62.4
Oregon	155.3	160.4	151.5	154.7	150.1	149.7	152.6	128.6	123.9	135.6	145.4	150.1	156.6	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.8
Pennsylvania	1,592.6	1,464.1	1,252.4	1,255.2	1,452.4	1,457.8	1,474.5	1,476.4	1,475.6	1,480.3	1,474.8	1,482.9	1,487.1	1,524.5	1,524.5	1,524.5	1,524.5
Rhode Island	146.1	140.5	135.0	137.6	137.2	141.6	143.1	147.0	145.2	146.2	144.1	140.2	140.5	153.2	153.2	153.2	153.2
South Carolina	222.3	221.8	216.8	215.9	214.6	216.3	216.3	215.0	216.3	217.8	216.9	218.4	220.0	202.1	202.1	202.1	202.1
South Dakota ²	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.1	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.5	12.1	12.2	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
Tennessee	276.7	273.4	266.9	267.4	265.2	262.2	263.0	260.9	260.9	262.8	261.4	265.2	267.9	253.6	253.6	253.6	253.6
Texas	423.6	420.7	416.1	414.1	411.1	414.1	414.6	416.0	412.2	414.0	411.6	409.6	405.6	323.6	323.6	323.6	323.6
Utah	36.5	32.7	27.8	27.4	29.1	29.7	29.3	29.2	29.0	30.8	32.6	34.5	36.9	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5
Vermont	37.9	37.7	36.8	37.3	37.5	38.4	38.8	38.9	38.4	38.7	38.5	38.2	38.7	39.8	39.8	39.8	39.8
Virginia	249.9	249.7	241.1	239.9	239.7	240.8	241.6	242.6	244.0	245.6	246.9	248.3	246.8	234.5	234.5	234.5	234.5
Washington ²	212.8	207.5	202.1	189.2	176.8	187.8	183.1	178.8	173.2	183.4	189.9	200.6	205.4	173.5	173.5	173.5	173.5
West Virginia	137.5	135.5	129.1	130.7	133.4	133.1	133.1	133.3	134.6	135.6	137.0	137.4	139.3	137.0	137.0	137.0	137.0
Wisconsin	475.6	453.6	468.3	464.2	456.7	456.7	451.1	453.8	449.7	453.6	451.0	457.2	471.2	433.1	433.1	433.1	433.1
Wyoming	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.6	7.2	7.1	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3

¹ Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data.

² Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

³ Not comparable with preceding data shown.

Cooperating State Agencies:

Alabama—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.
 Arizona—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
 Arkansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
 California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.
 Colorado—Bureau of Labor Statistics, Room 24, New Customhouse, Denver 2.
 Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15.
 Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pa.
 District of Columbia—U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.
 Florida—Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
 Georgia—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
 Idaho—Employment Security Agency, Boise.
 Illinois—State Employment Service and Division of Unemployment Compensation, Chicago 54.
 Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 9.
 Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.
 Kansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Topeka.
 Kentucky—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
 Louisiana—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
 Maine—Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
 Maryland—Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
 Massachusetts—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 10.
 Michigan—Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.
 Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, St. Paul 1.
 Mississippi—Employment Security Commission, Jackson.

Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Jefferson City.
 Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
 Nebraska—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
 Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.
 New Hampshire—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Concord.
 New Jersey—Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 8.
 New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
 New York—Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Employment, New York Department of Labor, New York 38.
 North Carolina—Department of Labor, Raleigh.
 North Dakota—Unemployment Compensation Division, Bismarck.
 Ohio—Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
 Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
 Oregon—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.
 Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (mg.); Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmg.).
 Rhode Island—Department of Labor, Providence 3.
 South Carolina—Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1.
 South Dakota—Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
 Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
 Texas—Employment Commission, Austin 19.
 Utah—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 10.
 Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
 Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 19.
 Washington—Employment Security Department, Olympia.
 West Virginia—Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.
 Wisconsin—Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
 Wyoming—Employment Security Commission, Casper.

TABLE A-9: Insured Unemployment Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs,¹ by Geographic Division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1952										1951				1950
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Sept.	
Continental United States.....	687.1	697.6	1,228.5	1,024.9	1,075.5	1,143.9	1,102.3	1,284.1	1,384.1	1,101.6	909.9	852.0	856.8	845.7	
New England.....	72.5	95.5	116.7	118.3	131.5	135.2	110.3	113.1	123.3	107.4	102.2	105.8	106.4	74.5	
Maine.....	4.1	5.0	5.6	7.4	12.4	14.7	9.8	9.2	10.2	9.8	8.6	7.4	7.5	5.2	
New Hampshire.....	6.0	6.0	7.2	7.7	8.8	9.6	7.6	7.0	7.6	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.2	6.5	
Vermont.....	2.1	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.4	
Massachusetts.....	39.1	50.6	63.8	67.5	73.2	73.3	58.2	61.0	65.3	56.5	52.1	52.1	52.7	42.1	
Rhode Island.....	11.2	14.7	18.9	18.0	19.8	19.3	18.6	18.6	21.0	18.4	17.7	22.4	21.8	8.4	
Connecticut.....	10.0	16.4	18.1	13.8	14.5	15.4	13.8	15.0	16.2	12.5	12.0	14.0	14.5	10.9	
Middle Atlantic.....	217.8	290.3	383.9	355.7	356.4	359.5	355.3	373.2	415.8	352.2	316.2	304.2	296.6	318.4	
New York.....	107.4	136.4	190.3	185.2	190.0	200.6	198.4	209.6	232.6	219.2	196.0	183.9	178.2	221.6	
New Jersey.....	31.8	42.8	51.5	41.7	50.6	51.0	50.4	54.7	63.1	42.8	41.6	46.2	42.9	34.3	
Pennsylvania.....	78.6	111.1	142.1	128.8	106.8	107.9	106.5	108.9	120.1	90.1	78.6	74.1	77.5	62.5	
East North Central.....	127.2	267.3	321.8	175.4	173.0	184.3	194.5	228.1	250.3	213.4	182.2	188.7	158.0	133.6	
Ohio.....	23.6	39.1	57.4	36.0	35.6	36.7	42.8	47.8	49.7	41.8	38.0	32.7	30.4	32.3	
Indiana.....	12.4	27.6	46.9	19.8	17.6	19.3	19.6	23.5	25.6	22.0	19.1	13.5	15.1	7.9	
Illinois.....	52.3	78.2	84.3	81.6	70.1	71.3	58.5	63.3	73.8	57.4	53.8	54.6	62.1	71.3	
Michigan.....	23.6	107.1	111.3	30.1	34.4	44.6	61.1	73.7	80.3	77.2	57.5	50.6	44.5	16.1	
Wisconsin.....	9.3	15.3	21.9	7.9	9.3	12.4	15.5	17.5	20.9	18.0	11.8	7.8	5.9	6.0	
West North Central.....	25.1	36.6	40.9	30.0	40.7	59.2	71.0	76.1	76.5	51.3	40.6	34.4	30.8	29.2	
Minnesota.....	5.1	8.0	9.7	8.2	13.7	23.7	26.3	25.7	24.0	13.9	8.1	6.0	6.3	6.3	
Iowa.....	6.0	7.3	4.5	3.8	4.5	6.1	8.1	8.9	8.4	4.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	3.5	
Missouri.....	10.9	16.8	21.3	14.2	17.3	19.7	21.6	24.3	28.2	24.2	23.0	22.4	18.3	15.2	
North Dakota.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	2.0	3.5	3.7	3.1	1.5	.6	.1	.1	.2	
South Dakota.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	.9	.3	.2	.2	.3	
Nebraska.....	.7	.9	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.6	4.3	5.1	4.7	1.9	.8	.5	.6	.9	
Kansas.....	2.0	3.2	3.8	2.3	2.9	4.0	5.4	5.5	6.3	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.8	
South Atlantic.....	79.3	105.3	128.5	113.6	110.1	104.8	99.8	106.8	116.9	90.6	84.6	83.2	94.7	85.3	
Delaware.....	.7	1.3	1.5	.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	.9	
Maryland.....	7.2	12.7	15.6	12.8	14.4	12.7	9.5	11.6	13.5	10.0	7.7	6.7	6.8	10.3	
District of Columbia.....	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.5	3.0	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	3.0	
Virginia.....	6.0	10.2	14.5	16.0	12.3	7.1	8.1	9.3	10.6	7.2	7.5	7.4	8.2	7.2	
West Virginia.....	11.9	18.4	24.8	20.2	16.3	15.7	14.4	15.7	16.3	11.3	9.0	8.5	8.5	13.4	
North Carolina.....	17.1	20.2	26.9	27.1	30.4	31.8	29.3	28.4	30.2	24.7	23.2	24.2	28.5	15.1	
South Carolina.....	6.9	8.7	10.8	9.6	10.7	11.3	11.2	12.2	12.9	10.0	9.3	9.0	9.6	9.6	
Georgia.....	10.6	14.3	16.5	14.7	13.8	14.6	14.6	15.3	17.9	13.9	12.9	11.4	13.8	8.9	
Florida.....	17.2	17.7	16.1	10.7	9.3	8.0	8.4	9.6	10.9	10.2	10.5	13.8	17.1	16.9	
East South Central.....	54.2	69.4	83.2	72.4	71.8	74.8	78.5	79.1	81.4	66.1	63.1	51.8	54.7	48.9	
Kentucky.....	14.8	19.8	24.8	21.7	20.8	20.8	20.1	19.7	18.8	15.5	14.9	13.5	13.5	12.4	
Tennessee.....	19.1	21.0	25.2	22.8	26.1	28.6	31.4	31.4	35.0	28.4	26.0	21.5	22.7	16.5	
Alabama.....	14.2	20.0	24.0	20.1	15.9	15.0	14.9	15.1	15.6	13.4	15.3	11.6	12.2	14.2	
Mississippi.....	6.1	8.6	9.2	7.8	9.0	10.4	12.1	12.9	12.0	8.8	6.9	5.2	6.3	5.8	
West South Central.....	29.6	39.1	41.4	39.7	46.4	53.1	60.7	63.3	58.7	42.7	34.5	29.1	30.2	41.5	
Arkansas.....	4.4	6.4	6.9	5.8	7.4	11.3	14.2	15.5	15.1	10.5	7.7	4.9	4.5	6.9	
Louisiana.....	10.2	13.9	15.1	15.4	17.4	18.6	21.0	21.5	19.5	13.9	11.5	11.1	12.1	14.3	
Oklahoma.....	5.7	7.4	7.8	7.2	8.1	9.3	10.5	11.2	10.7	7.9	6.5	5.3	5.5	8.0	
Texas.....	9.3	11.4	11.6	11.3	13.5	13.9	15.0	15.1	13.4	10.4	8.8	7.8	8.1	12.3	
Mountain.....	6.1	7.7	9.9	10.0	11.4	18.9	28.3	31.9	30.7	18.8	10.3	6.7	6.7	11.2	
Montana.....	.4	.5	.7	.9	1.4	3.4	5.9	6.8	6.1	3.2	1.4	.6	.6	1.0	
Idaho.....	.7	.9	.9	.7	1.4	3.3	6.0	7.3	7.3	4.7	2.0	.9	.7	1.0	
Wyoming.....	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.8	1.2	1.5	1.4	.7	.3	.2	.1	.3	
Colorado.....	.6	1.0	2.1	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.6	1.4	1.0	.7	.7	2.1	
New Mexico.....	.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.0	.7	.9	1.2	
Arizona.....	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.9	
Utah.....	1.1	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	3.5	5.4	5.8	5.7	3.2	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.7	
Nevada.....	.6	.5	.5	.6	.9	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.4	.9	.6	.5	1.0	
Pacific.....	75.2	86.7	101.9	110.1	134.3	154.2	193.9	214.0	221.5	159.0	106.5	78.9	79.9	103.2	
Washington.....	12.8	12.2	11.9	11.6	15.3	19.7	28.3	38.4	46.3	31.1	18.1	10.8	9.6	11.1	
Oregon.....	6.9	6.6	7.2	5.4	7.9	12.3	21.4	27.6	33.2	21.5	12.3	7.6	6.8	6.4	
California.....	55.5	67.9	82.8	93.1	111.1	122.2	144.2	148.0	142.0	106.4	76.1	60.5	64.0	85.7	

¹ Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382).

Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B-1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over¹

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total separation:												
1952.....	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	² 4.9			
1951.....	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.8
1950.....	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6
1949.....	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.2
1948.....	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
1947.....	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.8	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.9	3.7
1946.....	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1939.....	3.3	2.5	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Quit:												
1952.....	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.2	3.0	² 3.5			
1951.....	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4
1950.....	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7
1949.....	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9
1948.....	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1947.....	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946.....	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1939.....	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1952.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	² 1.4			
1951.....	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3
1950.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949.....	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1948.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946.....	.5	.6	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1939.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off:												
1952.....	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	² 1.7			
1951.....	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.3
1950.....	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3
1949.....	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
1948.....	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1947.....	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946.....	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1939.....	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous, including military:												
1952.....	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	² 1.3			
1951.....	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1950.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1948.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1947.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1946.....	.3	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
Total accession:												
1952.....	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	² 5.7			
1951.....	5.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0
1950.....	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0
1949.....	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2
1948.....	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	6.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7
1947.....	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.5	3.6
1946.....	8.8	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1939.....	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turn-over sample is not so large as that of the employment and payroll sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are: printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables and sea foods; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turn-over computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppage is reflected, however, in the employment and payroll figures. Prior to 1943, rates relate to production workers only.

² Preliminary figures.

³ Prior to 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

Note: Information on concepts, methodology, and special studies, etc., is given in a "Technical Note on Labor Turn-Over," October 1949, which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries¹

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military			
	Sept. 1952	August 1952	Sept. 1952	August 1952	Sept. 1952	August 1952	Sept. 1952	August 1952	Sept. 1952	August 1952	Sept. 1952	August 1952
Manufacturing												
Durable goods ¹	4.8	4.9	3.4	3.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.3	6.1	6.4
Nondurable goods ¹	4.7	4.5	3.6	3.1	.3	.3	.6	.8	.2	.3	5.0	5.0
Ordnance and accessories	5.0	3.8	3.1	2.4	.6	.8	1.0	.4	.3	.2	4.4	3.5
Food and kindred products	6.7	6.0	4.6	3.7	.4	.4	1.5	1.7	.2	.2	6.3	7.0
Meat products	5.7	5.4	3.1	2.7	.6	.5	1.6	1.9	.4	.3	5.7	6.2
Grain-mill products	6.7	5.5	5.4	4.2	.2	.5	1.0	.7	.1	.2	4.7	6.8
Bakery products	5.3	5.3	4.3	4.2	.3	.4	.6	.5	.1	.2	6.1	4.9
Beverages												
Malt liquors	8.9	7.4	5.2	3.5	.2	.3	3.2	3.4	.3	.2	3.6	2.6
Tobacco manufactures	3.9	4.1	2.9	2.9	.4	.4	.4	.6	.2	.2	4.6	4.7
Cigarettes	3.8	4.8	2.3	2.5	.4	.5	.7	1.3	.4	.5	3.6	5.8
Cigars	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.3	.5	.4	.2	.2	(9)	.1	5.4	4.8
Tobacco and snuff	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.9	.3	.3	.2	.5	.4	.2	4.3	2.0
Textile-mill products	4.2	4.1	2.8	2.7	.3	.3	.8	.8	.3	.3	4.7	5.3
Yarn and thread mills	4.9	4.6	3.2	2.7	.2	.2	1.3	1.6	.2	.1	4.8	6.6
Broad-woven fabric mills	4.6	4.5	3.0	2.9	.3	.3	.9	.8	.4	.4	4.8	5.6
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	4.3	4.4	3.1	3.0	.3	.4	.5	.7	.4	.4	4.9	5.5
Woolen and worsted	7.2	4.6	2.3	2.0	.5	.6	4.0	1.5	.4	.5	3.6	5.7
Knitting mills	3.8	4.0	2.8	3.0	.2	.2	.6	.6	.2	.2	4.6	5.0
Full-fashioned hosiery	3.6	3.6	2.8	2.8	.2	.2	.4	.4	.2	.2	3.1	3.6
Seamless hosiery	3.3	4.0	2.3	3.0	.1	.1	.8	.8	.1	.1	4.7	4.6
Knit underwear	3.8	4.3	3.1	3.4	.1	.3	.6	.6	(9)	(9)	5.6	6.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles	3.0	2.5	1.6	1.6	.3	.3	.8	.3	.3	.4	3.9	4.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	3.0	3.4	1.9	2.4	.4	.2	.3	.3	.4	.4	4.0	3.3
Apparel and other finished textile products	5.9	5.5	5.3	4.6	.3	.3	.2	.4	.1	.2	6.7	6.2
Men's and boys' suits and coats	4.2	4.2	3.6	3.2	.2	.2	.1	.7	.3	.1	4.0	5.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.4	.2	.3	.3	.4	.1	.1	7.0	7.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	7.0	5.7	5.6	4.5	.3	.3	.8	.7	.3	.2	6.0	5.6
Logging camps and contractors	11.3	11.4	8.4	10.0	.4	.5	2.4	.6	.1	.3	7.4	11.1
Sawmills and planing mills	6.4	4.8	5.6	3.9	.2	.3	.3	.4	.3	.2	5.8	4.8
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	4.4	5.2	3.5	3.4	.3	.3	.2	1.1	.4	.4	4.7	4.8
Furniture and fixtures	6.2	6.1	4.8	4.6	.5	.6	.6	.7	.3	.2	7.0	7.3
Household furniture	6.6	6.4	5.1	4.8	.6	.7	.6	.6	.3	.3	7.8	8.2
Other furniture and fixtures	5.0	5.7	4.1	3.9	.2	.4	.5	1.1	.2	.3	5.4	5.3
Paper and allied products	4.5	4.0	3.4	3.0	.5	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	4.5	4.6
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.2	.3	.3	.4	.2	.3	.3	2.9	2.8
Paperboard containers and boxes	6.3	5.5	5.2	4.3	.7	.5	.2	.4	.2	.3	7.0	6.2
Chemicals and allied products	3.5	2.5	2.5	1.6	.3	.2	.5	.5	.2	.2	2.9	2.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.9	3.2	3.1	2.1	.3	.4	.3	.4	.2	.3	2.7	2.3
Industrial organic chemicals	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.2	.1	.2	.3	.7	.2	.2	2.4	2.4
Synthetic fibers	4.2	2.2	.8	1.0	.1	.1	3.2	.9	.1	.2	6.6	3.9
Drugs and medicines	3.2	2.4	2.5	1.9	.1	.1	.4	.3	.2	.1	1.1	1.3
Paints, pigments, and fillers	3.8	3.8	3.0	2.3	.5	.3	.1	1.0	.2	.2	3.4	3.1
Products of petroleum and coal	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.3	(9)	.1	.2	.3	.2	.3	2.1	1.5
Petroleum refining	1.4	1.0	1.1	.7	(9)	(9)	.1	.1	.2	.2	1.1	1.0
Rubber products	3.6	3.3	2.7	2.2	.2	.2	.3	.6	.4	.3	4.9	3.9
Tires and inner tubes	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.4	.1	.1	.3	.3	.3	.3	2.4	1.7
Rubber footwear	4.3	3.4	3.1	2.5	.2	.2	(9)	(9)	1.0	.7	5.6	7.7
Other rubber products	4.5	4.7	3.3	3.0	.4	.3	.5	1.1	.3	.3	7.2	5.2
Leather and leather products	5.3	5.3	4.4	4.1	.3	.3	.3	.7	.3	.2	5.1	5.2
Leather	3.8	4.5	2.8	2.3	.2	.2	.5	1.8	.3	.2	4.1	4.7
Footwear (except rubber)	5.6	5.4	4.7	4.4	.3	.3	.3	.5	.3	.2	5.3	5.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.9	3.4	2.5	2.2	.3	.3	.8	.6	.3	.3	4.9	5.7
Glass and glass products	4.4	3.6	2.2	2.0	.3	.2	1.4	1.1	.5	.3	7.0	9.8
Cement, hydraulic	3.5	3.5	2.6	2.8	.4	.3	.2	.1	.3	.3	2.6	3.7
Structural clay products	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.3	.3	.4	.2	.5	.3	.5	5.0	5.2
Pottery and related products	4.3	2.8	2.8	2.0	.6	.3	.8	.4	.1	.1	5.0	3.0
Primary metal industries	3.5	3.4	2.6	2.4	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3	4.0	4.4
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	2.7	3.1	2.2	2.4	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	2.7	4.0
Iron and steel foundries	5.0	4.2	3.4	3.0	.6	.5	.8	.4	.2	.3	4.9	5.3
Gray-iron foundries	4.5	4.0	3.2	2.8	.6	.4	.4	.5	.3	.3	5.3	5.9
Malleable-iron foundries	4.9	3.9	3.2	2.6	.5	.7	1.0	.3	.2	.3	5.9	5.0
Steel foundries	5.6	4.4	3.7	3.3	.6	.5	1.0	.4	.3	.2	4.1	4.9
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	3.6	2.5	2.8	1.8	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	2.6	3.0
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	2.4	2.7	1.5	1.8	.3	.3	.2	.2	.4	.4	3.6	3.1
Nonferrous foundries	5.8	4.7	3.9	2.8	1.0	.5	.4	1.1	.5	.3	8.3	6.2
Other primary metal industries												
Iron and steel forgings	3.5	4.6	2.4	2.1	.4	.3	.3	1.9	.4	.3	6.6	3.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc. incl. military		Sept. 1952	August 1952
	Sept. 1952	August 1952	Sept. 1952	August 1952	Sept. 1952	August 1952	Sept. 1952	August 1952	Sept. 1952	August 1952		
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	4.8	5.1	3.4	3.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.3	7.0	7.5
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	3.5	3.5	2.4	2.3	.3	.3	.5	.6	.3	.3	4.2	6.4
Cutlery and edge tools	1.8	3.2	1.4	2.7	.2	.3	.1	.2	.1	(¹)	2.2	4.4
Hand tools	3.3	2.9	2.1	1.6	.3	.2	.7	.9	.2	.2	3.0	10.9
Hardware	3.8	3.7	2.7	2.5	.3	.3	.5	.6	.3	.3	5.1	5.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	6.1	5.6	4.3	3.9	.8	.6	.8	.9	.2	.2	8.0	7.3
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	4.8	4.6	3.1	3.1	.8	.6	.6	.7	.3	.2	5.9	5.7
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	7.2	6.8	5.2	4.6	.8	.7	1.0	1.2	.2	.3	9.6	8.6
Fabricated structural metal products	4.4	4.7	3.5	3.1	.4	.4	.3	1.0	.2	.2	5.9	4.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	5.9	5.9	3.6	3.1	.3	.3	1.4	2.0	.6	.5	10.1	9.8
Machinery (except electrical)	4.4	6.0	2.6	2.3	.4	.3	1.2	3.1	.2	.3	4.5	5.6
Engines and turbines	4.9	4.1	2.8	2.5	.4	.4	1.4	.9	.3	.3	3.7	6.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors	(¹)	27.2	(¹)	2.1	(¹)	.2	(¹)	24.4	(¹)	.5	(¹)	21.1
Construction and mining machinery	4.4	4.1	3.4	2.9	.5	.4	.3	.6	.2	.2	4.2	3.7
Metalworking machinery	3.7	3.5	2.8	2.5	.4	.4	.3	.4	.2	.2	3.4	3.0
Machine tools	3.5	3.3	2.7	2.5	.3	.4	.2	.1	.3	.3	3.0	2.9
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	3.9	2.8	2.7	2.2	.4	.4	.6	.1	.2	.1	3.7	3.0
Machine-tool accessories	4.3	5.0	3.2	2.8	.5	.4	.4	1.6	.2	.2	4.1	3.4
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	3.5	4.7	2.4	2.4	.4	.3	.5	1.8	.2	.2	4.1	2.6
General industrial machinery	3.5	4.0	2.5	2.4	.4	.4	.4	.9	.2	.3	3.4	3.1
Office and store machines and devices	3.1	2.2	2.1	1.6	.3	.2	.6	.2	.1	.2	2.5	2.4
Service-industry and household machines	4.6	3.5	3.0	2.1	.3	.4	1.1	.6	.2	.4	6.9	6.7
Miscellaneous machinery parts	3.3	3.0	2.3	2.1	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	4.1	5.2
Electrical machinery	4.3	3.7	3.3	2.6	.4	.3	.3	.5	.3	.3	7.0	5.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	3.4	2.7	2.4	1.7	.2	.1	.5	.6	.3	.3	7.2	2.4
Communication equipment	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.4	.3	.5	.1	.1	.3	.3	6.5	7.6
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	4.9	4.6	3.9	3.3	.5	.7	.2	.2	.3	.4	7.9	9.6
Telephone and telegraph equipment	4.1	3.3	3.5	2.7	.1	.1	(¹)	.1	.5	.4	4.3	3.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	5.5	4.3	4.2	3.0	.6	.5	.5	.5	.3	.3	9.0	6.6
Transportation equipment	5.5	5.3	3.8	3.1	.5	.4	.8	1.3	.4	.5	8.2	9.8
Automobiles	5.2	4.0	3.2	2.1	.6	.2	.9	1.1	.6	.6	9.9	14.7
Aircraft and parts	5.1	4.5	4.3	3.7	.4	.4	.1	.1	.3	.3	5.4	5.1
Aircraft	5.6	4.8	4.8	4.0	.4	.4	.1	.1	.3	.3	5.2	5.0
Aircraft engines and parts	2.6	3.7	2.8	2.7	.6	.6	(¹)	.1	.2	.3	5.2	3.3
Aircraft propellers and parts	2.8	2.1	2.3	1.8	.3	.2	.1	(¹)	.1	.1	4.6	3.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment	5.8	3.8	4.0	2.9	.6	.4	.9	.2	.3	.3	9.5	6.0
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing	(¹)	11.6	(¹)	5.8	(¹)	.7	(¹)	4.7	(¹)	.4	(¹)	10.4
Railroad equipment	4.5	9.4	2.6	2.4	.4	.4	.9	6.0	.6	.6	6.5	5.4
Locomotives and parts	3.0	2.5	1.9	1.8	.2	.1	.2	.7	.6	.6	4.7	4.4
Railroad and streetcars	8.0	18.7	4.2	3.2	.8	.8	2.5	14.2	.5	.5	10.4	6.9
Other transportation equipment	4.3	3.9	3.4	2.8	.2	.4	.2	.5	.5	.2	6.0	7.1
Instruments and related products	3.2	2.5	2.6	1.7	.2	.1	.3	.2	.1	.5	5.1	3.0
Photographic apparatus	(¹)	2.0	(¹)	1.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	.1	(¹)	.2	(¹)	1.3
Watches and clocks	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.0	.2	.1	(¹)	(¹)	.2	.2	5.4	6.0
Professional and scientific instruments	3.4	2.7	2.9	1.6	.3	.2	.1	.2	.1	.7	6.6	3.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	5.6	6.0	4.3	4.5	.3	.4	.7	.8	.3	.3	7.9	7.5
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.3	.1	.1	.1	.3	.2	.3	4.9	6.7
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	7.9	7.3	6.0	5.3	.5	.6	1.1	1.0	.3	.4	6.2	6.7
Iron mining	3.9	4.3	3.3	2.0	.2	.2	.1	1.6	.3	.5	2.3	4.8
Copper mining	7.0	5.7	6.1	5.2	.3	.2	.1	(¹)	.5	.3	5.5	5.5
Lead and zinc mining	5.8	5.7	5.4	4.7	.2	.3	(¹)	.4	.2	.3	4.4	4.0
Anthracite mining	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.3	(¹)	(¹)	.3	.8	.3	.2	1.9	1.3
Bituminous-coal mining	2.6	2.7	2.2	1.7	(¹)	.1	.3	.7	.1	.2	2.1	2.3
Communication:												
Telephone	(¹)	2.6	(¹)	2.2	(¹)	.1	(¹)	.2	(¹)	.1	(¹)	2.3
Telegraph	(¹)	2.6	(¹)	1.9	(¹)	.1	(¹)	.4	(¹)	.2	(¹)	3.1

¹ See footnote 1, table B-1. Data for the current month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes² See footnote 2, table A-2.
³ See footnote 3, table A-2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.⁴ Less than 0.05.
⁵ Not available.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal										Coal							
	Total: Metal		Iron		Copper		Lead and zinc				Anthracite		Bituminous					
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours			Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours				
1950: Average.....	\$55.58	42.2	\$1.554	31.96	40.9	\$1.515	\$72.05	45.0	\$1.601	\$55.54	41.5	\$1.602	\$53.24	32.1	\$1.970	\$70.35	35.0	\$2.010
1951: Average.....	74.60	43.6	1.711	72.63	42.5	1.709	78.19	46.1	1.695	75.20	43.0	1.773	66.60	30.3	2.198	77.88	35.2	2.212
1951: September.....	76.43	44.1	1.733	76.56	43.8	1.748	79.20	46.7	1.696	75.68	42.6	1.776	60.36	27.2	2.219	81.61	36.5	2.236
October.....	76.10	44.4	1.714	76.79	44.7	1.718	78.15	46.3	1.688	75.55	42.9	1.761	78.24	35.1	2.279	80.62	36.3	2.221
November.....	74.43	43.4	1.715	73.06	42.5	1.719	77.74	46.0	1.690	74.44	42.2	1.764	81.84	38.5	2.234	81.09	36.2	2.240
December.....	79.43	44.4	1.789	76.83	43.9	1.790	84.38	46.8	1.803	81.52	43.2	1.887	69.98	31.1	2.250	86.28	38.4	2.247
1952: January.....	79.12	44.3	1.786	74.57	44.1	1.691	86.11	46.7	1.844	83.02	43.4	1.913	73.58	32.6	2.257	86.39	38.5	2.244
February.....	79.25	44.1	1.797	76.32	44.4	1.719	84.50	46.0	1.837	81.90	42.7	1.918	68.97	30.9	2.232	80.27	35.9	2.236
March.....	80.59	44.5	1.811	78.42	45.2	1.735	84.69	45.9	1.845	82.45	42.7	1.931	67.00	30.1	2.226	79.26	35.4	2.239
April.....	77.67	43.1	1.692	72.33	42.3	1.710	82.43	44.8	1.840	80.20	41.9	1.914	62.52	28.1	2.225	66.68	29.9	2.239
May.....	80.45	44.4	1.812	77.90	45.1	1.725	83.57	45.2	1.849	82.52	42.6	1.937	74.69	33.3	2.248	70.25	31.8	2.239
June.....	79.32	42.6	1.802	50.12	29.5	1.699	83.36	44.6	1.869	81.28	42.2	1.926	66.67	30.1	2.215	64.30	28.5	2.256
July.....	80.38	43.1	1.865	70.58	41.2	1.713	84.18	44.8	1.870	80.21	41.8	1.919	59.35	26.7	2.223	63.45	28.1	2.258
August.....	82.89	45.0	1.842	84.46	47.0	1.797	85.22	45.4	1.877	80.73	42.4	1.904	66.15	29.4	2.250	81.80	36.7	2.229
September.....	87.49	45.9	1.906	86.15	45.8	1.881	96.09	49.0	1.961	83.59	43.9	1.994	78.27	34.8	2.249	90.66	40.0	2.265
Mining—Continued																		
Crude petroleum and natural gas production										Contract construction								
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)										Nonbuilding construction								
										Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street		Other nonbuilding construction			
1950: Average.....	\$73.69	40.6	\$1.815	\$59.88	44.0	\$1.361	\$73.73	37.2	\$1.982	\$73.46	40.9	\$1.795	\$69.17	41.1	\$1.683	\$76.31	40.7	\$1.878
1951: Average.....	79.67	40.9	1.948	67.19	45.0	1.493	81.71	37.9	2.156	80.82	40.8	1.981	74.66	41.0	1.821	83.06	40.6	2.068
1951: September.....	83.68	41.8	2.002	70.63	46.1	1.532	85.19	38.9	2.190	84.72	41.9	2.022	78.81	42.1	1.872	80.20	41.7	2.180
October.....	78.93	40.5	1.949	71.72	47.0	1.526	86.26	39.3	2.195	86.61	42.6	2.033	81.75	43.6	1.876	90.42	41.9	2.158
November.....	79.02	40.4	1.956	68.35	44.5	1.536	81.66	36.8	2.219	79.30	38.7	2.049	71.73	38.4	1.898	84.72	38.9	2.178
December.....	83.85	41.8	2.006	67.32	44.6	1.530	83.83	37.9	2.212	79.08	38.9	2.033	70.86	38.2	1.847	84.75	39.4	2.181
1952: January.....	84.53	41.7	2.027	66.69	43.7	1.526	84.74	37.9	2.235	81.26	39.6	2.052	71.84	39.3	1.828	86.64	39.5	2.177
February.....	82.29	40.8	2.017	67.60	44.3	1.526	85.95	38.3	2.244	82.73	40.2	2.058	73.34	39.6	1.852	88.01	40.5	2.173
March.....	84.57	41.6	2.033	67.50	43.8	1.541	83.51	37.1	2.251	79.46	38.5	2.064	68.03	37.5	1.814	85.76	39.0	2.199
April.....	83.10	41.1	2.022	69.31	44.8	1.547	85.20	38.0	2.242	82.43	39.8	2.071	73.64	39.7	1.855	88.00	39.6	2.211
May.....	81.93	40.6	2.018	70.74	45.7	1.548	85.81	38.6	2.223	84.42	41.2	2.049	78.64	42.1	1.868	89.00	40.6	2.192
June.....	85.53	41.3	2.071	71.31	45.8	1.557	87.35	39.4	2.217	86.72	42.2	2.055	80.68	42.8	1.885	91.49	41.7	2.194
July.....	85.85	41.0	2.094	70.45	44.9	1.569	87.78	39.1	2.245	86.36	41.8	2.066	81.76	43.1	1.897	90.17	40.8	2.210
August.....	86.36	40.6	2.127	72.60	45.6	1.592	89.53	39.3	2.278	86.38	42.1	2.123	83.85	43.0	1.950	93.75	41.3	2.270
September.....	89.46	41.3	2.166	73.76	45.7	1.614	91.74	39.8	2.305	93.31	43.4	2.150	88.86	44.7	1.988	96.97	42.4	2.287
Contract construction—Continued																		
Building construction																		
Total: Building construction										Special-trade contractors								
										Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating		Painting and decorating		Electrical work	
1950: Average.....	\$73.73	36.3	\$2.031	\$68.56	35.8	\$1.915	\$77.77	36.7	\$2.119	\$61.72	38.4	\$2.128	\$71.26	35.4	\$2.013	\$80.16	38.4	\$2.322
1951: Average.....	82.10	37.3	2.201	75.10	36.6	2.032	87.20	37.8	2.307	81.26	39.2	2.328	78.65	35.8	2.197	102.21	40.1	2.549
1951: September.....	85.42	38.2	2.226	77.79	37.4	2.080	91.14	38.8	2.349	80.89	39.7	2.365	80.27	35.9	2.286	106.76	41.0	2.604
October.....	86.20	38.5	2.239	79.66	38.3	2.090	90.94	38.6	2.356	94.60	39.9	2.371	82.16	36.5	2.251	105.19	40.6	2.591
November.....	82.26	35.4	2.290	76.06	36.2	2.101	86.58	36.8	2.372	91.18	38.2	2.387	78.07	34.3	2.270	100.61	38.8	2.598
December.....	84.94	37.7	2.253	77.98	37.4	2.085	89.81	37.8	2.368	95.92	40.2	2.386	80.31	35.1	2.288	106.28	40.8	2.605
1952: January.....	85.35	37.5	2.276	78.62	37.6	2.091	90.80	37.5	2.400	95.92	39.8	2.410	78.07	34.3	2.276	106.74	40.6	2.620
February.....	86.60	37.9	2.285	79.67	37.9	2.102	91.34	37.9	2.410	94.32	39.3	2.400	79.57	34.9	2.290	108.93	41.2	2.644
March.....	84.57	36.9	2.292	76.26	36.4	2.095	90.17	37.2	2.424	93.77	38.7	2.423	78.61	34.6	2.299	108.43	40.4	2.684
April.....	85.92	37.6	2.285	80.60	38.2	2.110	89.20	37.1	2.407	91.96	38.3	2.401	78.99	34.5	2.278	106.57	39.6	2.671
May.....	86.63	37.9	2.270	79.78	38.3	2.083	90.28	37.6	2.404	91.60	38.6	2.373	81.36	35.1	2.218	108.63	40.1	2.709
June.....	87.50	38.7	2.291	82.64	39.5	2.077	91.49	38.2	2.395	92.09	38.6	2.385	82.98	35.8	2.318	109.55	40.8	2.683
July.....	88.09	38.4	2.294	83.81	39.2	2.138	91.26	37.9	2.408	93.78	38.8	2.417	83.31	35.8	2.327	109.42	40.6	2.695
August.....	89.59	38.6	2.321	85.68	39.5	2.169	92.42	38.0	2.432	94.88	38.9	2.439	84.62	35.9	2.357	109.65	40.7	2.694
September.....	91.42	38.9	2.330	86.44	39.2	2.205	94.89	38.7	2.452	95.55	39.0	2.450	86.45	36.2	2.388	112.02	41.2	2.719

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Contract construction—Continued																	
	Building construction—Continued																	
	Special-trade contractors—Continued																	
Year and month	Other special-trade contractors			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet-metal work			Excavation and foundation work		
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$74.71	35.8	\$2.067	\$70.85	33.9	\$2.090	\$66.70	33.0	\$2.477	\$69.80	37.0	\$1.888	\$64.49	35.3	\$1.827	\$74.92	38.6	\$1.941
1951: Average	\$83.62	37.0	\$2.260	78.83	35.1	2.246	89.06	34.9	2.559	72.92	35.8	2.037	71.13	36.2	1.965	80.17	39.3	2.040
1951: September	88.97	38.0	2.368	84.00	37.3	2.252	90.72	35.8	2.534	80.14	38.0	2.109	75.53	37.9	1.998	84.60	40.8	2.091
October	86.20	38.1	2.315	82.81	36.8	2.272	87.91	34.5	2.548	77.62	36.2	2.145	76.63	37.9	2.022	83.11	40.8	2.086
November	82.91	35.6	2.329	74.93	33.2	2.257	83.05	32.8	2.532	71.14	33.7	2.111	70.55	34.6	2.019	77.53	38.9	2.101
December	84.81	36.6	2.309	76.94	33.6	2.290	85.81	33.6	2.534	73.08	35.0	2.088	71.92	35.5	2.026	81.82	39.6	2.068
1952: January	85.18	36.2	2.353	75.70	33.0	2.294	83.19	32.7	2.544	71.89	35.0	2.054	70.31	34.4	2.044	78.19	37.9	2.063
February	87.80	37.0	2.373	73.73	33.2	2.281	87.88	34.3	2.562	73.43	35.7	2.057	72.04	34.7	2.076	83.28	38.3	2.119
March	85.85	36.1	2.381	71.97	32.0	2.249	85.17	33.0	2.581	72.83	35.2	2.069	68.46	33.3	2.095	80.45	38.0	2.117
April	80.32	36.5	2.365	74.84	33.1	2.261	86.45	33.3	2.596	71.77	35.2	2.039	72.79	35.2	2.098	81.90	39.7	2.053
May	87.38	37.2	2.349	80.68	35.0	2.305	89.04	34.3	2.596	72.71	35.8	2.031	74.76	36.1	2.071	83.42	40.3	2.070
June	88.88	38.0	2.339	84.08	36.7	2.291	90.87	34.2	2.637	76.56	37.2	2.058	78.08	37.5	2.082	88.35	41.5	2.129
July	87.32	37.3	2.341	82.30	36.0	2.280	91.67	33.9	2.704	75.91	36.6	2.074	77.15	36.6	2.108	86.16	40.3	2.138
August	89.03	37.5	2.374	83.79	36.1	2.321	94.94	34.5	2.752	76.79	38.0	2.137	79.71	37.3	2.137	86.79	40.9	2.122
September	92.41	38.6	2.394	88.99	37.9	2.348	95.39	34.7	2.749	81.59	38.8	2.217	83.65	38.3	2.194	93.79	43.2	2.171
Manufacturing																		
Year and month	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods ²			Nondurable goods ³			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products					
													Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products		
1950: Average	\$59.33	40.8	\$1.465	\$53.32	41.2	\$1.537	\$54.71	39.7	\$1.378	\$54.79	41.8	\$1.550	\$56.07	41.5	\$1.551	\$60.07	41.6	\$1.444
1951: Average	64.88	40.7	1.594	60.97	41.7	1.678	58.50	39.5	1.481	73.78	43.5	1.696	61.34	41.9	1.464	66.79	41.9	1.594
1951: September	65.49	40.8	1.613	71.01	41.6	1.707	58.67	39.4	1.489	76.47	44.2	1.730	62.06	42.8	1.450	68.46	41.9	1.634
October	65.41	40.5	1.618	71.10	41.7	1.706	58.00	38.9	1.491	75.80	44.0	1.716	61.91	42.0	1.474	67.60	41.8	1.636
November	65.85	40.5	1.626	71.05	41.5	1.712	59.07	39.2	1.507	75.68	43.9	1.724	63.34	42.0	1.508	73.51	44.1	1.667
December	67.40	41.2	1.636	72.71	42.2	1.729	60.45	39.9	1.515	77.62	45.1	1.721	64.13	42.3	1.516	73.06	44.2	1.653
1952: January	66.91	40.8	1.640	72.15	41.8	1.728	60.04	39.5	1.520	77.26	44.4	1.740	63.40	41.6	1.524	69.66	42.5	1.630
February	66.91	40.7	1.644	72.18	41.7	1.731	60.12	39.5	1.522	78.76	44.7	1.762	63.30	41.4	1.529	68.72	41.4	1.660
March	67.40	40.7	1.656	72.81	41.7	1.746	60.13	39.5	1.530	78.85	44.3	1.780	63.30	41.0	1.544	68.09	40.6	1.677
April	65.87	39.8	1.655	71.07	40.8	1.742	58.71	38.4	1.529	77.04	43.4	1.775	62.80	40.7	1.543	67.78	40.3	1.682
May	66.65	40.2	1.658	71.76	41.1	1.746	59.71	39.0	1.531	78.22	43.7	1.790	64.09	41.4	1.548	68.82	40.7	1.691
June	67.15	40.5	1.658	71.98	41.2	1.747	60.83	39.5	1.540	77.73	43.5	1.787	65.34	42.1	1.552	69.91	41.1	1.701
July	65.76	39.9	1.648	69.67	40.2	1.733	61.03	39.5	1.545	75.55	42.3	1.786	65.13	42.1	1.547	70.35	40.9	1.720
August	67.80	40.6	1.670	72.71	41.1	1.769	61.57	39.9	1.543	73.49	41.1	1.788	63.60	41.3	1.549	69.37	40.1	1.730
September	70.09	41.5	1.697	76.06	42.0	1.811	62.30	40.3	1.546	79.37	42.9	1.850	63.92	42.0	1.522	71.04	41.3	1.730
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
Year and month	Meat packing, wholesale			Sausages and castings			Dairy products			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices			Canning and preserving		
1950: Average	\$60.94	41.6	\$1.465	\$60.80	42.4	\$1.434	\$56.11	44.8	\$1.261	\$57.36	45.6	\$1.238	\$57.29	44.1	\$1.299	\$46.81	38.3	\$1.191
1951: Average	68.34	41.9	1.631	65.87	41.9	1.872	60.61	44.6	1.359	63.25	46.1	1.372	62.35	44.6	1.358	51.42	40.2	1.279
1951: September	70.27	41.9	1.677	67.92	41.9	1.621	62.10	45.0	1.380	64.77	46.5	1.393	63.11	44.6	1.415	54.33	43.8	1.240
October	69.01	41.1	1.679	67.00	41.9	1.599	60.60	44.3	1.358	62.06	45.8	1.364	62.33	44.3	1.407	56.87	42.5	1.326
November	75.98	44.2	1.719	68.19	42.3	1.612	66.09	43.8	1.372	61.92	45.2	1.370	62.48	44.0	1.420	57.5	37.5	1.545
December	73.82	44.6	1.700	68.44	41.6	1.697	61.48	44.1	1.394	62.86	45.2	1.384	64.06	44.6	1.437	51.02	38.3	1.333
1952: January	71.95	42.8	1.681	65.91	41.3	1.596	62.79	44.0	1.427	63.56	46.4	1.425	63.03	43.5	1.449	50.35	38.0	1.325
February	70.97	41.6	1.706	66.01	40.8	1.618	62.29	43.9	1.419	63.50	45.1	1.408	63.66	43.9	1.450	51.11	38.4	1.331
March	70.02	40.5	1.729	66.75	41.1	1.624	62.55	43.8	1.428	64.12	44.9	1.428	63.34	43.5	1.456	51.40	38.1	1.349
April	69.87	40.2	1.738	66.95	40.8	1.641	62.24	43.8	1.421	64.36	45.1	1.427	62.89	43.4	1.449	50.44	37.5	1.345
May	70.36	40.5	1.732	68.39	41.6	1.644	62.95	44.3	1.421	64.04	45.8	1.442	62.88	43.4	1.435	49.50	37.9	1.366
June	71.94	40.9	1.759	70.54	42.7	1.632	65.30	45.6	1.432	68.39	47.2	1.449	64.65	44.8	1.443	50.62	38.7	1.308
July	72.38	40.8	1.774	70.74	42.0	1.649	64.99	45.1	1.441	68.35	46.4	1.473	64.84	44.9	1.444	52.56	41.0	1.282
August	71.04	40.0	1.776	71.09	42.8	1.661	63.74	44.2	1.442	67.03	46.1	1.454	62.71	43.4	1.445	52.28	39.7	1.317
September	72.76	41.2	1.786	70.43	42.1	1.673	65.10	44.5	1.463	67.21	46.0	1.461	65.21	44.0	1.482	53.16	41.6	1.278

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Grain-mill products			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			Bakery products			Sugar			Cane-sugar refining		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$59.02	43.3	\$1.363	\$60.93	44.1	\$1.382	\$57.21	45.3	\$1.263	\$53.54	41.5	\$1.290	\$59.94	43.0	\$1.394	\$61.83	43.0	\$1.438
1951: Average	59.28	44.6	1.406	67.43	45.8	1.482	64.63	46.1	1.402	37.38	41.7	1.376	61.66	41.3	1.430	63.13	41.1	1.558
1951: September	68.50	45.4	1.511	71.38	47.0	1.518	68.45	47.9	1.420	58.69	42.1	1.394	62.82	41.3	1.521	63.38	41.7	1.530
October	68.67	45.3	1.516	69.98	45.8	1.528	63.98	46.3	1.419	38.38	41.7	1.400	58.39	38.2	1.450	56.93	37.9	1.502
November	68.00	44.5	1.526	71.37	45.9	1.555	67.04	46.3	1.448	59.26	41.5	1.428	65.20	45.5	1.433	62.36	39.9	1.563
December	68.38	44.4	1.540	71.28	45.4	1.570	65.98	45.8	1.450	59.43	41.8	1.432	64.75	43.6	1.485	63.45	40.7	1.559
1952: January	69.22	44.8	1.545	71.06	45.7	1.555	67.46	46.3	1.457	59.04	41.2	1.433	62.57	40.8	1.545	63.40	40.8	1.554
February	66.40	43.2	1.537	67.21	43.7	1.538	63.20	44.1	1.433	60.09	41.5	1.448	62.24	40.1	1.552	60.80	39.0	1.550
March	67.77	43.5	1.558	68.57	43.9	1.562	67.47	43.9	1.470	59.29	41.0	1.446	60.10	41.6	1.580	67.17	42.3	1.588
April	66.53	43.2	1.540	67.67	43.6	1.552	66.05	45.3	1.458	60.25	41.1	1.466	61.78	39.1	1.560	61.90	39.1	1.583
May	68.91	44.2	1.559	68.99	44.0	1.568	67.88	46.4	1.463	61.57	41.8	1.473	63.04	39.3	1.604	64.76	40.0	1.619
June	72.57	45.9	1.581	75.69	47.1	1.607	69.01	47.2	1.462	62.27	42.3	1.472	71.43	43.9	1.627	75.08	45.5	1.650
July	71.60	45.4	1.577	74.64	46.3	1.612	68.60	46.7	1.469	61.89	41.9	1.477	65.87	41.3	1.595	67.42	41.0	1.609
August	71.75	45.1	1.591	73.90	45.7	1.617	69.51	46.9	1.482	61.55	41.9	1.499	64.08	39.9	1.606	65.12	40.0	1.628
September	70.78	44.8	1.580	73.18	45.2	1.619	68.30	46.4	1.472	61.89	41.8	1.489	65.64	41.0	1.601	67.83	41.5	1.635
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Beet sugar			Confectionery and related products			Confectionery			Beverages			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$58.60	42.8	\$1.381	\$46.72	39.9	\$1.171	\$44.81	39.9	\$1.123	\$67.49	41.0	\$1.646	\$49.12	42.9	\$1.145	\$72.66	40.8	\$1.781
1951: Average	61.36	41.1	1.493	50.41	40.2	1.254	48.32	40.3	1.190	73.62	41.2	1.787	53.03	43.5	1.219	78.99	41.1	1.922
1951: September	63.78	40.7	1.567	52.17	41.5	1.257	49.16	41.1	1.190	75.11	41.8	1.797	53.79	43.7	1.251	81.00	42.1	1.924
October	54.90	38.1	1.441	50.96	40.7	1.252	48.44	40.6	1.193	72.54	40.8	1.778	52.68	43.0	1.225	77.29	40.4	1.913
November	68.12	47.7	1.428	51.74	41.1	1.256	49.68	41.3	1.203	74.54	40.6	1.836	54.59	43.5	1.255	80.11	40.5	1.978
December	66.00	43.9	1.517	52.33	41.6	1.258	50.61	42.0	1.205	73.48	40.8	1.801	52.58	43.1	1.220	79.34	41.0	1.955
1952: January	62.70	38.8	1.616	51.82	39.8	1.302	49.30	39.6	1.245	72.94	40.5	1.801	51.31	42.3	1.213	77.99	40.4	1.928
February	66.91	40.7	1.644	52.43	40.3	1.301	50.01	40.3	1.241	73.50	40.7	1.806	51.73	42.4	1.220	78.75	40.7	1.935
March	64.80	38.3	1.692	51.68	39.6	1.305	49.10	39.5	1.243	73.41	40.4	1.817	52.35	42.7	1.226	78.42	40.3	1.946
April	63.06	38.5	1.638	51.01	38.5	1.325	48.51	38.2	1.270	73.81	40.6	1.818	53.21	42.6	1.249	79.28	40.7	1.948
May	69.19	37.2	1.618	52.17	39.4	1.324	49.83	39.3	1.268	76.95	41.8	1.841	54.04	43.2	1.251	82.61	41.7	1.981
June	65.57	40.3	1.627	54.30	40.4	1.344	51.70	40.2	1.286	78.68	42.3	1.860	58.01	44.9	1.292	84.56	42.3	1.990
July	63.58	39.2	1.622	50.71	37.9	1.338	47.70	37.5	1.272	80.93	43.0	1.882	59.55	46.2	1.289	88.16	43.3	2.036
August	62.34	38.2	1.632	52.09	39.4	1.322	49.18	39.0	1.291	78.64	41.5	1.895	55.51	43.5	1.276	85.20	41.5	2.053
September	63.44	39.5	1.605	53.09	40.1	1.324	50.80	40.0	1.270	77.29	41.0	1.885	55.99	43.2	1.293	83.44	40.8	2.045
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued						Tobacco manufactures											
	Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$61.94	40.3	\$1.537	\$54.99	42.2	\$1.303	\$41.08	37.9	\$1.084	\$50.19	39.0	\$1.287	\$35.76	36.9	\$0.966	\$42.79	37.7	\$1.135
1951: Average	68.86	40.2	1.713	59.22	42.0	1.410	44.20	38.3	1.154	54.21	39.4	1.376	38.92	37.6	1.035	46.07	37.7	1.222
1951: September	67.70	39.5	1.714	59.74	41.6	1.436	44.75	39.5	1.133	55.82	40.1	1.392	40.18	38.3	1.049	48.20	38.9	1.239
October	70.20	40.6	1.729	59.05	41.7	1.416	45.30	39.7	1.141	55.40	39.8	1.392	40.88	38.9	1.051	48.90	37.7	1.244
November	67.61	38.7	1.747	60.66	42.0	1.430	46.26	39.3	1.177	56.02	41.0	1.415	38.6	38.6	1.063	48.63	38.5	1.263
December	66.30	38.5	1.722	60.77	42.2	1.440	46.53	39.5	1.178	57.53	40.6	1.417	41.66	39.3	1.060	47.67	38.2	1.248
1952: January	68.43	39.1	1.750	61.36	41.8	1.468	45.27	38.4	1.179	55.24	39.4	1.402	40.14	37.9	1.059	47.82	38.1	1.255
February	68.57	39.2	1.757	61.82	42.2	1.465	43.69	36.9	1.184	51.84	38.9	1.405	38.86	36.8	1.056	46.30	37.1	1.245
March	68.60	38.8	1.768	61.30	41.7	1.470	43.88	36.6	1.199	52.89	37.3	1.410	39.05	36.6	1.067	44.09	34.8	1.267
April	68.38	38.7	1.767	60.92	41.3	1.473	41.45	34.6	1.198	48.40	34.4	1.407	37.03	34.8	1.064	43.42	34.6	1.255
May	73.04	41.5	1.760	61.26	41.6	1.473	45.40	37.9	1.198	54.41	38.7	1.406	40.25	37.9	1.062	45.74	36.3	1.260
June	70.88	39.8	1.781	62.96	42.6	1.478	46.74	38.6	1.211	56.78	39.9	1.423	40.29	37.9	1.063	48.04	37.8	1.271
July	69.58	39.0	1.784	64.31	42.9	1.499	46.24	37.9	1.220	57.10	39.3	1.453	39.04	36.8	1.061	48.58	38.4	1.295
August	70.02	38.9	1.800	62.57	42.2	1.485	47.71	39.4	1.211	63.51	43.0	1.477	39.69	37.3	1.064	49.01	38.2	1.283
September	70.23	39.3	1.787	64.35	42.9	1.500	47.80	39.9	1.198	61.72	41.9	1.473	41.26	38.1	1.063	50.45	38.6	1.307

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Tobacco manu- factures-Con.			Textile-mill products														
	Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Yarn and thread mills			Yarn mills			Broad-woven fabric mills			Cotton, silk, syn- thetic fiber		
																United States		
	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. brly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. brly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. brly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. brly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. brly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. brly. earn- ings
1950: Average.....	\$37.59	39.4	\$0.954	\$48.95	39.6	\$1.236	\$45.01	38.9	\$1.157	\$45.09	38.8	\$1.162	\$40.28	40.1	\$1.229	\$48.00	40.1	\$1.197
1951: Average.....	\$37.91	39.2	.967	51.33	38.8	1.323	47.86	38.6	1.240	48.02	38.6	1.244	51.63	39.2	1.317	50.38	39.2	1.283
1951: September.....	37.30	42.0	.888	48.74	36.9	1.321	45.14	36.2	1.247	45.16	36.1	1.251	48.75	37.1	1.314	47.20	36.9	1.279
October.....	38.25	42.8	.907	49.20	37.2	1.325	46.01	36.6	1.247	46.38	37.1	1.256	48.77	37.0	1.315	47.26	37.0	1.280
November.....	38.89	39.0	.940	50.46	37.8	1.335	46.57	37.2	1.252	46.97	37.4	1.266	50.01	37.6	1.330	48.35	37.6	1.286
December.....	37.67	38.6	.976	52.70	39.3	1.341	49.02	39.0	1.257	48.94	38.9	1.256	52.62	39.3	1.339	50.48	39.1	1.291
1952: January.....	38.04	38.5	.988	52.40	38.9	1.347	48.88	38.7	1.263	48.71	38.6	1.262	52.10	39.0	1.336	50.30	38.9	1.293
February.....	37.72	36.8	1.025	52.22	38.8	1.346	48.55	38.5	1.261	48.35	38.4	1.259	51.19	38.4	1.333	49.45	38.3	1.291
March.....	39.16	36.5	1.073	51.32	38.1	1.347	48.31	38.1	1.259	48.02	37.9	1.257	49.48	37.2	1.330	47.49	36.9	1.287
April.....	37.88	34.0	1.114	49.85	37.2	1.340	46.39	36.7	1.254	46.39	36.7	1.264	48.08	37.1	1.323	47.14	36.8	1.281
May.....	41.92	37.7	1.112	50.78	37.7	1.347	47.22	37.3	1.266	47.39	37.4	1.267	49.42	37.1	1.332	46.99	36.6	1.284
June.....	45.08	39.3	1.147	51.61	38.4	1.344	48.82	38.5	1.268	49.11	38.7	1.269	50.37	37.7	1.336	47.58	37.0	1.286
July.....	44.46	38.9	1.143	51.78	38.5	1.345	48.95	38.3	1.278	49.11	38.4	1.279	51.02	38.1	1.339	48.35	37.6	1.286
August.....	38.59	39.5	.977	53.25	39.5	1.348	50.03	39.3	1.273	50.20	39.1	1.274	52.49	39.2	1.339	50.22	38.9	1.291
September.....	39.73	42.9	.926	54.46	40.1	1.358	50.43	39.4	1.280	50.56	39.5	1.280	53.88	40.0	1.347	51.66	39.8	1.298
Manufacturing-Continued																		
Textile-mill products-Continued																		
	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber-Continued						Woolen and worsted			Knitting mills			Full-fashioned hosiery					
	North			South									United States			North		
1950: Average.....	\$51.23	40.8	\$1.265	\$47.08	40.0	\$1.177	\$54.01	39.8	\$1.357	\$44.13	37.4	\$1.180	\$53.63	37.9	\$1.415	\$54.25	37.7	\$1.430
1951: Average.....	53.60	38.8	1.383	49.41	39.4	1.254	57.71	39.1	1.476	46.57	36.7	1.269	56.69	36.6	1.549	58.16	35.9	1.620
1951: September.....	51.17	36.6	1.398	46.18	37.0	1.248	56.20	38.1	1.475	44.84	35.5	1.263	54.07	35.2	1.536	55.12	34.6	1.593
October.....	51.41	36.1	1.424	46.46	37.3	1.244	55.38	38.8	1.505	46.06	36.3	1.269	55.18	35.9	1.537	57.47	36.1	1.597
November.....	51.37	35.8	1.432	47.58	38.0	1.252	57.68	37.6	1.534	47.56	37.8	1.275	57.75	37.5	1.540	57.80	36.4	1.588
December.....	54.46	37.9	1.437	49.49	39.4	1.256	62.15	40.2	1.546	48.08	37.8	1.272	58.09	37.6	1.545	56.57	35.6	1.589
1952: January.....	54.89	37.7	1.456	49.12	39.2	1.253	61.42	39.6	1.551	47.06	37.0	1.268	58.18	37.2	1.564	58.76	36.7	1.601
February.....	54.13	37.2	1.435	48.20	38.5	1.252	60.37	39.1	1.544	48.31	37.8	1.278	59.09	36.5	1.534	57.26	37.6	1.523
March.....	52.53	36.2	1.451	46.21	37.0	1.249	59.25	38.6	1.535	48.16	37.8	1.274	58.83	36.6	1.524	56.36	37.7	1.495
April.....	52.74	36.4	1.449	45.87	36.9	1.243	59.29	38.7	1.532	45.94	36.2	1.269	55.20	36.1	1.529	54.13	35.8	1.512
May.....	52.67	36.3	1.451	45.68	36.6	1.248	61.69	39.9	1.546	46.86	36.9	1.270	55.70	36.5	1.526	54.75	36.5	1.500
June.....	53.43	36.8	1.452	46.25	37.0	1.250	63.28	40.8	1.551	47.23	37.6	1.285	54.94	36.6	1.501	53.94	36.2	1.490
July.....	53.98	37.2	1.451	47.13	37.7	1.250	63.31	40.4	1.567	47.80	38.0	1.288	57.15	37.9	1.508	54.83	37.0	1.482
August.....	55.43	38.9	1.425	49.01	38.9	1.260	63.34	40.6	1.560	48.94	38.9	1.288	58.10	38.5	1.509	57.08	38.0	1.502
September.....	54.46	38.8	1.437	49.49	39.4	1.256	64.48	41.2	1.565	49.70	39.3	1.267	58.67	38.7	1.516	56.57	38.0	1.502
Manufacturing-Continued																		
Textile-mill products-Continued																		
	Full-fashioned ho- sery-Continued			Seamless hosiery						Knit outerwear						Knit underwear		
	South			United States			North			South								
1950: Average.....	\$53.35	38.2	\$1.306	\$34.94	35.8	\$0.976	\$38.12	38.2	\$0.999	\$34.37	35.4	\$0.971	\$43.73	38.6	\$1.133	\$39.60	37.8	\$1.056
1951: Average.....	55.76	37.2	1.490	36.85	35.2	1.047	41.24	37.8	1.091	36.02	34.7	1.038	47.23	38.4	1.250	42.71	37.3	1.145
1951: September.....	53.39	35.8	1.502	35.25	33.8	1.043	40.74	37.1	1.098	34.23	33.2	1.031	46.56	37.7	1.235	41.62	36.0	1.156
October.....	53.81	35.8	1.503	37.45	35.5	1.055	42.21	38.1	1.108	36.54	35.0	1.044	47.26	37.8	1.253	42.33	36.3	1.156
November.....	55.20	36.3	1.529	37.13	34.9	1.094	42.48	38.0	1.118	37.94	36.1	1.051	48.33	38.5	1.244	42.71	36.6	1.167
December.....	56.70	38.8	1.513	39.41	37.0	1.085	44.31	39.6	1.119	38.43	36.5	1.053	48.21	38.6	1.249	44.50	38.0	1.171
1952: January.....	57.49	37.5	1.533	38.48	36.1	1.066	42.85	38.4	1.116	37.66	35.7	1.055	46.79	36.9	1.208	44.16	37.3	1.184
February.....	59.98	39.1	1.534	39.88	36.8	1.070	42.79	38.0	1.126	38.76	36.6	1.059	47.88	38.0	1.209	43.78	37.1	1.180
March.....	59.90	39.1	1.532	38.38	36.4	1.068	43.05	38.3	1.124	38.16	36.1	1.057	48.32	38.2	1.205	43.61	37.4	1.166
April.....	55.50	36.3	1.529	37.13	34.9	1.094	41.29	36.8	1.122	36.40	34.6	1.052	45.41	36.5	1.244	42.71	36.6	1.167
May.....	55.69	36.4	1.530	38.41	35.9	1.070	42.83	38.0	1.127	37.56	35.5	1.058	47.10	37.8	1.246	43.72	37.4	1.169
June.....	55.46	36.8	1.507	39.25	37.1	1.058	43.24	38.5	1.123	38.49	36.8	1.046	48.42	38.8	1.248	44.50	38.3	1.162
July.....	58.64	38.5	1.523	38.69	36.5	1.060	41.62	37.6	1.107	38.15	36.3	1.051	47.55	38.5	1.235	45.32	38.8	1.168
August.....	58.70	38.8	1.513	40.06	37.9	1.087	43.48	39.1	1.112	39.47	37.7	1.047	50.89	40.2	1.266	46.76	40.0	1.199
September.....	54.46	38.8	1.437	49.49	39.4	1.256	64.48	41.2	1.565	49.70	39.3	1.267	58.67	38.7	1.516	56.57	38.0	1.502

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Apparel and other finished textile products		
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Dyeing and finishing textiles			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Other textile-mill products			Fur-felt hats and hat bodies			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings			
1950: Average.....	\$53.87	40.9	\$1.317	\$62.33	41.5	\$1.502	\$62.72	41.1	\$1.526	\$52.37	40.6	\$1.290	\$51.05	35.9	\$1.422	\$43.68	36.4	\$1.300
1951: Average.....	56.49	39.7	1.423	62.53	39.4	1.587	60.37	37.9	1.593	54.88	39.8	1.379	52.67	35.3	1.492	48.65	36.0	1.268
1951: September.....	53.18	37.4	1.422	59.69	37.8	1.570	55.96	35.6	1.572	53.89	38.8	1.389	49.66	32.0	1.552	45.89	35.6	1.280
October.....	55.19	38.7	1.426	60.99	38.8	1.572	59.05	37.3	1.583	54.03	38.7	1.396	49.90	33.4	1.494	43.70	34.6	1.263
November.....	58.70	40.4	1.453	60.80	38.7	1.571	59.18	37.6	1.574	54.09	38.5	1.405	49.93	33.4	1.495	45.12	35.5	1.271
December.....	61.76	42.3	1.460	63.12	39.9	1.582	61.15	38.8	1.576	56.30	40.1	1.404	57.23	37.8	1.514	46.28	36.2	1.274
1952: January.....	60.69	41.4	1.466	64.80	40.5	1.600	63.68	39.9	1.596	56.41	39.7	1.421	55.12	36.6	1.506	46.40	36.0	1.289
February.....	62.27	42.1	1.479	65.04	40.5	1.606	64.00	39.9	1.604	58.98	39.9	1.428	56.22	36.7	1.512	47.56	36.7	1.296
March.....	60.76	41.0	1.482	66.79	41.0	1.629	64.96	40.1	1.626	56.97	39.7	1.435	55.31	36.7	1.507	47.36	36.8	1.287
April.....	58.72	40.0	1.468	61.53	38.1	1.615	56.55	35.5	1.593	55.10	38.4	1.435	44.44	29.1	1.527	43.58	35.0	1.245
May.....	59.91	40.7	1.472	65.64	40.1	1.637	62.47	38.8	1.610	56.67	39.3	1.442	52.41	34.3	1.528	45.06	36.4	1.238
June.....	62.58	42.0	1.490	65.80	40.8	1.615	62.25	39.5	1.576	57.58	39.9	1.443	56.66	36.7	1.544	45.21	36.2	1.240
July.....	60.40	40.7	1.484	63.15	39.1	1.615	59.25	37.5	1.580	56.72	39.5	1.436	51.95	33.6	1.546	45.72	36.0	1.270
August.....	63.15	42.4	1.490	69.10	41.6	1.661	67.23	40.4	1.664	57.80	40.0	1.445	56.31	37.5	1.555	48.19	37.3	1.292
September.....	63.64	42.8	1.487	70.60	41.8	1.659	70.23	41.0	1.713	59.74	41.0	1.457	56.60	36.4	1.555	48.71	37.5	1.299
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																		
Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear			
1950: Average.....	\$50.22	36.9	\$1.361	\$36.43	36.8	\$0.960	\$36.26	36.7	\$0.988	\$39.43	37.8	\$1.043	\$31.34	35.9	\$0.873	\$46.41	34.7	\$1.424
1951: Average.....	52.73	35.8	1.473	38.05	35.0	1.057	37.95	35.6	1.066	40.14	36.0	1.115	33.02	35.7	.925	41.31	35.6	1.466
1951: September.....	51.98	35.1	1.481	37.67	35.5	1.061	37.70	35.1	1.074	39.94	35.6	1.122	31.83	34.3	.928	41.50	34.4	1.497
October.....	47.81	32.5	1.471	37.14	35.0	1.061	37.82	35.0	1.072	36.83	33.2	1.106	32.53	34.5	.943	47.33	32.8	1.443
November.....	47.59	32.2	1.478	38.13	35.6	1.071	38.84	36.0	1.079	37.56	33.6	1.118	32.85	35.1	.936	40.41	34.6	1.457
December.....	49.98	33.7	1.493	38.09	35.8	1.064	38.41	35.7	1.076	39.32	35.2	1.117	32.86	35.3	.931	42.30	35.8	1.461
1952: January.....	50.00	33.4	1.497	38.06	35.7	1.066	38.23	35.3	1.063	40.52	35.7	1.135	33.46	36.1	.927	43.28	35.9	1.467
February.....	51.67	34.7	1.499	39.02	35.8	1.066	38.84	35.7	1.084	42.03	36.8	1.142	33.32	35.9	.928	44.74	36.4	1.505
March.....	52.63	35.3	1.491	39.34	36.7	1.072	39.24	36.3	1.081	44.12	38.2	1.155	33.39	36.1	.925	53.14	36.2	1.468
April.....	48.20	32.9	1.465	38.02	35.8	1.062	38.41	35.6	1.079	41.95	36.8	1.140	34.63	37.2	.931	47.81	34.2	1.398
May.....	48.77	33.2	1.469	39.47	37.2	1.081	39.82	36.7	1.085	43.32	37.9	1.143	35.06	37.7	.930	49.43	36.0	1.378
June.....	50.86	34.2	1.487	39.35	37.3	1.055	39.27	36.5	1.076	42.82	37.4	1.145	35.59	38.6	.922	48.79	34.8	1.402
July.....	49.54	33.7	1.470	38.64	36.8	1.050	38.31	35.9	1.067	41.21	36.7	1.123	35.06	37.9	.925	51.63	35.0	1.475
August.....	54.26	36.2	1.499	40.06	37.9	1.057	39.38	36.8	1.070	43.39	38.3	1.133	36.32	38.8	.936	54.59	36.2	1.508
September.....	55.16	36.7	1.503	40.87	38.3	1.067	41.05	37.9	1.083	43.82	38.2	1.147	36.26	38.7	.937	54.27	35.8	1.516
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																		
Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Millinery			
1950: Average.....	\$48.00	34.8	\$1.382	\$34.66	35.1	\$0.960	\$63.77	33.6	\$1.898	\$38.38	36.9	\$1.040	\$36.55	36.4	\$1.004	\$54.21	35.2	\$1.540
1951: Average.....	50.95	35.1	1.443	37.86	36.9	1.026	63.89	32.9	1.942	40.92	36.6	1.118	39.67	36.8	1.076	57.46	36.0	1.596
1951: September.....	51.05	34.4	1.446	37.69	36.7	1.027	63.33	32.1	1.973	41.06	36.5	1.125	40.00	36.9	1.084	62.10	37.3	1.603
October.....	47.33	32.8	1.443	36.81	35.7	1.031	59.20	29.3	1.921	41.66	36.8	1.132	40.51	37.2	1.090	52.50	33.4	1.572
November.....	49.60	34.3	1.446	38.35	36.8	1.042	60.83	31.5	1.981	42.79	37.5	1.141	41.13	37.6	1.094	50.90	32.9	1.547
December.....	52.60	36.1	1.457	39.07	37.9	1.031	63.21	33.2	1.904	42.90	37.5	1.144	41.21	37.4	1.102	55.91	35.5	1.575
1952: January.....	51.77	35.9	1.442	39.34	37.5	1.049	67.01	34.0	1.971	41.95	36.7	1.143	40.00	36.6	1.063	61.82	38.4	1.610
February.....	52.96	36.3	1.450	40.35	38.2	1.057	68.63	34.3	2.001	42.49	37.4	1.136	40.18	37.0	1.086	66.91	41.1	1.701
March.....	52.82	36.4	1.451	41.24	38.8	1.053	63.31	32.4	1.954	43.39	37.8	1.148	40.62	37.1	1.095	68.86	40.7	1.692
April.....	50.33	35.0	1.438	41.00	37.7	1.048	54.09	28.5	1.898	41.18	36.0	1.144	38.62	35.3	1.094	49.91	32.6	1.531
May.....	52.45	36.1	1.453	41.00	38.5	1.065	54.41	30.9	1.761	43.12	37.3	1.156	40.00	36.8	1.102	50.46	33.2	1.520
June.....	47.80	34.0	1.406	39.89	37.7	1.058	61.20	32.4	1.880	43.19	37.3	1.158	40.53	36.6	1.102	51.29	32.2	1.568
July.....	48.27	34.8	1.387	37.24	35.7	1.043	67.47	34.3	1.967	41.54	36.6	1.135	39.10	36.2	1.080	56.24	34.8	1.616
August.....	51.55	35.5	1.452	39.04	37.9	1.055	70.54	35.5	1.987	43.66	38.1	1.146	41.55	37.7	1.102	61.95	37.8	1.639
September.....	52.91	35.2	1.503	40.23	37.7	1.067	68.03	34.1	1.995	44.66	38.6	1.157	42.06	38.6	1.113	61.62	38.2	1.613

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																				
	Children's outerwear			Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel			Other fabricated textile products			Curtains and draperies			Textile bags			Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)					
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings			
1950: Average	\$38.98	36.5	\$1.068	\$43.45	36.7	\$1.184	\$42.06	38.2	\$1.101	\$38.37	36.3	\$1.057	\$44.85	38.4	\$1.168	\$55.31	41.0	\$1.346			
1951: Average	41.53	36.3	1.144	45.71	38.6	1.240	44.19	37.8	1.188	43.37	36.3	1.057	44.85	38.4	1.168	58.26	40.9	1.449			
1951: September	41.90	35.9	1.168	46.76	36.7	1.274	44.36	37.5	1.183	37.31	35.4	1.054	44.92	38.0	1.182	61.51	40.8	1.515			
October	40.15	34.7	1.157	45.66	36.0	1.259	44.41	37.6	1.181	37.73	35.8	1.054	45.21	37.9	1.193	62.32	41.3	1.806			
November	42.37	36.4	1.164	47.62	37.0	1.287	44.65	37.9	1.178	38.00	36.5	1.041	46.21	38.5	1.191	60.86	40.6	1.490			
December	42.79	36.7	1.166	47.13	37.2	1.267	45.74	38.6	1.185	38.33	37.1	1.080	47.60	40.0	1.190	60.18	40.8	1.478			
1952: January	43.23	36.7	1.178	48.65	36.1	1.215	45.08	38.3	1.177	40.81	38.9	1.049	45.31	38.4	1.180	57.02	40.1	1.422			
February	44.29	37.5	1.181	43.37	36.2	1.194	44.96	38.1	1.180	42.32	39.7	1.066	45.71	39.0	1.172	59.11	40.6	1.456			
March	43.87	37.4	1.173	44.39	36.3	1.223	45.15	38.2	1.182	41.92	39.4	1.054	45.31	38.4	1.180	59.59	40.4	1.475			
April	39.87	35.6	1.129	42.32	34.8	1.216	44.15	37.1	1.190	41.27	38.5	1.072	44.02	36.5	1.206	61.13	40.7	1.502			
May	42.41	37.6	1.128	44.12	35.9	1.229	46.38	38.3	1.211	42.14	39.2	1.075	45.73	37.0	1.236	59.96	41.1	1.450			
June	42.22	37.0	1.141	45.47	36.2	1.256	46.27	38.3	1.208	41.14	38.2	1.077	47.04	38.0	1.238	64.73	42.2	1.534			
July	42.97	37.3	1.152	45.41	36.1	1.258	45.74	37.8	1.210	39.35	39.5	1.078	47.42	38.4	1.235	63.11	40.9	1.545			
August	43.88	37.6	1.167	46.86	37.4	1.253	46.74	38.6	1.211	42.10	38.2	1.102	48.41	38.7	1.251	66.57	42.0	1.585			
September	44.19	37.2	1.188	49.16	38.2	1.287	47.79	39.3	1.216	42.93	39.1	1.098	50.56	40.0	1.264	66.91	41.9	1.597			
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued		
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																				
	Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills			Sawmills and planing mills, general									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products					
	United States			South			West			Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture								
1950: Average	\$66.33	38.9	\$1.703	\$54.98	40.7	\$1.350	\$55.83	40.5	\$1.371	\$38.90	42.1	\$0.924	\$70.43	38.7	\$1.820	\$60.52	43.2	\$1.401			
1951: Average	71.37	39.3	1.816	58.73	40.5	1.450	59.58	40.5	1.471	41.19	42.2	.976	75.85	38.6	1.965	64.74	42.4	1.527			
1951: September	75.63	39.7	1.905	61.06	40.2	1.519	61.95	40.2	1.541	41.21	41.8	.985	79.01	38.6	2.047	66.39	42.1	1.577			
October	79.90	41.9	1.909	61.49	40.8	1.507	62.42	40.8	1.530	42.37	42.8	.990	79.57	39.1	2.035	66.94	42.5	1.575			
November	79.38	41.3	1.922	60.56	40.4	1.499	61.49	40.4	1.522	41.75	42.3	.987	78.82	38.6	2.042	62.97	40.6	1.551			
December	74.92	40.0	1.873	59.47	40.4	1.472	60.36	40.4	1.494	42.03	42.5	.989	77.19	38.1	2.026	63.15	41.9	1.535			
1952: January	63.46	36.1	1.623	56.56	36.5	1.432	57.25	35.4	1.453	41.92	42.3	.991	72.67	36.3	2.002	65.06	41.6	1.564			
February	72.82	41.4	1.759	58.47	40.1	1.458	59.16	40.0	1.479	41.18	41.6	.990	76.76	38.4	1.999	63.89	41.7	1.590			
March	72.78	40.3	1.806	58.85	39.9	1.475	59.43	39.7	1.497	41.05	41.3	.994	76.72	38.0	2.019	66.62	41.9	1.590			
April	78.85	40.6	1.942	60.37	40.3	1.498	61.30	40.3	1.521	41.86	41.9	.999	78.80	38.8	2.031	66.87	41.9	1.596			
May	67.64	39.3	1.721	60.45	40.9	1.478	61.40	40.8	1.505	43.13	43.0	1.003	78.32	38.3	2.045	65.47	41.7	1.570			
June	81.41	42.8	1.902	65.17	42.1	1.548	66.38	42.2	1.573	43.65	43.3	1.008	84.90	38.8	2.081	69.18	43.1	1.905			
July	79.50	41.3	1.925	62.94	40.5	1.554	63.79	40.4	1.579	43.10	42.5	1.014	80.29	38.4	2.091	67.31	42.2	1.595			
August	86.22	43.0	2.005	66.88	41.8	1.600	68.05	41.8	1.628	43.63	42.9	1.017	89.38	42.2	2.118	69.27	42.6	1.628			
September	84.42	42.0	2.010	67.47	41.8	1.614	68.72	41.8	1.644	44.40	43.4	1.023	89.52	41.5	2.157	69.36	42.1	1.646			
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued		
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																				
	Millwork			Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture					
	1950: Average	\$59.06	43.2	\$1.367	\$46.03	40.7	\$1.311	\$50.56	41.5	\$1.222	\$47.07	41.4	\$1.137	\$53.67	41.9	\$1.281	\$51.91	41.9	\$1.239		
1951: Average	61.80	42.1	1.468	49.22	41.6	1.186	49.54	42.2	1.174	51.28	42.0	1.221	57.72	41.2	1.401	54.84	40.8	1.344			
1951: September	62.81	42.1	1.492	49.91	41.3	1.269	49.42	41.6	1.188	52.38	41.9	1.250	58.40	41.1	1.421	55.32	40.8	1.356			
October	64.20	42.8	1.500	50.01	41.5	1.305	49.61	41.9	1.184	51.96	41.6	1.249	58.79	41.4	1.420	55.94	41.1	1.391			
November	61.74	41.3	1.495	49.48	41.3	1.198	49.16	41.8	1.176	50.92	40.8	1.243	58.81	41.1	1.431	56.50	41.0	1.378			
December	63.09	42.2	1.495	51.07	42.0	1.216	50.37	42.4	1.188	52.08	41.7	1.249	60.48	42.0	1.449	57.75	41.7	1.383			
1952: January	61.98	41.4	1.497	48.63	40.8	1.192	48.16	41.3	1.166	51.75	41.6	1.244	59.84	41.5	1.442	56.46	41.0	1.377			
February	62.00	40.9	1.516	48.64	40.7	1.195	48.16	41.3	1.166	52.21	41.6	1.255	60.26	41.5	1.452	57.31	41.2	1.391			
March	63.11	41.3	1.528	49.37	40.7	1.213	48.79	41.1	1.187	52.83	41.7	1.267	60.67	41.3	1.469	57.55	40.9	1.407			
April	63.79	41.5	1.537	49.45	40.8	1.218	49.04	41.4	1.199	52.67	41.7	1.293	59.48	40.6	1.465	56.76	40.4	1.405			
May	64.36	41.9	1.536	50.51	41.5	1.217	50.32	41.9	1.201	53.51	41.9	1.277	59.80	40.9	1.462	56.84	40.6	1.400			
June	67.87	43.4	1.557	50.80	41.3	1.230	50.38	41.7	1.213	54.06	42.2	1.281	60.02	41.0	1.494	57.36	40.8	1.406			
July	65.57	42.3	1.550	50.72	41.2	1.231	50.83	41.8	1.216	52.78	41.3	1.278	58.56	40.3	1.453	56.42	40.5	1.393			
August	68.23	43.1	1.583	51.63	41.6	1.241	51.50	41.9	1.229	54.65	42.4	1.289	60.44	41.4	1.460	58.65	41.8	1.403			
September	68.77	42.9	1.603	52.17	41.5	1.257	52.21	42.0	1.243	54.94	42.2	1.302	62.43	42.1	1.483	60.24	42.3	1.423			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Furniture and fixtures—Continued										Paper and allied products							
	Wood household furniture, except upholstered			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedspring ²			Other furniture and fixtures		Total: Paper and allied products		Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills				
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings			
1950: Average.....	\$48.39	42.3	\$1.144	\$56.35	41.4	\$1.361	\$57.27	41.2	\$1.360	\$58.83	41.9	\$1.397	\$61.14	43.3	\$1.412	\$65.09	43.9	\$1.482
1951: Average.....	50.88	41.3	1.232	58.03	39.8	1.458	60.37	40.3	1.408	64.69	42.2	1.533	65.77	43.1	1.526	71.17	44.4	1.603
1951: September.....	50.92	41.1	1.258	58.17	40.2	1.447	62.23	40.7	1.529	65.32	41.9	1.559	65.57	42.8	1.532	71.29	44.2	1.613
October.....	51.46	41.5	1.240	60.23	41.6	1.469	62.09	40.5	1.533	65.30	42.1	1.551	68.32	42.5	1.587	71.16	44.0	1.617
November.....	51.88	41.3	1.249	61.39	41.2	1.490	63.18	40.4	1.563	64.49	41.8	1.554	68.64	42.4	1.548	71.31	43.8	1.629
December.....	52.54	41.8	1.257	65.33	42.7	1.530	63.08	40.8	1.546	67.07	42.8	1.567	69.68	42.8	1.538	72.22	44.2	1.634
1952: January.....	51.87	41.4	1.253	59.12	39.6	1.493	63.45	40.7	1.559	67.85	42.7	1.589	66.39	42.5	1.562	71.29	43.6	1.635
February.....	52.27	41.5	1.262	62.34	40.8	1.528	63.78	40.7	1.567	67.22	42.2	1.593	66.57	42.4	1.570	71.65	43.6	1.644
March.....	51.89	40.7	1.275	63.28	41.2	1.536	64.39	40.7	1.582	67.94	42.2	1.610	67.48	42.6	1.594	72.93	43.8	1.665
April.....	51.56	40.6	1.270	62.42	40.4	1.545	62.92	39.9	1.577	65.97	41.1	1.605	65.33	41.4	1.578	69.88	42.2	1.656
May.....	51.65	40.8	1.266	61.97	40.4	1.534	62.76	39.9	1.573	66.65	41.5	1.606	66.34	41.8	1.587	71.01	42.6	1.667
June.....	51.82	40.9	1.267	63.51	41.0	1.549	64.19	40.6	1.581	66.98	41.3	1.600	67.71	42.4	1.597	72.54	43.1	1.683
July.....	51.54	41.0	1.257	60.63	39.6	1.531	62.64	40.0	1.566	63.80	39.8	1.603	68.39	42.4	1.613	74.17	43.4	1.709
August.....	53.72	42.4	1.267	65.04	41.8	1.556	62.72	40.0	1.568	64.92	40.5	1.603	69.30	43.1	1.608	74.03	43.7	1.694
September.....	55.04	42.7	1.289	66.95	42.4	1.579	65.63	41.2	1.593	67.89	41.6	1.632	70.77	43.5	1.627	75.55	44.0	1.717
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Year and month	Paper and allied products—Continued					Printing, publishing, and allied industries												
	Paperboard containers and boxes		Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers		Periodicals		Books					
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings			
1950: Average.....	\$57.96	43.0	\$1.348	\$55.48	42.0	\$1.321	\$72.98	38.8	\$1.881	\$85.00	36.9	\$2.168	\$74.18	39.5	\$1.878	\$64.08	39.1	\$1.630
1951: Average.....	60.65	41.8	1.451	59.73	41.8	1.429	76.05	38.8	1.960	83.34	36.6	2.277	78.28	39.8	1.992	67.48	39.6	1.704
1951: September.....	59.12	41.0	1.449	59.78	41.6	1.437	77.69	39.2	1.982	85.13	36.9	2.307	83.22	40.7	2.045	66.69	39.1	1.713
October.....	58.08	40.7	1.448	59.60	41.3	1.443	76.27	38.6	1.976	84.59	36.7	2.305	80.07	39.7	2.017	66.31	39.4	1.693
November.....	59.49	40.8	1.458	59.80	41.1	1.455	77.09	38.7	1.992	85.61	36.7	2.330	80.48	39.8	2.022	66.68	39.2	1.701
December.....	60.77	41.2	1.478	60.76	41.5	1.464	79.43	39.4	2.016	88.65	37.8	2.364	80.11	39.8	2.028	68.03	39.6	1.719
1952: January.....	61.25	41.3	1.493	60.90	41.4	1.471	77.38	38.6	2.002	83.13	35.8	2.322	78.67	39.1	2.012	68.19	39.5	1.735
February.....	61.13	41.0	1.491	60.64	41.0	1.479	77.64	38.4	2.022	84.19	36.1	2.312	81.69	40.2	2.032	68.56	39.0	1.758
March.....	61.57	41.1	1.498	61.59	41.5	1.484	79.06	38.7	2.043	84.55	36.1	2.342	84.24	40.5	2.080	69.36	39.3	1.765
April.....	60.18	40.2	1.497	60.65	40.9	1.483	78.23	38.2	2.048	85.02	36.1	2.355	80.99	38.2	2.066	69.68	39.1	1.782
May.....	61.83	41.0	1.508	60.61	40.9	1.482	79.86	38.6	2.069	87.42	36.5	2.395	81.85	39.6	2.067	70.64	39.3	1.795
June.....	63.67	42.0	1.516	61.33	41.3	1.485	80.16	38.8	2.096	87.32	36.4	2.399	82.33	40.2	2.048	70.55	39.7	1.777
July.....	63.05	41.4	1.522	61.22	41.2	1.486	79.93	38.5	2.076	86.64	36.1	2.400	85.81	39.8	2.056	69.10	38.8	1.781
August.....	65.53	42.8	1.531	62.94	42.1	1.495	80.55	38.8	2.076	86.75	36.1	2.493	90.10	41.5	2.171	72.16	40.0	1.804
September.....	67.85	43.8	1.549	63.81	42.2	1.512	82.08	39.2	2.094	88.73	36.5	2.431	89.66	41.3	2.171	72.70	40.3	1.800
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Year and month	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued									Chemicals and allied products								
	Commercial printing		Lithographing		Other printing and publishing					Total: Chemicals and allied products		Industrial inorganic chemicals		Industrial organic chemicals				
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings			
1950: Average.....	\$72.34	39.9	\$1.813	\$73.04	40.0	\$1.826	\$65.18	39.1	\$1.667	\$82.67	41.8	\$1.916	\$67.89	40.9	\$1.660	\$65.69	40.5	\$1.618
1951: Average.....	75.36	40.0	1.884	75.90	40.1	1.895	67.42	39.2	1.730	88.22	41.8	1.932	75.18	41.6	1.896	71.62	40.9	1.751
1951: September.....	76.99	40.8	1.901	77.31	40.4	1.926	67.70	39.2	1.737	88.43	41.7	1.941	76.13	41.8	1.930	72.84	40.8	1.778
October.....	75.13	39.5	1.902	75.96	40.0	1.899	67.22	38.9	1.728	88.18	41.8	1.931	76.45	41.8	1.929	71.17	40.3	1.760
November.....	76.57	39.9	1.918	75.56	39.6	1.908	66.99	38.7	1.731	89.72	41.8	1.944	76.36	41.5	1.940	71.63	40.4	1.773
December.....	78.78	40.7	1.935	78.47	40.7	1.928	69.38	39.6	1.752	89.10	41.8	1.953	78.89	41.0	1.951	72.45	40.7	1.789
1952: January.....	78.18	40.3	1.940	76.40	39.2	1.949	68.99	39.4	1.751	89.06	41.6	1.960	76.74	41.3	1.958	72.11	40.4	1.785
February.....	77.26	39.7	1.946	77.14	39.1	1.973	68.84	38.5	1.788	88.81	41.4	1.962	75.46	40.9	1.945	72.02	40.3	1.787
March.....	79.55	40.3	1.974	78.96	39.6	1.994	70.71	39.0	1.813	89.18	41.3	1.975	75.70	40.7	1.960	72.54	40.3	1.800
April.....	78.21	39.5	1.980	77.93	39.2	1.988	69.45	38.5	1.804	89.09	41.0	1.985	76.55	41.0	1.967	73.20	40.2	1.824
May.....	79.96	40.0	1.999	79.48	39.6	2.007	69.74	38.7	1.802	89.73	40.9	1.995	76.82	40.9	1.971	73.67	40.3	1.828
June.....	80.52	40.2	2.002	81.28	40.0	2.032	69.29	38.8	1.785	90.65	41.1	1.719	77.12	41.0	1.881	74.07	40.3	1.838
July.....	80.64	40.3	2.001	82.21	40.1	2.050	68.56	38.3	1.790	90.29	40.7	1.727	77.26	40.9	1.889	74.68	40.5	1.844
August.....	80.09	40.3	1.985	84.86	40.7	2.085	69.54	38.7	1.797	90.72	40.9	1.729	76.80	40.7	1.887	74.88	40.5	1.849
September.....	81.29	40.4	2.010	86.90	41.5	2.094	70.94	39.3	1.805	91.38	41.5	1.730	77.85	40.8	1.908	76.27	40.7	1.877

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products-Continued																	
	Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers			Drugs and medicines			Paints, pigments, and fillers			Fertilizers		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$58.54	41.8	\$1.398	\$71.93	40.8	\$1.763	\$58.40	39.3	\$1.486	\$59.59	40.0	\$1.487	\$64.80	42.3	\$1.532	\$47.00	41.3	\$1.138
1951: Average	72.66	42.0	1.730	1.010	41.0	1.910	62.76	39.4	1.593	62.51	41.1	1.521	68.84	41.9	1.643	52.16	42.2	1.258
1951: September	74.55	42.5	1.754	78.44	40.6	1.932	63.54	39.1	1.625	61.90	40.3	1.536	67.58	41.0	1.655	54.02	42.4	1.274
October	72.36	41.3	1.732	76.88	40.3	1.912	62.86	38.9	1.616	63.51	41.0	1.549	68.56	41.2	1.664	52.92	41.9	1.263
November	73.49	41.4	1.775	80.42	41.3	1.952	63.10	38.9	1.622	63.59	41.0	1.551	69.55	41.6	1.679	53.09	41.9	1.267
December	73.61	41.4	1.778	81.20	41.6	1.952	63.91	39.4	1.622	63.67	41.0	1.553	70.27	41.9	1.677	54.95	42.6	1.290
1952: January	73.86	41.4	1.784	73.86	40.4	1.952	63.38	39.0	1.625	64.25	40.9	1.571	69.63	41.3	1.686	54.23	42.2	1.285
February	72.60	40.7	1.780	77.82	40.3	1.926	64.06	39.4	1.620	64.93	41.2	1.575	69.41	41.0	1.693	53.70	42.1	1.277
March	73.26	40.8	1.798	77.84	40.0	1.946	65.18	39.6	1.646	64.55	40.8	1.582	70.66	41.3	1.711	54.23	42.7	1.270
April	72.54	40.3	1.800	78.83	40.2	1.961	67.28	40.0	1.682	63.00	40.0	1.575	69.89	40.8	1.713	57.14	44.4	1.287
May	73.83	40.5	1.823	76.75	39.2	1.958	66.02	39.7	1.663	62.37	39.3	1.587	71.34	41.6	1.715	56.31	42.5	1.325
June	74.78	41.0	1.824	78.92	40.1	1.968	65.93	39.6	1.665	63.40	40.1	1.581	71.72	41.6	1.724	57.44	42.8	1.342
July	75.92	41.6	1.825	80.23	40.4	1.986	67.40	40.3	1.674	62.01	39.1	1.586	70.37	41.1	1.717	56.75	42.1	1.346
August	76.80	42.0	1.831	82.49	41.1	2.007	66.67	39.9	1.671	62.41	39.3	1.588	70.91	41.3	1.717	57.58	43.0	1.339
September	78.78	42.4	1.858	83.35	40.8	2.043	68.27	40.3	1.694	63.12	39.8	1.586	71.78	41.3	1.735	57.63	43.3	1.331
Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products-Continued																	
	Vegetable and animal oils and fats			Other chemicals and allied products			Soap and glycerin			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and byproducts		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$53.45	45.5	\$1.175	\$54.41	41.5	\$1.552	\$71.81	41.7	\$1.722	\$75.01	40.9	\$1.834	\$77.99	40.4	\$1.929	\$62.85	39.7	\$1.583
1951: Average	58.00	46.0	1.274	69.31	41.7	1.662	77.11	41.5	1.835	81.30	41.0	1.953	84.70	40.7	2.081	69.47	39.0	1.741
1951: September	58.43	47.7	1.226	69.22	41.4	1.672	76.86	41.1	1.870	83.21	41.4	2.010	86.80	41.1	2.107	70.62	39.9	1.770
October	58.82	46.1	1.268	69.55	41.4	1.680	77.39	41.1	1.853	81.72	40.9	1.996	84.68	40.4	2.066	69.20	39.7	1.743
November	58.95	45.6	1.213	70.47	41.6	1.694	79.25	41.6	1.905	81.25	40.7	1.997	84.59	40.6	2.091	69.32	39.5	1.755
December	59.65	48.3	1.235	70.72	41.6	1.704	79.06	41.2	1.919	82.94	41.2	2.013	87.14	41.3	2.110	70.35	40.2	1.750
1952: January	59.53	47.4	1.256	70.38	41.4	1.700	77.79	40.9	1.902	82.66	40.9	2.021	86.67	41.0	2.114	70.05	39.6	1.766
February	58.79	46.4	1.267	70.46	41.3	1.706	77.03	40.8	1.910	82.09	40.8	2.012	85.63	40.7	2.104	70.46	39.9	1.766
March	59.16	45.4	1.303	70.71	41.3	1.712	78.65	40.9	1.923	82.09	40.7	2.017	85.30	40.5	2.111	69.48	39.5	1.759
April	60.08	44.7	1.344	69.69	40.8	1.708	77.80	40.5	1.921	82.34	40.5	2.033	85.68	40.3	2.126	68.53	38.5	1.780
May	61.20	43.9	1.394	70.49	41.1	1.715	78.50	40.8	1.924	75.22	37.2	2.022	76.58	35.7	2.145	65.25	36.8	1.773
June	62.43	44.5	1.403	71.15	41.2	1.727	79.18	40.5	1.955	84.95	40.8	2.082	87.83	40.4	2.174	64.73	35.9	1.803
July	61.06	43.4	1.407	70.45	40.7	1.731	80.91	41.8	1.959	88.95	41.3	2.132	90.82	40.8	2.226	72.28	39.8	1.816
August	61.80	43.8	1.411	71.82	41.3	1.739	83.36	42.1	1.980	87.21	40.6	2.148	90.28	40.0	2.257	73.08	39.4	1.870
September	60.66	47.5	1.277	72.76	41.6	1.749	86.16	42.8	2.013	89.40	41.2	2.170	92.30	40.5	2.279	75.03	39.7	1.890
Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Products of petroleum and coal-Con.																	
	Other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$60.78	44.7	\$1.404	\$64.42	40.9	\$1.575	\$72.48	39.8	\$1.821	\$52.21	40.1	\$1.302	\$59.78	42.2	\$1.416	\$44.55	37.6	\$1.185
1951: Average	60.09	43.7	1.381	68.70	40.6	1.692	77.93	39.6	1.908	57.81	41.0	1.410	63.20	41.4	1.528	47.10	37.0	1.273
1951: September	72.44	44.8	1.617	70.18	40.9	1.718	81.64	40.9	1.996	55.94	40.1	1.395	63.68	41.0	1.538	45.92	35.9	1.270
October	72.74	44.9	1.623	68.67	40.8	1.704	83.46	39.3	1.974	56.14	40.2	1.380	64.83	40.7	1.540	45.31	35.4	1.280
November	67.97	42.4	1.599	69.46	40.5	1.715	80.27	40.5	1.982	56.64	40.2	1.409	62.36	40.6	1.536	45.85	35.6	1.289
December	64.75	41.4	1.564	73.91	41.2	1.794	86.26	41.0	2.104	59.95	40.7	1.473	65.45	41.5	1.577	48.61	37.8	1.286
1952: January	64.86	41.3	1.571	74.19	40.9	1.814	86.90	40.9	2.127	60.27	40.1	1.503	65.63	41.2	1.593	49.84	38.4	1.290
February	67.43	42.3	1.594	73.31	40.5	1.810	88.75	40.6	2.112	60.46	39.8	1.519	64.43	40.6	1.587	50.19	38.7	1.297
March	68.95	42.8	1.611	72.58	40.3	1.801	83.46	39.8	2.087	61.51	40.2	1.530	64.83	40.8	1.589	50.46	38.7	1.304
April	70.54	43.3	1.629	71.40	39.6	1.803	81.90	39.3	2.084	59.42	39.3	1.512	63.68	39.9	1.596	48.53	37.1	1.308
May	75.41	45.1	1.661	73.47	40.5	1.814	84.96	40.4	2.103	60.69	39.9	1.521	65.32	40.8	1.601	48.90	37.3	1.311
June	74.93	45.3	1.654	75.01	40.9	1.834	87.79	41.1	2.136	61.38	40.3	1.523	65.73	39.9	1.607	50.04	38.2	1.310
July	76.05	45.4	1.675	72.15	39.6	1.822	84.22	39.8	2.116	58.83	39.3	1.497	62.29	39.4	1.581	50.01	38.5	1.299
August	77.14	45.7	1.698	73.51	40.5	1.815	85.01	40.5	2.099	61.93	40.4	1.533	65.33	40.6	1.609	52.19	39.6	1.318
September	79.38	46.4	1.715	74.36	40.7	1.827	84.11	39.9	2.108	62.67	40.8	1.535	68.02	41.5	1.639	51.30	38.6	1.320

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Leather and leather products—Continued									Stone, clay, and glass products								
	Leather			Footwear (except rubber)			Other leather products			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Glass and glass products			Glass containers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$57.21	39.7	\$1.441	\$41.99	36.9	\$1.138	\$44.85	38.5	\$1.165	\$59.20	41.2	\$1.437	\$61.58	40.3	\$1.528	\$56.36	39.8	\$1.416
1951: Average	60.41	39.1	1.545	44.10	36.0	1.233	48.16	38.5	1.251	64.94	41.6	1.581	65.81	40.2	1.637	60.67	40.1	1.513
1951: September	58.94	38.8	1.539	42.73	34.6	1.235	48.04	38.1	1.261	65.74	41.5	1.584	65.40	39.3	1.664	60.40	38.4	1.547
October	60.37	38.9	1.552	41.83	33.9	1.234	47.08	37.6	1.252	65.93	41.7	1.581	65.67	39.8	1.650	61.21	39.9	1.534
November	59.98	38.3	1.566	41.93	33.9	1.237	48.79	38.6	1.264	65.03	40.9	1.590	65.50	39.2	1.671	62.22	40.3	1.444
December	61.11	38.9	1.571	45.57	36.9	1.235	50.17	39.5	1.270	65.30	41.2	1.585	66.28	40.0	1.657	64.48	41.6	1.550
1952: January	61.82	39.1	1.581	47.52	38.2	1.244	48.92	38.7	1.264	64.35	40.6	1.585	64.14	38.8	1.653	60.92	39.2	1.554
February	61.78	39.0	1.584	48.52	38.6	1.257	49.17	38.9	1.264	65.23	41.0	1.591	65.54	39.6	1.655	60.76	39.1	1.554
March	61.78	39.0	1.584	49.15	38.7	1.270	48.80	38.7	1.261	65.76	41.1	1.600	66.59	39.9	1.609	61.89	39.6	1.593
April	61.61	38.8	1.586	46.57	36.7	1.269	47.66	37.5	1.271	64.88	40.5	1.602	65.16	38.9	1.678	60.76	38.6	1.574
May	62.17	39.1	1.590	46.63	36.8	1.267	48.42	37.8	1.281	65.85	41.0	1.606	66.78	39.8	1.678	61.70	39.4	1.566
June	64.52	40.2	1.606	47.74	37.8	1.263	48.93	38.2	1.281	66.09	40.9	1.616	67.37	39.7	1.697	61.98	39.3	1.577
July	63.91	39.5	1.618	47.60	38.3	1.248	49.01	38.5	1.273	64.92	40.2	1.615	65.49	38.5	1.701	61.98	39.2	1.581
August	65.85	40.2	1.638	50.50	39.7	1.272	49.95	38.9	1.284	67.16	41.2	1.630	68.57	40.1	1.710	64.74	41.0	1.579
September	66.33	40.3	1.646	48.69	38.1	1.278	50.82	39.0	1.303	68.14	41.2	1.654	69.24	39.7	1.744	60.22	40.6	1.631
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
Year and month	Pressed and blown glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products			Brick and hollow tile			Sewer pipe			Pottery and related products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$53.71	39.7	\$1.353	\$50.13	41.7	\$1.442	\$54.19	40.5	\$1.338	\$53.78	42.9	\$1.253	\$52.17	39.7	\$1.314	\$52.16	37.5	\$1.391
1951: Average	57.59	39.9	1.441	65.17	41.8	1.559	61.01	41.5	1.470	58.09	42.9	1.254	58.19	40.1	1.451	57.65	38.1	1.513
1951: September	58.23	39.8	1.463	67.01	41.8	1.603	61.98	41.4	1.497	58.58	42.7	1.372	59.41	39.5	1.594	60.95	37.3	1.527
October	56.64	39.2	1.445	66.56	42.1	1.581	63.34	42.2	1.501	59.91	43.6	1.374	62.10	41.1	1.511	58.06	37.8	1.536
November	56.70	38.6	1.469	65.64	41.7	1.574	61.98	41.4	1.497	57.34	42.1	1.362	61.11	40.5	1.509	58.79	38.0	1.547
December	58.76	40.3	1.458	63.27	41.6	1.604	62.13	41.5	1.497	57.92	42.4	1.366	60.25	39.9	1.510	59.40	38.2	1.545
1952: January	58.12	39.4	1.475	65.05	41.3	1.575	61.21	41.0	1.463	55.62	41.2	1.350	58.37	39.2	1.489	58.97	37.8	1.560
February	59.90	40.7	1.474	65.81	42.0	1.567	60.48	40.7	1.486	55.22	41.8	1.345	56.76	38.3	1.482	60.92	39.0	1.562
March	60.81	40.5	1.494	65.27	41.6	1.599	60.41	40.6	1.488	56.63	41.7	1.358	59.09	39.5	1.495	61.86	39.3	1.574
April	59.30	39.3	1.509	65.89	41.6	1.584	59.70	40.2	1.485	57.11	41.9	1.363	60.39	40.1	1.506	60.40	38.3	1.577
May	60.33	39.9	1.512	66.31	41.6	1.594	59.79	40.1	1.491	58.39	42.9	1.361	63.04	39.6	1.460	60.88	38.8	1.569
June	60.22	39.7	1.517	66.00	41.2	1.602	60.34	40.2	1.501	59.66	43.2	1.361	60.49	39.9	1.516	60.21	38.4	1.568
July	57.47	37.2	1.545	67.94	42.2	1.610	59.92	40.0	1.498	58.94	42.8	1.377	59.33	38.8	1.529	58.30	36.9	1.580
August	58.83	38.2	1.540	68.54	42.1	1.628	61.61	40.8	1.510	60.06	43.3	1.387	59.37	38.6	1.538	60.75	38.5	1.578
September	59.55	38.1	1.563	69.05	41.8	1.652	62.00	40.6	1.527	61.47	43.2	1.423	59.60	38.8	1.536	61.69	38.8	1.595
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
Year and month	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products			Concrete products			Other stone, clay, and glass products			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Iron and steel foundries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$62.64	45.0	\$1.392	\$61.15	43.9	\$1.393	\$60.04	41.4	\$1.472	\$67.24	40.8	\$1.648	\$67.47	39.9	\$1.691	\$65.32	41.9	\$1.559
1951: Average	68.37	45.4	1.506	67.41	45.0	1.494	67.67	41.8	1.619	75.12	41.5	1.810	77.06	40.9	1.884	71.95	42.4	1.687
1951: September	70.71	46.4	1.524	69.86	46.1	1.516	68.35	41.7	1.639	75.79	41.3	1.835	75.72	41.0	1.920	71.82	42.1	1.706
October	70.82	46.2	1.533	70.12	46.1	1.521	67.81	41.4	1.638	74.82	41.2	1.816	75.79	40.4	1.876	72.24	42.0	1.730
November	69.08	44.9	1.538	68.67	45.0	1.526	66.94	40.4	1.637	75.23	41.2	1.826	77.49	41.0	1.890	71.37	41.4	1.734
December	67.98	44.4	1.531	68.36	44.8	1.526	67.73	41.1	1.648	77.73	42.2	1.842	79.44	41.9	1.896	73.69	42.4	1.738
1952: January	67.99	44.4	1.530	68.66	44.5	1.498	67.52	40.6	1.663	76.96	41.5	1.852	77.93	40.8	1.910	72.86	41.8	1.743
February	68.44	44.5	1.538	68.75	45.2	1.521	68.46	40.7	1.682	75.85	41.2	1.841	75.53	40.6	1.885	72.32	41.3	1.751
March	67.83	44.1	1.538	66.14	43.6	1.617	69.45	41.0	1.694	76.55	41.4	1.849	78.33	41.4	1.892	72.02	40.9	1.761
April	69.22	44.6	1.552	68.11	44.4	1.534	67.69	40.1	1.688	71.53	40.0	1.834	70.16	37.4	1.876	71.00	40.5	1.753
May	70.24	45.2	1.554	69.89	45.5	1.536	68.57	40.5	1.693	72.17	39.2	1.841	70.46	37.4	1.884	72.02	40.9	1.761
June	71.17	45.3	1.571	72.15	46.4	1.555	68.14	40.2	1.695	73.88	40.1	1.850	77.77	39.8	1.923	71.88	40.7	1.766
July	70.38	45.0	1.564	70.32	45.7	1.543	68.21	39.2	1.689	71.89	39.5	1.820	72.04	37.7	1.911	68.66	39.3	1.747
August	72.39	45.7	1.584	70.22	45.3	1.550	67.87	39.6	1.714	79.21	41.0	1.932	84.82	41.7	2.034	69.84	39.5	1.768
September	73.69	45.8	1.609	72.31	46.0	1.572	69.95	40.6	1.723	83.73	41.8	2.003	90.52	42.4	2.135	74.37	41.0	1.814

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$65.06	42.3	\$1.538	\$65.46	41.3	\$1.585	\$65.43	41.1	\$1.562	\$63.71	41.6	\$1.554	\$62.37	40.9	\$1.535	\$63.97	40.9	\$1.564
1951: Average	70.01	42.2	1.659	71.98	41.9	1.718	75.68	43.1	1.756	70.13	41.4	1.694	69.34	41.3	1.679	70.92	41.5	1.709
1951: September	69.93	41.4	1.695	71.84	41.5	1.731	76.33	43.2	1.767	68.64	40.4	1.699	67.31	39.9	1.687	71.05	41.5	1.712
October	69.47	41.4	1.678	71.60	41.2	1.740	76.64	43.2	1.774	70.47	41.6	1.694	70.01	41.6	1.683	72.24	42.1	1.716
November	68.96	41.0	1.682	70.79	40.5	1.748	76.37	43.0	1.770	69.95	41.1	1.702	69.17	41.1	1.683	71.70	41.3	1.738
December	70.43	41.6	1.693	72.99	41.4	1.753	79.56	44.1	1.804	71.58	41.4	1.729	72.44	41.8	1.733	69.12	40.4	1.711
1952: January	70.29	41.4	1.705	70.79	40.2	1.761	77.01	42.9	1.795	73.54	41.5	1.772	74.82	41.8	1.790	71.60	41.8	1.713
February	68.75	40.3	1.706	70.09	39.8	1.761	78.78	43.5	1.811	73.17	41.0	1.759	73.77	41.7	1.769	72.19	41.9	1.723
March	69.63	40.6	1.715	68.85	38.9	1.770	70.97	42.2	1.824	74.03	41.8	1.771	74.67	41.9	1.782	72.15	41.8	1.726
April	68.60	40.0	1.715	68.58	38.7	1.772	78.20	41.8	1.799	73.33	41.5	1.767	73.88	41.6	1.776	72.10	41.7	1.729
May	68.90	40.0	1.720	71.18	39.7	1.793	76.97	42.5	1.831	74.41	41.9	1.776	74.31	41.7	1.782	74.42	42.6	1.747
June	68.51	39.9	1.717	72.22	39.9	1.810	78.83	42.1	1.825	74.36	41.8	1.779	75.05	42.0	1.787	72.29	41.5	1.742
July	64.58	38.6	1.673	64.86	38.6	1.772	75.15	41.0	1.833	75.55	41.9	1.803	75.07	41.5	1.809	75.98	42.9	1.771
August	68.66	39.8	1.725	59.81	34.0	1.759	74.24	40.5	1.833	75.97	41.4	1.835	74.23	41.4	1.793	79.48	41.7	1.906
September	73.10	41.3	1.770	73.67	39.8	1.851	74.51	40.1	1.858	77.31	41.5	1.838	76.20	41.8	1.823	80.69	41.7	1.935
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries			Other primary metal industries			Iron and steel forgings		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$65.75	41.9	\$1.800	\$70.24	42.7	\$1.645	\$59.90	40.1	\$1.496	\$67.65	41.5	\$1.630	\$71.27	41.9	\$1.701	\$74.09	41.5	\$1.781
1951: Average	68.70	40.7	1.688	70.47	40.9	1.723	64.14	39.4	1.628	73.83	41.9	1.762	79.45	42.6	1.865	84.87	43.3	1.900
1951: September	67.64	40.6	1.691	69.41	40.4	1.718	63.36	38.4	1.620	74.76	42.0	1.780	79.21	42.0	1.888	84.14	42.6	1.975
October	68.61	40.6	1.690	70.54	40.8	1.729	64.39	39.6	1.629	75.08	41.9	1.792	80.49	42.7	1.883	87.21	43.8	1.991
November	68.94	40.6	1.698	69.04	40.0	1.726	66.50	40.4	1.646	74.48	41.4	1.799	80.39	42.4	1.896	85.46	42.9	1.992
December	73.60	42.1	1.734	75.35	42.5	1.773	67.07	40.6	1.652	77.97	42.7	1.826	83.69	43.5	1.924	91.10	44.7	2.038
1952: January	71.54	41.4	1.728	73.37	41.5	1.768	67.15	40.6	1.654	78.58	42.5	1.843	82.75	43.1	1.920	91.30	44.8	2.038
February	70.21	40.7	1.725	71.33	40.3	1.770	66.21	40.2	1.647	76.94	42.0	1.832	83.01	43.1	1.926	89.85	44.0	2.042
March	70.74	40.7	1.738	72.11	40.4	1.785	69.00	40.1	1.646	77.24	42.0	1.839	81.79	42.4	1.929	87.51	43.0	2.035
April	69.55	40.4	1.729	71.33	40.3	1.770	66.21	40.2	1.647	74.79	40.8	1.833	77.40	40.5	1.911	84.44	41.8	2.020
May	70.47	40.5	1.740	74.04	40.2	1.782	66.77	40.2	1.661	74.97	40.7	1.842	78.69	41.2	1.910	83.03	42.2	2.015
June	71.03	40.8	1.741	73.23	41.0	1.786	65.29	39.5	1.653	75.56	41.0	1.843	79.46	41.3	1.924	84.50	42.0	2.012
July	72.95	41.4	1.762	76.38	41.9	1.823	65.28	39.3	1.661	72.55	39.6	1.832	75.48	39.6	1.906	75.89	38.6	1.966
August	76.94	42.0	1.832	77.90	42.5	1.833	73.81	40.4	1.827	74.06	40.1	1.847	77.74	40.3	1.929	77.66	39.6	1.961
September	77.92	41.8	1.864	79.76	42.7	1.868	74.48	39.7	1.876	77.71	40.9	1.900	80.69	41.0	1.958	82.64	41.3	2.001
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Con.																	
	Wire drawing			Total: Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware			Cutlery and edge tools			Hand tools		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$73.79	42.9	\$1.720	\$63.42	41.4	\$1.532	\$90.90	41.6	\$1.454	\$61.01	41.5	\$1.470	\$55.54	41.7	\$1.332	\$61.31	41.2	\$1.488
1951: Average	80.15	43.0	1.864	69.35	41.7	1.603	66.48	41.3	1.609	68.47	41.7	1.594	60.53	41.8	1.455	69.49	42.5	1.635
1951: September	80.06	42.7	1.875	70.14	41.7	1.682	72.11	43.1	1.673	66.41	41.2	1.612	60.55	41.3	1.460	69.09	42.0	1.645
October	78.70	42.2	1.865	70.39	41.7	1.688	68.52	41.3	1.659	66.78	41.3	1.617	60.31	41.0	1.471	69.30	41.9	1.654
November	80.33	42.5	1.890	69.92	41.4	1.689	66.50	40.7	1.634	66.74	41.3	1.616	60.87	41.1	1.481	68.06	41.1	1.650
December	81.00	42.9	1.888	71.78	42.3	1.697	68.51	41.9	1.635	68.21	42.0	1.624	62.36	41.6	1.499	69.68	42.1	1.655
1952: January	78.58	41.6	1.859	71.96	41.8	1.700	66.22	40.5	1.635	67.81	41.6	1.630	61.49	40.8	1.507	69.26	41.9	1.653
February	79.34	42.0	1.889	71.27	41.8	1.705	65.05	40.4	1.625	67.57	41.2	1.610	61.39	40.6	1.512	69.35	41.7	1.663
March	79.04	41.8	1.861	71.43	41.7	1.713	67.57	41.1	1.644	67.32	40.8	1.650	61.01	40.3	1.514	69.26	41.5	1.669
April	70.16	37.6	1.866	69.04	40.7	1.711	66.87	40.6	1.647	66.80	40.3	1.659	60.37	39.9	1.513	68.97	41.2	1.674
May	73.13	40.2	1.869	70.95	41.3	1.718	66.74	40.5	1.648	67.60	40.6	1.665	62.09	40.5	1.533	69.51	41.4	1.679
June	77.49	41.0	1.890	70.18	40.9	1.716	68.35	41.6	1.643	67.64	40.5	1.670	62.57	40.5	1.545	67.93	40.9	1.661
July	78.45	40.9	1.918	67.66	39.8	1.700	70.18	42.3	1.659	65.38	39.6	1.651	60.12	39.4	1.536	65.55	39.8	1.647
August	79.88	40.9	1.953	69.09	40.6	1.724	70.98	42.4	1.674	66.40	40.0	1.660	62.29	40.5	1.538	67.35	40.5	1.663
September	77.34	39.2	1.973	73.74	41.8	1.764	73.87	43.3	1.706	70.42	41.3	1.705	64.02	41.2	1.554	69.37	41.0	1.692

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued																		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																		
Year and month	Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, non-electric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products			Structural steel and ornamental metalwork		
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$62.65	41.6	\$1.506	\$63.91	41.1	\$1.555	\$67.64	41.6	\$1.626	\$61.30	40.8	\$1.500	\$63.26	41.1	\$1.540	\$63.28	41.3	\$1.531
1951: Average.....	66.70	41.3	1.615	66.58	41.0	1.607	75.03	41.8	1.765	65.93	40.6	1.624	71.74	42.6	1.664	71.61	42.3	1.663
1951: September.....	66.67	40.8	1.634	66.86	40.8	1.713	75.84	41.4	1.832	65.61	40.4	1.624	73.44	43.1	1.704	73.66	43.1	1.706
October.....	67.22	41.2	1.634	70.65	41.1	1.719	75.58	41.3	1.830	66.91	40.9	1.636	72.59	42.6	1.704	72.12	42.2	1.706
November.....	67.52	41.4	1.631	69.53	40.4	1.721	72.96	40.0	1.824	66.91	40.7	1.644	73.38	42.6	1.712	73.19	42.5	1.723
December.....	66.09	42.0	1.645	71.49	41.3	1.731	75.84	41.4	1.832	68.27	41.2	1.657	74.87	43.4	1.725	74.78	43.0	1.736
1952: January.....	66.26	41.8	1.637	70.07	40.5	1.730	73.61	40.4	1.822	67.40	40.6	1.690	73.36	42.7	1.718	73.74	42.7	1.727
February.....	66.60	41.2	1.655	69.85	40.4	1.729	73.83	40.5	1.823	67.10	40.4	1.661	73.74	42.8	1.723	74.24	42.8	1.737
March.....	68.13	40.6	1.678	70.36	40.5	1.737	74.09	40.4	1.834	67.55	40.5	1.698	74.04	42.8	1.730	74.99	43.1	1.740
April.....	67.77	40.1	1.660	67.74	39.0	1.737	68.04	37.1	1.834	67.21	37.2	1.672	72.23	41.8	1.728	72.34	41.6	1.739
May.....	68.11	40.3	1.660	69.99	40.2	1.741	71.59	39.4	1.817	68.45	40.6	1.686	73.09	42.4	1.731	73.00	42.1	1.734
June.....	68.83	40.3	1.708	70.11	40.2	1.744	71.25	39.3	1.813	68.78	40.6	1.694	72.02	41.7	1.727	69.85	40.8	1.712
July.....	66.83	39.5	1.692	68.43	39.6	1.728	70.31	38.8	1.812	66.79	39.9	1.674	70.93	41.0	1.730	70.33	41.2	1.707
August.....	67.49	39.7	1.700	70.90	40.4	1.755	73.02	39.6	1.844	69.40	40.8	1.701	72.99	41.4	1.753	73.47	41.6	1.765
September.....	72.82	41.4	1.759	73.65	41.4	1.779	73.93	39.6	1.897	72.36	41.9	1.727	75.08	42.3	1.775	76.56	42.7	1.793
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance machinery and transportation equipment)—Continued																Machinery (except electrical)		
	Roller-shop products			Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving			Stamped and pressed metal products			Other fabricated metal products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)		
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	
1950: Average.....	\$62.16	40.6	\$1.531	\$62.14	41.1	\$1.512	\$64.22	41.3	\$1.555	\$64.15	41.5	\$1.504	\$61.78	41.7	\$1.533	\$67.21	41.8	\$1.608
1951: Average.....	71.57	42.7	1.676	70.31	41.9	1.678	68.54	40.7	1.684	70.50	40.8	1.728	70.43	42.3	1.665	70.73	43.5	1.764
1951: September.....	74.38	42.7	1.702	70.68	41.6	1.669	68.67	40.3	1.704	70.73	40.3	1.758	70.27	42.8	1.675	77.24	43.2	1.758
October.....	73.73	43.5	1.695	72.54	42.3	1.715	69.49	40.4	1.730	71.52	40.5	1.766	71.32	42.4	1.682	77.56	43.4	1.794
November.....	73.83	43.2	1.702	71.12	41.5	1.714	69.64	40.3	1.738	71.85	40.5	1.774	70.22	41.9	1.676	77.63	43.2	1.767
December.....	75.11	43.9	1.711	74.60	43.0	1.737	71.15	41.2	1.727	73.40	41.4	1.773	72.71	43.1	1.687	79.95	44.1	1.818
1952: January.....	73.70	43.1	1.710	72.01	41.6	1.731	73.06	41.7	1.752	78.77	42.0	1.804	71.19	42.3	1.683	79.81	43.9	1.818
February.....	74.35	43.2	1.721	71.93	41.6	1.729	73.35	41.7	1.759	76.02	42.0	1.810	71.66	42.4	1.690	79.70	43.6	1.826
March.....	74.78	43.1	1.735	71.32	41.2	1.731	73.54	41.5	1.772	76.19	41.7	1.827	71.23	42.1	1.692	80.00	43.5	1.839
April.....	73.27	42.4	1.728	69.05	39.8	1.735	71.21	40.6	1.754	73.68	40.8	1.806	69.54	41.1	1.692	78.92	42.8	1.837
May.....	74.30	42.8	1.756	73.02	41.8	1.747	72.41	41.0	1.766	74.90	41.2	1.818	70.76	41.5	1.705	79.66	42.9	1.843
June.....	74.34	42.8	1.737	73.03	41.4	1.764	71.55	40.4	1.771	74.30	40.8	1.821	69.20	40.9	1.692	78.87	42.7	1.847
July.....	72.28	41.3	1.750	73.10	41.0	1.783	66.37	38.3	1.733	68.01	38.1	1.785	65.97	39.5	1.670	76.46	41.6	1.838
August.....	73.28	41.4	1.770	75.29	41.9	1.797	71.15	40.5	1.757	73.61	40.6	1.813	67.43	39.9	1.690	77.31	41.9	1.845
September.....	76.34	42.2	1.809	77.99	42.9	1.818	77.00	41.8	1.842	79.80	41.8	1.909	72.27	41.7	1.733	79.49	42.6	1.966
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																		
	Engines and turbines			Agricultural machinery and tractors			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery			Metalworking machinery		
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	
1950: Average.....	\$66.43	40.7	\$1.706	\$64.66	40.1	\$1.611	\$66.09	40.5	\$1.640	\$62.57	39.8	\$1.573	\$65.97	42.4	\$1.556	\$71.54	43.2	\$1.656
1951: Average.....	79.79	42.9	1.860	73.46	40.7	1.805	75.75	40.9	1.852	70.92	40.5	1.751	75.38	44.5	1.694	85.55	46.8	1.838
1951: September.....	78.79	42.0	1.878	74.52	40.0	1.963	77.73	39.6	1.963	72.15	40.3	1.791	78.60	44.6	1.696	86.77	46.5	1.866
October.....	81.76	43.1	1.897	74.01	40.6	1.823	76.24	40.9	1.864	71.65	40.3	1.778	73.87	44.4	1.702	89.44	47.4	1.867
November.....	79.97	42.4	1.886	73.42	40.1	1.831	76.58	40.8	1.877	69.97	39.4	1.776	76.95	44.9	1.714	87.33	46.5	1.878
December.....	83.55	43.7	1.912	76.55	41.2	1.858	79.23	41.7	1.900	73.40	40.6	1.808	80.47	46.3	1.738	90.20	47.6	1.965
1952: January.....	84.42	43.9	1.923	75.83	40.8	1.859	78.06	41.0	1.904	73.63	40.7	1.809	79.24	45.7	1.734	90.30	47.5	1.901
February.....	84.90	43.9	1.934	76.10	40.2	1.893	78.63	40.3	1.951	73.30	40.1	1.828	79.04	45.4	1.741	89.82	47.0	1.911
March.....	83.29	43.0	1.937	77.94	41.0	1.901	79.01	40.6	1.946	76.94	41.5	1.854	79.54	45.4	1.752	90.43	47.0	1.924
April.....	82.37	42.5	1.938	78.25	40.8	1.918	80.94	40.9	1.979	75.21	40.7	1.848	77.79	44.5	1.748	88.33	46.1	1.916
May.....	79.50	41.6	1.911	77.84	40.7	1.915	79.10	40.4	1.938	76.34	41.0	1.862	77.31	44.1	1.753	89.85	46.4	1.930
June.....	81.90	42.2	1.943	75.84	40.0	1.906	77.64	40.0	1.941	73.54	39.9	1.843	74.90	42.7	1.754	89.64	46.4	1.932
July.....	80.45	41.3	1.948	70.01	37.4	1.872	67.69	35.2	1.923	72.35	39.6	1.827	72.41	41.4	1.749	89.49	45.0	1.922
August.....	80.32	41.4	1.940	68.97	36.9	1.869	66.55	34.9	1.907	71.29	39.0	1.828	73.53	41.8	1.759	88.95	45.9	1.938
September.....	81.06	41.7	1.944	67.09	36.8	1.823	64.30	34.7	1.853	69.65	39.0	1.786	75.84	42.3	1.793	91.26	46.3	1.971

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Non-supervisory Employees¹-Con.

Manufacturing—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																		
Year and month	Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)			General industrial machinery			Office and store machines and devices		
	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$69.72	43.2	\$1.614	\$70.54	42.7	\$1.652	\$74.60	43.5	\$1.717	\$65.74	41.9	\$1.569	\$66.33	41.9	\$1.583	\$66.95	41.1	\$1.629
1951: Average	\$4.75	47.4	\$1.788	\$1.99	45.2	\$1.814	\$8.08	46.8	\$1.882	\$74.09	43.6	\$1.713	\$6.91	44.2	\$1.740	\$73.58	41.9	\$1.756
1951: September	\$4.91	46.5	\$1.826	\$3.60	45.6	\$1.835	\$9.81	47.2	\$1.924	\$4.96	43.3	\$1.722	\$7.15	44.2	\$1.768	\$4.38	41.6	\$1.788
October	\$9.42	48.0	\$1.863	\$5.28	46.4	\$1.838	\$1.62	47.4	\$1.933	\$4.43	43.0	\$1.731	\$7.46	43.8	\$1.769	\$5.04	41.9	\$1.791
November	\$6.89	47.5	\$1.837	\$2.80	45.0	\$1.842	\$0.54	46.6	\$1.945	\$4.65	42.9	\$1.740	\$7.14	44.0	\$1.776	\$4.95	41.8	\$1.793
December	\$9.69	48.3	\$1.857	\$3.75	46.1	\$1.860	\$3.68	47.7	\$1.964	\$6.47	43.8	\$1.746	\$9.97	44.8	\$1.785	\$5.35	41.7	\$1.807
1952: January	\$9.59	48.6	\$1.864	\$4.64	45.7	\$1.852	\$4.00	47.5	\$1.979	\$6.39	43.5	\$1.756	\$8.90	44.2	\$1.785	\$5.24	41.5	\$1.813
February	\$9.59	47.7	\$1.874	\$3.97	45.9	\$1.873	\$2.70	46.7	\$1.983	\$6.47	43.4	\$1.762	\$9.07	44.1	\$1.793	\$5.04	41.3	\$1.817
March	\$9.77	47.6	\$1.881	\$5.67	46.1	\$1.880	\$4.32	46.9	\$2.011	\$7.26	43.4	\$1.780	\$9.02	43.8	\$1.804	\$5.72	41.4	\$1.820
April	\$8.08	46.9	\$1.878	\$3.37	44.7	\$1.865	\$2.61	46.1	\$2.009	\$5.71	42.7	\$1.773	\$7.45	43.1	\$1.797	\$4.85	40.9	\$1.830
May	\$8.45	46.9	\$1.886	\$4.66	45.2	\$1.873	\$4.78	46.6	\$2.034	\$6.23	42.9	\$1.777	\$8.60	43.4	\$1.811	\$4.05	40.4	\$1.833
June	\$7.75	46.5	\$1.887	\$4.89	45.3	\$1.874	\$5.61	46.8	\$2.043	\$6.84	43.0	\$1.787	\$8.05	43.0	\$1.815	\$5.28	40.8	\$1.845
July	\$8.58	46.3	\$1.867	\$1.01	43.3	\$1.871	\$2.64	45.3	\$2.045	\$4.13	41.6	\$1.782	\$5.98	42.0	\$1.802	\$3.93	40.2	\$1.839
August	\$8.83	46.8	\$1.898	\$3.92	44.1	\$1.903	\$2.48	45.4	\$2.037	\$4.88	41.9	\$1.787	\$6.77	42.3	\$1.815	\$4.39	40.3	\$1.846
September	\$9.95	47.2	\$1.927	\$5.02	44.5	\$1.933	\$5.72	46.5	\$2.080	\$7.95	42.9	\$1.817	\$9.63	43.5	\$1.839	\$6.63	41.0	\$1.859
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																		
Year and month	Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts			Ball and roller bearings		
	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$71.70	40.9	\$1.753	\$63.08	41.5	\$1.496	\$67.26	41.7	\$1.613	\$66.42	41.1	\$1.616	\$65.15	42.0	\$1.575	\$68.55	42.5	\$1.613
1951: Average	\$75.81	45.1	\$1.899	\$63.00	42.5	\$1.600	\$71.06	40.7	\$1.746	\$60.41	39.8	\$1.744	\$74.25	43.2	\$1.719	\$76.09	43.4	\$1.767
1951: September	\$8.48	41.4	\$1.944	\$7.45	42.0	\$1.606	\$1.32	40.5	\$1.761	\$9.26	39.8	\$1.761	\$4.13	42.8	\$1.732	\$6.46	43.1	\$1.774
October	\$1.17	41.5	\$1.956	\$8.43	42.6	\$1.606	\$1.73	40.8	\$1.771	\$9.25	39.8	\$1.765	\$4.82	43.1	\$1.736	\$7.20	43.3	\$1.783
November	\$1.62	41.6	\$1.962	\$8.51	42.5	\$1.612	\$2.41	40.7	\$1.779	\$1.44	40.0	\$1.786	\$4.06	42.6	\$1.737	\$5.28	43.2	\$1.784
December	\$1.91	41.6	\$1.969	\$8.81	41.9	\$1.635	\$4.04	41.2	\$1.797	\$2.80	40.4	\$1.802	\$5.86	43.4	\$1.748	\$6.70	42.8	\$1.792
1952: January	\$2.43	41.8	\$1.972	\$7.81	41.4	\$1.638	\$5.50	41.9	\$1.804	\$5.23	41.6	\$1.809	\$6.39	43.5	\$1.756	\$8.38	43.4	\$1.806
February	\$1.08	41.3	\$1.968	\$9.18	41.7	\$1.659	\$4.49	41.2	\$1.808	\$4.65	41.2	\$1.812	\$5.85	43.0	\$1.764	\$6.73	42.7	\$1.797
March	\$2.15	41.3	\$1.989	\$9.25	41.8	\$1.657	\$4.03	40.7	\$1.819	\$4.11	40.7	\$1.821	\$5.66	42.7	\$1.772	\$6.70	42.4	\$1.809
April	\$0.99	40.7	\$1.960	\$8.52	41.2	\$1.663	\$2.34	39.9	\$1.813	\$3.90	39.3	\$1.804	\$4.16	41.9	\$1.770	\$5.62	41.2	\$1.787
May	\$0.24	40.3	\$1.991	\$7.13	40.2	\$1.670	\$3.71	40.5	\$1.820	\$2.90	40.1	\$1.818	\$4.69	42.1	\$1.774	\$3.28	41.1	\$1.783
June	\$1.16	40.7	\$1.994	\$7.08	41.7	\$1.695	\$4.56	40.9	\$1.823	\$4.91	41.0	\$1.827	\$4.14	41.7	\$1.778	\$2.43	40.6	\$1.784
July	\$0.76	40.5	\$1.994	\$7.14	40.4	\$1.682	\$4.98	40.7	\$1.835	\$5.07	40.8	\$1.840	\$2.19	40.9	\$1.765	\$9.31	40.2	\$1.749
August	\$1.44	40.6	\$2.006	\$9.49	40.9	\$1.690	\$4.26	40.6	\$1.829	\$5.81	41.0	\$1.849	\$3.17	41.2	\$1.776	\$6.96	39.8	\$1.783
September	\$3.84	41.1	\$2.040	\$7.63	41.4	\$1.706	\$7.15	41.5	\$1.859	\$8.04	41.6	\$1.870	\$5.92	42.2	\$1.799	\$5.08	41.3	\$1.818
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Electrical machinery																		
Year and month	Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus			Motors, generators, transformers, and industrial controls			Electrical equipment for vehicles			Communication equipment		
	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$65.18	41.7	\$1.563	\$60.83	41.1	\$1.480	\$63.75	41.1	\$1.551	\$64.90	41.1	\$1.579	\$66.22	41.7	\$1.588	\$66.20	40.9	\$1.574
1951: Average	\$74.17	43.2	\$1.717	\$66.86	41.4	\$1.615	\$71.63	42.1	\$1.609	\$72.92	42.1	\$1.732	\$68.84	40.4	\$1.704	\$1.66	41.1	\$1.508
1951: September	\$4.08	42.6	\$1.739	\$8.96	41.5	\$1.640	\$3.01	42.3	\$1.726	\$4.48	42.2	\$1.765	\$9.08	40.3	\$1.739	\$2.75	41.2	\$1.823
October	\$7.81	42.8	\$1.748	\$8.37	41.5	\$1.645	\$3.26	42.3	\$1.732	\$4.70	42.3	\$1.766	\$9.32	40.3	\$1.745	\$3.87	41.5	\$1.839
November	\$7.90	43.1	\$1.761	\$9.10	41.8	\$1.653	\$3.78	42.4	\$1.740	\$5.30	42.4	\$1.776	\$9.86	40.4	\$1.754	\$5.02	42.0	\$1.848
December	\$7.15	44.2	\$1.768	\$9.97	42.0	\$1.666	\$4.91	42.7	\$1.752	\$5.95	42.5	\$1.787	\$7.99	41.1	\$1.776	\$6.69	41.6	\$1.855
1952: January	\$7.14	44.0	\$1.776	\$7.23	41.9	\$1.676	\$5.19	42.7	\$1.761	\$6.92	42.9	\$1.793	\$4.41	41.9	\$1.776	\$5.35	41.6	\$1.871
February	\$8.62	43.9	\$1.791	\$8.03	41.6	\$1.681	\$5.06	42.5	\$1.766	\$6.37	42.5	\$1.797	\$7.83	40.4	\$1.778	\$5.17	41.3	\$1.878
March	\$7.88	43.8	\$1.794	\$7.43	41.5	\$1.697	\$7.37	42.5	\$1.797	\$8.35	42.7	\$1.835	\$7.34	40.3	\$1.795	\$4.86	41.0	\$1.882
April	\$7.21	43.4	\$1.802	\$8.03	40.7	\$1.696	\$5.11	41.8	\$1.797	\$7.20	42.0	\$1.838	\$1.66	39.9	\$1.796	\$3.28	40.1	\$1.878
May	\$7.83	43.6	\$1.808	\$8.90	40.6	\$1.697	\$3.64	41.3	\$1.783	\$4.56	41.1	\$1.814	\$9.71	38.9	\$1.792	\$4.62	40.4	\$1.897
June	\$7.42	43.3	\$1.811	\$9.73	40.9	\$1.705	\$4.67	41.6	\$1.795	\$6.09	41.6	\$1.829	\$2.42	39.9	\$1.815	\$4.80	40.5	\$1.900
July	\$7.74	42.1	\$1.799	\$7.91	39.9	\$1.702	\$3.35	41.0	\$1.789	\$4.48	40.9	\$1.821	\$8.00	37.1	\$1.853	\$2.96	39.4	\$1.898
August	\$7.46	42.5	\$1.799	\$9.94	40.9	\$1.710	\$3.60	41.0	\$1.795	\$4.24	40.7	\$1.824	\$1.07	38.5	\$1.846	\$6.54	41.2	\$1.915
September	\$7.45	43.2	\$1.816	\$7.24	41.9	\$1.724	\$6.97	42.5	\$1.811	\$8.34	42.6	\$1.839	\$7.60	40.8	\$1.902	\$7.06	41.5	\$1.916

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																
	Electrical machinery-Continued									Transportation equipment							
	Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment			Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products			Total: Transportation equipment		Automobiles			Aircraft and parts		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours
1950: Average.....	\$53.85	40.7	\$1.323	\$65.84	40.1	\$1.642	\$61.58	41.0	\$1.502	\$71.18	41.0	\$1.736	\$73.25	41.2	\$1.798	\$68.59	41.6
1951: Average.....	58.40	40.8	1.442	77.20	43.2	1.787	65.73	40.8	1.611	75.77	40.8	1.857	73.52	39.5	1.912	78.05	43.8
1951: September.....	59.40	40.8	1.456	78.76	44.2	1.752	66.10	40.7	1.624	77.43	41.1	1.884	77.53	39.8	1.948	79.28	43.9
October.....	60.41	40.9	1.477	80.42	44.8	1.795	65.61	40.4	1.624	77.14	40.9	1.886	77.34	39.7	1.948	78.07	43.3
November.....	60.98	41.4	1.473	81.23	44.3	1.836	66.26	40.8	1.636	77.05	40.7	1.893	76.44	39.1	1.955	79.83	43.9
December.....	61.14	41.2	1.484	81.08	43.9	1.847	68.89	41.8	1.636	79.48	41.7	1.906	79.91	40.4	1.978	80.57	44.1
1952: January.....	61.24	41.1	1.490	82.10	44.0	1.868	67.77	40.9	1.657	79.47	41.5	1.915	80.55	40.5	1.989	79.53	43.2
February.....	61.01	40.7	1.499	82.73	44.1	1.876	67.98	40.9	1.662	79.24	41.4	1.914	79.83	40.4	1.976	80.01	43.2
March.....	60.91	40.5	1.504	81.91	43.8	1.870	68.18	40.8	1.671	80.08	41.3	1.939	80.84	40.4	2.001	80.57	42.9
April.....	59.02	39.8	1.498	80.41	43.1	1.875	66.60	40.0	1.665	78.47	40.7	1.928	79.68	39.9	1.967	78.08	42.0
May.....	61.33	40.4	1.518	82.06	43.6	1.882	67.59	40.4	1.668	79.57	41.1	1.936	80.24	40.1	2.001	80.38	42.8
June.....	61.58	40.3	1.528	81.16	43.4	1.870	67.76	40.5	1.673	79.12	40.7	1.944	79.27	39.4	2.012	80.36	42.7
July.....	60.25	39.2	1.537	74.17	40.8	1.818	67.54	40.3	1.676	75.50	39.3	1.921	71.33	35.9	1.987	80.66	42.7
August.....	63.11	40.9	1.543	80.75	42.7	1.891	69.67	41.3	1.687	78.15	40.1	1.949	76.87	38.0	2.023	80.64	42.4
September.....	63.45	41.2	1.540	82.13	43.5	1.888	71.65	42.1	1.702	86.52	42.4	2.017	88.49	42.1	2.102	85.30	43.9

Manufacturing-Continued																	
Transportation equipment-Continued																	
Year and month	Aircraft		Aircraft engines and parts		Aircraft propellers and parts		Other aircraft parts and equipment		Ship and boatbuilding and repairing		Shipbuilding and repairing		Total: Instruments and related products		Total: Instruments and related products		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. wkly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$67.15	41.4	\$1.622	\$71.40	42.1	\$1.696	\$73.90	42.4	\$1.743	\$70.81	41.7	\$1.696	\$63.28	38.4	\$1.648	\$63.83	38.2
1951: Average.....	75.82	43.3	1.751	85.90	45.4	1.892	89.17	46.2	1.930	78.53	43.7	1.787	70.56	40.0	1.764	71.18	39.9
1951: September.....	77.65	43.7	1.777	85.61	44.8	1.911	87.33	45.2	1.932	78.29	43.4	1.804	71.52	40.0	1.788	72.10	39.9
October.....	76.49	43.1	1.773	83.20	43.4	1.917	86.33	44.8	1.927	79.35	43.6	1.829	73.57	40.2	1.830	74.23	40.1
November.....	77.95	43.5	1.792	87.02	45.3	1.921	87.67	45.1	1.944	78.50	43.3	1.813	72.87	39.1	1.851	72.07	39.0
December.....	78.13	43.5	1.795	88.44	45.8	1.931	88.98	45.4	1.960	81.16	44.4	1.828	74.12	40.5	1.830	74.72	40.5
1952: January.....	76.82	42.3	1.818	88.50	45.9	1.928	88.97	45.3	1.964	80.78	44.0	1.836	74.85	40.7	1.839	75.58	40.7
February.....	78.40	42.7	1.836	85.66	44.8	1.912	87.36	44.8	1.950	79.75	43.2	1.846	74.32	40.0	1.858	75.04	40.0
March.....	78.59	42.3	1.858	87.23	44.8	1.947	91.21	45.2	2.018	79.71	42.9	1.858	76.81	40.0	1.878	77.90	40.0
April.....	76.60	41.7	1.836	81.98	42.7	1.920	89.27	44.5	2.006	78.33	42.0	1.865	75.01	40.5	1.852	75.85	40.5
May.....	78.68	42.5	1.849	85.13	45.5	1.957	92.75	45.0	2.061	80.98	43.1	1.879	78.39	41.1	1.858	77.12	41.0
June.....	78.48	42.4	1.851	85.32	43.2	1.975	93.50	45.5	2.057	80.21	43.1	1.861	76.03	40.9	1.859	76.74	40.8
July.....	78.59	42.3	1.858	83.67	43.2	1.983	93.48	45.4	2.059	79.32	42.9	1.849	74.76	40.5	1.846	75.57	40.5
August.....	79.06	42.1	1.878	84.82	43.1	1.968	92.59	44.6	2.076	78.52	42.4	1.852	76.02	40.5	1.877	76.87	40.5
September.....	83.47	43.7	1.910	88.21	43.8	2.014	94.37	44.6	2.116	83.20	43.7	1.904	77.76	40.5	1.920	78.53	40.5

Manufacturing-Continued																	
Transportation equipment-Continued																	
Year and month	Boatbuilding and repairing		Railroad equipment		Locomotives and parts		Railroad and streetcars		Other transportation equipment		Total: Instruments and related products		Total: Instruments and related products		Total: Instruments and related products		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. wkly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$55.90	40.4	\$1.379	\$68.23	39.6	\$1.675	\$70.00	40.3	\$1.737	\$62.47	38.9	\$1.606	\$64.44	41.9	\$1.538	\$60.81	41.2
1951: Average.....	60.79	40.1	1.516	75.99	40.9	1.828	81.16	41.6	1.951	70.48	40.0	1.762	68.44	42.3	1.618	68.87	42.2
1951: September.....	62.59	40.7	1.538	76.96	40.7	1.891	82.05	41.8	1.963	71.68	39.6	1.810	68.91	42.3	1.629	69.93	42.2
October.....	62.55	40.3	1.552	77.06	40.9	1.884	82.76	41.9	1.975	71.06	39.9	1.781	71.13	42.9	1.658	70.29	42.3
November.....	63.48	39.9	1.591	76.49	40.8	1.884	81.93	41.8	1.960	70.69	39.3	1.796	71.06	42.6	1.665	70.98	42.5
December.....	65.53	40.3	1.626	77.81	40.8	1.907	83.76	41.9	1.999	71.05	39.3	1.808	73.48	44.0	1.670	71.70	42.6
1952: January.....	63.99	39.6	1.616	76.79	41.0	1.873	81.61	41.7	1.957	72.19	40.4	1.787	68.80	41.9	1.642	71.02	42.1
February.....	63.40	39.5	1.605	78.12	41.4	1.887	81.90	42.0	1.950	74.22	40.8	1.819	68.72	41.5	1.656	71.02	41.7
March.....	62.84	39.5	1.591	78.55	41.3	1.902	81.62	41.6	1.962	75.58	41.1	1.839	70.39	41.8	1.684	71.47	41.7
April.....	63.28	39.5	1.602	76.25	40.3	1.892	78.74	40.4	1.949	73.57	40.2	1.830	70.99	42.1	1.670	70.71	41.4
May.....	66.13	41.1	1.699	78.11	40.4	1.884	81.32	41.7	1.930	72.10	39.7	1.816	71.28	42.2	1.689	71.81	41.8
June.....	66.38	40.8	1.627	77.79	40.6	1.916	82.31	41.3	1.963	74.17	40.4	1.836	73.02	42.8	1.706	71.97	41.6
July.....	65.56	39.9	1.643	74.83	40.1	1.896	80.97	41.8	1.937	71.90	39.7	1.811	72.38	42.5	1.703	70.49	40.7
August.....	67.17	40.2	1.671	76.06	39.8	1.911	81.36	41.7	1.951	71.50	39.2	1.824	72.72	42.4	1.715	71.61	41.3
September.....	69.48	40.3	1.724	74.68	39.2	1.905	80.50	41.6	1.935	69.43	38.0	1.827	71.99	42.1	1.710	74.23	42.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued											
	Instruments and related products—Continued										Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	
	Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks		Professional and scientific instruments		Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$50.88	40.7	\$1.250	\$65.59	41.2	\$1.592	\$53.25	39.8	\$1.338	\$63.01	41.7	\$1.511
1951: Average	55.65	40.8	1.364	73.08	42.0	1.740	59.49	40.8	1.458	71.99	42.9	1.678
1951: September	56.19	40.6	1.384	72.90	41.8	1.744	59.98	40.8	1.470	73.53	43.0	1.710
October	56.11	40.6	1.382	73.33	41.9	1.750	59.52	40.3	1.477	73.92	43.1	1.715
November	55.36	40.2	1.377	74.53	42.3	1.762	60.57	40.9	1.481	74.78	43.3	1.727
December	55.14	39.9	1.382	74.96	42.3	1.772	60.55	40.8	1.484	75.95	43.6	1.742
1952: January	55.62	39.7	1.401	75.39	42.4	1.778	59.59	40.0	1.488	74.77	42.9	1.743
February	56.22	39.4	1.427	74.92	41.9	1.769	59.56	40.2	1.489	74.71	42.4	1.752
March	57.20	40.0	1.430	76.47	41.4	1.847	60.68	40.4	1.502	74.67	42.4	1.761
April	57.49	40.2	1.436	76.62	41.8	1.833	59.31	39.7	1.494	73.40	41.8	1.756
May	57.73	40.2	1.436	76.71	41.6	1.844	59.40	40.0	1.485	75.27	42.5	1.771
June	58.52	37.4	1.431	75.84	41.4	1.832	59.07	39.2	1.507	76.58	42.9	1.785
July	51.62	36.2	1.426	74.01	40.8	1.814	58.21	37.3	1.507	75.50	42.2	1.789
August	51.97	38.6	1.424	73.55	40.5	1.816	59.48	39.0	1.525	76.47	42.6	1.795
September	57.55	40.3	1.428	76.34	41.4	1.844	60.63	39.5	1.535	79.02	43.3	1.825
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued											
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued											
	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware		Toys and sporting goods		Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$59.45	42.8	\$1.389	\$54.25	41.6	\$1.304	\$64.08	43.8	\$1.463	\$50.98	40.4	\$1.262
1951: Average	62.11	41.6	1.493	58.21	41.7	1.396	63.73	41.6	1.580	53.54	39.6	1.352
1951: September	61.53	40.8	1.506	57.25	41.1	1.393	65.28	40.6	1.608	53.54	39.6	1.352
October	62.14	40.8	1.523	59.27	41.3	1.435	64.66	40.3	1.605	54.26	39.9	1.380
November	62.42	41.4	1.532	61.07	42.0	1.454	65.73	40.9	1.607	54.53	39.8	1.370
December	66.33	42.6	1.557	63.02	42.9	1.469	66.25	42.2	1.641	56.17	40.7	1.380
1952: January	63.55	41.4	1.535	60.77	42.2	1.440	66.30	40.7	1.629	57.21	40.6	1.409
February	63.47	41.0	1.548	60.44	41.6	1.453	66.42	40.6	1.636	57.39	40.7	1.410
March	64.35	41.3	1.558	60.90	41.8	1.457	67.44	40.8	1.653	58.14	41.0	1.418
April	62.98	40.4	1.559	58.93	40.5	1.455	66.41	40.3	1.648	55.98	39.7	1.410
May	63.43	40.4	1.570	60.45	41.0	1.475	65.99	39.9	1.654	57.87	41.1	1.408
June	64.66	41.0	1.577	61.92	41.7	1.485	66.90	40.3	1.660	56.92	40.4	1.409
July	64.24	40.4	1.590	60.25	40.3	1.495	67.55	40.4	1.672	55.75	39.4	1.415
August	65.95	41.4	1.593	62.45	42.0	1.487	69.42	41.1	1.689	58.43	41.0	1.425
September	70.35	43.4	1.621	65.64	43.7	1.502	73.04	43.2	1.737	60.76	41.9	1.450
Year and month	Manufacturing—Con.											
	Transportation and public utilities											
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Con.			Class I railroads*			Local railways and bus lines*		Communication			
	Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries								Telephone*		Switchboard operating employees†	
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$54.01	41.1	\$1.336	\$63.30	40.8	\$1.549	\$66.96	45.0	\$1.488	\$54.38	38.9	\$1.398
1951: Average	58.20	41.2	1.437	60.78	41.0	1.702	72.32	46.3	1.562	58.30	39.1	1.491
1951: September	58.89	40.7	1.447	58.82	39.1	1.700	73.11	46.1	1.586	59.97	39.4	1.522
October	58.43	40.9	1.453	72.74	42.0	1.732	73.23	46.2	1.585	59.64	39.1	1.533
November	59.84	40.9	1.463	71.40	40.8	1.750	73.11	46.3	1.579	60.44	39.2	1.552
December	61.73	41.6	1.484	69.95	39.5	1.771	75.35	47.6	1.583	59.84	38.8	1.532
1952: January	61.02	41.2	1.481	74.09	41.6	1.781	73.92	46.4	1.593	59.68	38.7	1.542
February	61.80	41.0	1.500	76.60	42.7	1.795	73.52	46.5	1.581	59.83	38.5	1.554
March	61.55	40.9	1.505	71.52	40.2	1.779	74.89	46.6	1.607	59.29	38.5	1.540
April	60.49	40.3	1.501	72.65	41.3	1.759	74.31	46.1	1.612	53.92	34.9	1.545
May	61.44	40.5	1.517	70.87	39.8	1.773	76.17	46.9	1.624	60.60	38.7	1.569
June	61.01	40.5	1.514	70.78	39.5	1.792	76.91	47.1	1.633	60.80	39.0	1.559
July	60.59	40.1	1.511	71.86	39.7	1.810	78.14	46.9	1.666	62.29	39.3	1.585
August	61.90	40.7	1.521	72.96	40.0	1.824	78.80	47.1	1.673	62.00	38.7	1.602
September	64.01	41.7	1.535	---	---	---	78.06	46.3	1.696	62.85	38.7	1.624

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹-Con.

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities-Continued														
	Communication						Other public utilities								
	Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ²			Telegraph ³			Total: Gas and electric utilities			Electric light and power utilities			Gas utilities		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$73.30	42.1	\$1.741	\$64.19	44.7	\$1.436	\$66.00	41.6	\$1.601	\$67.81	41.6	\$1.630	\$63.37	41.8	\$1.537
1951: Average.....	81.28	42.8	1.899	68.33	44.6	1.532	71.77	41.9	1.713	72.74	41.9	1.736	68.76	41.8	1.648
1951: September.....	83.83	43.1	1.945	72.33	44.4	1.629	72.88	42.2	1.727	73.34	42.1	1.742	69.35	41.8	1.659
October.....	83.84	42.6	1.961	72.94	44.3	1.633	72.92	42.1	1.732	72.85	41.7	1.747	71.39	42.7	1.673
November.....	83.79	42.6	1.967	72.13	44.2	1.632	73.29	42.0	1.745	73.56	41.7	1.764	71.49	42.4	1.688
December.....	83.91	42.7	1.965	72.21	44.3	1.630	73.63	42.1	1.749	74.66	42.1	1.771	71.53	42.3	1.691
1952: January.....	83.90	42.5	1.974	70.77	43.9	1.612	73.20	41.9	1.747	74.25	41.9	1.772	70.56	41.8	1.698
February.....	83.97	42.3	1.985	70.90	43.9	1.618	72.82	41.4	1.759	73.39	41.3	1.777	70.38	41.4	1.709
March.....	83.39	41.8	1.965	71.02	44.0	1.614	73.28	41.4	1.770	74.27	41.4	1.794	70.09	41.4	1.698
April.....	78.55	38.7	1.978	(1)	(1)	(1)	73.24	41.4	1.769	73.62	41.3	1.787	70.34	41.4	1.688
May.....	83.99	42.1	1.965	(1)	(1)	(1)	72.46	41.2	1.783	74.25	41.0	1.811	70.20	41.2	1.704
June.....	85.71	42.6	2.012	72.40	44.5	1.627	74.41	41.2	1.806	75.42	41.1	1.835	70.56	41.0	1.723
July.....	87.63	42.6	2.057	72.84	44.8	1.626	74.78	41.5	1.802	76.15	41.5	1.835	70.78	41.2	1.718
August.....	88.35	42.7	2.069	71.96	44.5	1.617	75.25	41.6	1.809	75.56	41.2	1.834	71.84	41.6	1.731
September.....	88.78	42.5	2.089	74.46	42.6	1.748	76.29	41.6	1.834	77.17	41.4	1.864	73.06	41.7	1.783
Transportation and public utilities-Con.															
	Other public utilities-Con.						Trade								
	Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores			Department stores and general mail-order houses		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$67.02	41.6	\$1.611	\$60.80	40.7	\$1.483	\$47.63	40.5	\$1.176	\$35.95	38.8	\$0.927	\$41.56	38.2	\$1.088
1951: Average.....	72.36	41.9	1.727	64.61	40.7	1.588	80.25	40.1	1.253	37.23	38.2	1.029	44.11	37.6	1.167
1951: September.....	74.80	42.8	1.753	65.64	40.9	1.608	80.80	40.0	1.270	37.19	38.9	1.036	44.29	37.6	1.179
October.....	74.02	42.2	1.754	65.44	40.8	1.604	80.43	39.8	1.267	36.56	38.6	1.027	43.87	37.3	1.160
November.....	73.96	42.0	1.761	65.52	40.8	1.606	80.92	39.4	1.267	36.12	38.1	1.029	43.28	36.8	1.179
December.....	73.66	41.9	1.758	66.68	41.1	1.620	80.62	40.1	1.245	37.53	37.0	1.014	46.49	36.4	1.180
1952: January.....	73.58	42.0	1.752	66.42	40.7	1.632	81.22	39.8	1.287	38.27	38.5	1.069	45.37	37.2	1.217
February.....	73.62	41.8	1.774	66.13	40.4	1.637	80.98	39.5	1.281	37.44	38.9	1.043	43.67	37.1	1.177
March.....	74.29	41.8	1.790	66.62	40.4	1.649	80.90	39.8	1.279	37.20	38.8	1.039	43.63	37.1	1.179
April.....	74.55	41.6	1.792	66.94	40.4	1.658	80.97	39.7	1.284	37.04	38.0	1.029	43.94	37.3	1.178
May.....	74.62	41.8	1.799	66.94	40.4	1.657	81.68	39.6	1.305	37.91	38.7	1.052	44.71	37.1	1.205
June.....	75.56	41.4	1.825	67.59	40.5	1.699	82.85	40.1	1.318	38.80	38.3	1.060	45.19	37.1	1.219
July.....	75.50	41.6	1.815	67.80	40.6	1.670	83.09	40.4	1.314	38.98	38.6	1.065	45.09	37.2	1.213
August.....	77.18	42.2	1.829	68.01	40.6	1.675	83.05	40.4	1.313	38.87	38.7	1.059	45.09	37.2	1.213
September.....	77.52	41.9	1.850	68.66	40.7	1.687	82.80	39.5	1.324	37.14	38.3	1.052	43.82	36.7	1.194
Trade-Continued															
	Retail trade-Continued						Other retail trade								
	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware-supply stores		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$51.79	40.4	\$1.282	\$61.65	45.7	\$1.349	\$40.70	38.5	\$1.114	\$56.12	43.5	\$1.290	\$54.62	43.8	\$1.247
1951: Average.....	53.96	40.0	1.349	66.51	45.4	1.465	42.30	38.1	1.189	56.61	43.1	1.383	58.94	43.6	1.348
1951: September.....	54.34	40.0	1.356	67.94	45.2	1.503	42.46	38.1	1.178	60.07	43.0	1.397	58.60	43.7	1.386
October.....	53.90	39.6	1.361	67.24	45.4	1.481	42.49	38.8	1.187	60.80	43.0	1.407	60.18	43.8	1.374
November.....	54.35	39.7	1.369	67.13	45.3	1.482	42.17	38.5	1.185	60.23	42.9	1.404	59.10	43.2	1.368
December.....	54.44	40.0	1.361	67.06	45.4	1.477	43.81	38.3	1.193	62.39	43.6	1.431	59.80	43.6	1.367
1952: January.....	54.53	39.4	1.384	66.68	44.9	1.485	43.64	38.1	1.209	60.45	42.8	1.389	58.65	43.0	1.364
February.....	54.45	39.4	1.382	67.37	45.0	1.497	42.76	38.9	1.191	59.72	42.9	1.392	59.36	43.2	1.374
March.....	54.87	39.5	1.386	67.74	45.1	1.502	41.83	38.6	1.175	59.24	42.8	1.384	59.21	43.0	1.377
April.....	55.16	39.6	1.393	68.28	45.4	1.526	42.97	38.6	1.207	58.96	42.6	1.384	60.36	43.2	1.394
May.....	55.12	39.2	1.409	71.09	45.3	1.569	42.48	38.4	1.200	60.61	42.7	1.417	59.98	43.2	1.388
June.....	56.68	40.2	1.410	71.71	45.3	1.583	44.22	38.1	1.225	61.27	42.7	1.435	61.80	43.8	1.411
July.....	56.96	40.6	1.403	70.91	45.4	1.562	44.10	38.3	1.218	60.76	42.6	1.426	61.85	43.8	1.412
August.....	56.96	40.6	1.403	69.03	45.5	1.537	44.34	38.8	1.205	60.72	42.4	1.432	61.91	44.0	1.407
September.....	56.33	39.7	1.419	71.01	45.2	1.571	43.94	38.9	1.224	60.94	42.2	1.444	62.69	43.9	1.428

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹-Con.

Year and month	Finance ¹			Service										Motion-picture production and distribution ²
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ⁴			Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants				
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	
1930: Average.....	\$46.44	\$51.48	\$58.49	\$33.85	43.9	\$0.771	\$35.47	41.2	\$0.861	\$41.69	41.2	\$1.012	\$92.79	
1931: Average.....	50.32	53.68	61.31	38.38	43.2	.819	37.63	41.1	.913	44.07	41.5	1.069	83.95	
1931: September.....	50.36	51.78	60.91	35.78	42.9	.824	37.87	41.3	.917	44.73	41.6	1.075	83.96	
October.....	50.78	53.20	61.32	35.91	42.9	.837	37.73	41.1	.918	44.36	41.5	1.069	85.09	
November.....	51.13	53.88	60.70	36.20	43.1	.840	37.93	41.0	.925	43.71	40.7	1.074	83.68	
December.....	51.81	53.09	62.25	36.61	43.2	.852	38.34	41.4	.926	44.14	41.1	1.074	84.19	
1932: January.....	52.65	52.79	62.09	36.47	42.8	.852	38.55	41.5	.929	44.08	40.7	1.063	80.33	
February.....	52.14	53.17	62.11	36.59	42.8	.855	37.95	40.9	.928	43.14	39.8	1.084	80.25	
March.....	52.30	51.94	62.22	36.38	42.5	.856	38.00	40.9	.929	43.39	40.1	1.063	80.47	
April.....	52.03	52.99	62.68	36.72	42.8	.858	38.47	41.1	.936	45.22	41.3	1.066	90.00	
May.....	52.12	51.54	62.55	36.76	42.6	.863	39.00	41.4	.942	46.41	42.0	1.105	90.92	
June.....	51.96	49.15	63.37	36.72	42.6	.862	39.54	41.8	.948	47.20	42.6	1.108	91.08	
July.....	52.44	49.80	64.76	36.72	42.4	.866	38.73	41.2	.940	44.45	40.3	1.103	93.22	
August.....	52.45	49.93	64.31	36.76	42.4	.867	38.65	40.9	.945	44.32	40.4	1.097	90.45	
September.....	52.55	47.42	64.59	35.67	42.1	.871	39.35	41.2	.955	45.53	41.1	1.115	90.40	

¹ These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For the mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants industries, data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. All series are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify which industry series are desired. Data for the three current months are subject to revision without notice; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

² Includes: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

³ Includes: food and kindred products; tobacco manufacture; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; leather and leather products.

⁴ Data relate to hourly rated employees reported by individual railroads (exclusive of switching and terminal companies) to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Annual averages include any retroactive payments made, which are excluded from monthly averages.

⁵ Data include privately and government operated local railways and bus lines.

⁶ Through May 1949 the averages relate mainly to the hours and earnings of employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Beginning with June 1949 the averages relate to the hours and earnings of nonsupervisory employees. June data comparable with earlier series are 551.47, 38.5 hours, and \$1,337. Weekly earnings and hours data for April 1952 affected by work stoppage.

⁷ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1961 such employees made up 47 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁸ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1961 such employees made up 23 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁹ New series beginning with January 1952; data relate to domestic employees, except messengers, and those compensated entirely on a commission basis. Comparable data for October 1951 are \$70.52, 43.8 hours, and \$1,610; November—\$70.21, 43.7 hours, and \$1,606; December—\$70.47, 43.8 hours, and \$1,608.

¹⁰ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

¹¹ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

¹² Preliminary.

¹³ Data are not available because of work stoppage.

¹⁴ Data are affected by work stoppage.

TABLE C-2: Gross Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars¹

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	\$23.86	\$23.86	\$23.86	\$17.69	\$17.69	1951: December.....	\$67.40	\$35.43	\$56.28	\$45.35	\$38.34	\$20.15
1941: Average.....	29.58	27.95	30.86	30.16	19.00	17.95	1952: January.....	60.91	35.17	55.39	45.41	38.55	20.26
1942: Average.....	43.82	31.22	38.03	47.35	30.30	21.59	February.....	60.91	35.40	50.27	42.45	37.96	20.08
1943: Average.....	54.14	31.31	72.12	41.70	34.23	19.79	March.....	67.40	35.64	79.28	41.91	38.00	20.09
1944: Average.....	54.92	32.07	63.28	38.96	34.98	20.43	April.....	65.87	34.70	61.08	35.12	38.47	20.26
1945: Average.....	58.33	34.31	70.35	40.98	35.47	20.51	May.....	66.65	35.05	70.25	36.95	39.00	20.51
1946: Average.....	64.88	34.78	77.98	41.70	37.52	20.09	June.....	67.15	35.20	64.30	33.71	39.54	20.73
1951: September.....	65.49	34.80	81.61	43.47	37.87	20.17	July.....	65.76	34.26	63.45	33.06	38.73	20.18
October.....	65.41	34.69	80.62	42.78	37.73	20.01	August.....	67.80	35.27	81.80	42.55	38.63	20.10
November.....	65.83	34.71	81.09	42.74	37.93	19.99	September.....	70.09	36.51	90.60	47.20	39.35	20.50

¹ These series indicate earnings in the level of weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index, the year 1939 having been selected for the base period. Estimates of World War II and postwar understatement by

the Consumers' Price Index were not included. See the Monthly Labor Review, March 1947, p. 408. Data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Preliminary.

TABLE C-3: Gross and Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars¹

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings				Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents					Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1939=100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		Amount	Index (1939=100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1941: January.....	\$26.64	111.7	\$25.41	\$25.05	\$23.27	\$23.00	1951: September.....	\$65.49	274.8	\$54.55	\$29.22	\$41.95	\$33.05
1945: January.....	47.50	199.1	39.40	30.78	45.17	35.27	October.....	65.41	274.1	54.79	29.06	61.99	32.83
1941: Average.....	45.45	190.5	37.80	30.00	43.87	33.42	November.....	65.85	275.0	54.04	28.48	61.99	32.80
1946: June.....	43.31	181.5	37.90	27.77	42.78	31.85	December.....	67.40	282.5	55.23	29.03	63.17	33.21
1939: Average.....	23.86	100.0	23.86	23.86	23.86	23.86	1952: January.....	66.91	280.4	54.85	28.63	62.79	33.01
1940: Average.....	25.20	105.6	24.90	24.49	24.95	24.75	February.....	67.40	282.4	54.85	28.63	62.79	33.01
1941: Average.....	26.58	112.0	26.05	25.51	26.28	27.67	March.....	67.40	282.5	55.23	29.03	63.17	33.40
1942: Average.....	28.60	123.6	31.77	27.08	30.28	30.00	April.....	65.87	270.1	54.06	28.48	61.97	32.64
1943: Average.....	43.14	180.8	38.01	28.94	41.39	33.26	May.....	68.55	270.3	54.53	28.74	62.58	32.91
1944: Average.....	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.29	44.06	34.84	June.....	67.15	281.4	55.04	28.86	62.60	33.02
1945: Average.....	44.29	186.0	38.97	28.58	42.74	33.04	July.....	65.76	275.6	53.97	28.12	61.88	32.34
1946: Average.....	43.82	182.7	37.72	28.88	43.20	30.78	August.....	67.80	284.2	55.53	28.86	63.49	33.02
1947: Average.....	49.97	209.4	42.75	35.53	48.74	38.04	September.....	70.09	293.8	57.29	30.85	65.30	34.02
1948: Average.....	54.14	228.9	47.43	37.43	53.17	40.75							
1949: Average.....	54.92	230.2	48.09	38.09	53.83	41.44							
1950: Average.....	58.23	248.7	51.09	40.54	57.21	43.08							
1951: Average.....	64.88	271.9	54.18	39.02	61.41	43.89							

¹ Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both factory worker with no dependents and the factory worker with 3 dependents are based upon the

gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers. That series does not, therefore, reflect actual differences in levels of earnings for workers of varying age, occupation, skill, family composition, etc. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Preliminary.

TABLE C-4: Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹

Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods		Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Ex-cluding over-time	Gross	Ex-cluding over-time		Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Ex-cluding over-time	Gross	Ex-cluding over-time
		Amount	Index (1939=100)							Amount	Index (1939=100)				
1941: Average.....	\$0.729	\$0.702	110.9	\$0.808	\$0.770	\$0.640	\$0.625	1951: September.....	\$1.618	\$1.554	245.5	\$1.707	\$1.638	\$1.489	\$1.444
1942: Average.....	.853	.805	127.2	.947	.881	.723	.696	October.....	1.615	1.557	246.0	1.705	1.635	1.491	1.450
1943: Average.....	.951	.904	141.2	1.050	.976	.803	.763	November.....	1.626	1.569	247.9	1.712	1.644	1.507	1.465
1944: Average.....	1.019	.947	149.5	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	December.....	1.638	1.571	248.2	1.723	1.644	1.515	1.468
1945: Average.....	1.023	.953	152.1	1.111	1.042	.864	.828	1952: January.....	1.640	1.579	249.4	1.726	1.653	1.520	1.476
1946: Average.....	1.066	1.051	166.0	1.158	1.122	1.015	.981	February.....	1.644	1.585	250.4	1.731	1.659	1.522	1.480
1947: Average.....	1.257	1.196	189.3	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	March.....	1.656	1.597	252.3	1.746	1.673	1.536	1.490
1948: Average.....	1.350	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.368	1.278	1.241	April.....	1.655	1.605	253.6	1.742	1.683	1.529	1.494
1949: Average.....	1.401	1.367	216.0	1.459	1.434	1.325	1.292	May.....	1.658	1.604	253.4	1.746	1.682	1.531	1.492
1950: Average.....	1.455	1.415	223.5	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337	June.....	1.658	1.602	253.1	1.747	1.682	1.540	1.496
1951: Average.....	1.594	1.536	242.7	1.678	1.610	1.481	1.437	July.....	1.645	1.601	252.9	1.733	1.683	1.545	1.492
								August.....	1.670	1.615	255.1	1.769	1.706	1.543	1.498
								September.....	1.697	1.630	257.5	1.811	1.731	1.546	1.496

¹ Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. Comparable data from January 1941 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Eleven-month average. August 1951 excluded because of VJ-holiday period.

³ Preliminary.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹

Year and month	Alabama									Arizona					Arkansas			
	State			Birmingham			Mobile			State		Phoenix			State			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: September	\$50.43	39.4	\$1.28	\$61.86	40.7	\$1.52	\$57.27	41.8	\$1.37	\$66.88	41.8	\$1.60	\$65.28	40.8	\$1.60	\$45.43	41.3	\$1.10
October	50.27	39.9	1.26	61.50	41.0	1.50	57.27	41.8	1.37	71.32	44.3	1.61	66.83	42.3	1.58	45.21	41.1	1.10
November	49.72	40.1	1.24	58.50	41.2	1.42	55.08	40.8	1.35	68.77	43.8	1.57	65.57	42.3	1.55	44.40	40.0	1.10
December	51.58	40.3	1.28	61.50	41.0	1.50	57.13	41.7	1.37	70.40	44.0	1.60	69.36	43.9	1.58	44.80	40.0	1.12
1952: January	51.60	40.0	1.29	61.50	41.0	1.50	57.39	40.7	1.41	68.95	44.2	1.56	68.59	42.6	1.61	46.14	41.2	1.13
February	51.34	39.8	1.29	61.00	40.4	1.51	58.49	40.9	1.43	68.43	42.5	1.61	69.44	42.6	1.63	45.31	40.1	1.13
March	50.83	39.4	1.29	62.02	40.8	1.52	56.82	40.3	1.41	67.32	41.3	1.63	66.01	41.0	1.61	45.25	40.4	1.12
April	50.44	39.1	1.29	60.55	40.1	1.51	59.98	40.8	1.47	68.88	41.0	1.68	67.06	40.4	1.66	45.81	40.9	1.12
May	51.22	39.4	1.30	59.34	39.3	1.51	61.20	40.8	1.50	70.55	41.5	1.70	69.14	41.4	1.67	47.01	41.6	1.13
June	49.88	39.9	1.25	58.09	41.2	1.41	58.65	39.1	1.50	73.70	42.6	1.73	71.32	42.2	1.69	46.78	41.4	1.13
July	49.63	39.7	1.25	55.88	40.2	1.39	61.41	40.4	1.52	75.90	42.4	1.79	71.99	42.1	1.71	46.97	41.2	1.14
August	52.40	40.0	1.31	63.04	39.4	1.60	59.00	40.0	1.49	78.57	42.7	1.84	75.86	42.8	1.77	48.11	42.1	1.14
September	54.25	41.1	1.32	66.91	40.8	1.64	61.71	40.6	1.52	78.38	42.6	1.84	75.65	42.5	1.78	49.02	43.0	1.14
Arkansas—Cont.																		
California																		
Little Rock-N. Little Rock																		
State																		
Los Angeles																		
Sacramento																		
San Diego																		
San Francisco-Oakland																		
1951: September	\$45.67	41.9	\$1.09	\$73.00	41.2	\$1.79	\$72.45	41.2	\$1.76	\$80.17	48.5	\$1.78	\$89.18	39.5	\$1.75	\$74.95	40.2	\$1.89
October	46.42	42.2	1.10	74.02	41.4	1.79	72.45	41.0	1.77	88.37	49.6	1.78	89.98	39.4	1.75	76.94	41.2	1.87
November	45.78	42.0	1.09	72.84	41.2	1.81	73.19	41.3	1.77	71.43	39.3	1.82	68.34	39.9	1.76	73.92	38.9	1.90
December	45.92	41.0	1.12	74.49	40.8	1.82	74.96	41.8	1.79	71.25	39.6	1.80	73.67	41.2	1.77	75.43	39.8	1.90
1952: January	45.07	40.6	1.11	72.94	39.8	1.83	74.15	41.0	1.81	65.60	36.9	1.78	64.12	36.1	1.77	74.80	39.2	1.91
February	44.22	40.2	1.10	74.06	40.3	1.84	74.96	41.3	1.81	68.08	37.8	1.80	68.96	38.4	1.74	75.89	39.4	1.93
March	44.58	39.8	1.12	74.75	40.3	1.85	75.08	41.2	1.82	69.45	38.1	1.82	67.59	37.8	1.79	77.41	39.7	1.95
April	45.88	40.6	1.13	73.87	39.9	1.85	74.39	40.8	1.82	69.52	38.7	1.80	67.48	37.9	1.78	75.01	38.8	1.93
May	46.44	41.1	1.13	74.95	40.2	1.87	75.86	41.2	1.84	67.78	38.3	1.77	70.58	38.8	1.82	75.34	38.8	1.94
June	47.08	41.3	1.14	76.43	40.7	1.88	76.53	41.4	1.85	72.12	40.5	1.78	71.79	39.3	1.83	76.38	39.2	1.95
July	45.92	41.0	1.12	75.36	40.4	1.86	75.41	40.9	1.84	75.44	40.6	1.86	70.99	39.0	1.81	76.96	39.6	1.94
August	45.92	41.0	1.12	75.98	41.0	1.85	75.45	41.5	1.82	62.69	34.5	1.82	70.03	38.4	1.82	77.78	40.1	1.94
September	46.63	41.9	1.12	77.72	41.3	1.88	77.49	41.6	1.86	89.80	47.5	1.89	72.89	39.3	1.86	79.70	40.5	1.97
California—Continued																		
Colorado																		
Connecticut																		
San Jose																		
Stockton																		
State																		
Denver																		
State																		
Bridgeport																		
1951: September	\$72.76	45.1	\$1.61	\$70.98	42.6	\$1.67	\$63.71	41.1	\$1.55	\$64.48	41.6	\$1.55	\$67.57	42.4	\$1.60	\$69.07	42.0	\$1.64
October	73.39	44.6	1.65	73.97	44.3	1.67	61.45	39.9	1.54	62.73	41.0	1.53	67.22	42.0	1.60	69.05	41.6	1.66
November	66.75	38.4	1.74	68.45	38.5	1.78	64.83	42.1	1.54	64.68	42.0	1.54	68.60	42.4	1.62	70.77	42.3	1.67
December	66.64	38.9	1.79	74.18	39.8	1.86	67.42	42.4	1.59	67.78	42.9	1.58	69.88	42.8	1.63	71.71	42.6	1.68
1952: January	72.65	39.8	1.83	68.60	37.7	1.82	63.96	41.0	1.56	61.94	41.1	1.58	69.67	42.5	1.64	70.16	41.8	1.68
February	72.52	39.9	1.82	70.63	37.7	1.87	65.92	41.2	1.60	65.03	40.9	1.59	69.80	42.3	1.65	71.11	42.0	1.69
March	73.24	40.3	1.82	69.37	37.2	1.87	65.85	40.9	1.61	65.03	40.9	1.59	69.83	42.2	1.66	71.76	42.0	1.71
April	70.87	39.1	1.81	69.42	37.7	1.84	65.85	40.9	1.61	66.08	41.3	1.60	66.93	40.6	1.65	69.70	41.0	1.70
May	72.92	39.7	1.84	69.93	38.5	1.82	66.42	41.0	1.62	65.69	40.8	1.61	68.47	41.3	1.66	72.85	42.6	1.71
June	73.40	39.7	1.85	70.29	38.0	1.85	63.67	39.3	1.62	67.14	41.7	1.61	69.00	41.6	1.66	72.33	42.3	1.71
July	70.48	41.4	1.70	69.19	38.8	1.78	65.04	40.4	1.61	67.81	41.6	1.63	68.13	41.2	1.65	70.04	41.2	1.69
August	72.43	43.8	1.65	70.48	41.0	1.72	69.14	41.4	1.67	68.95	42.3	1.63	68.98	41.5	1.66	71.06	41.8	1.70
September	71.95	42.6	1.69	73.67	41.8	1.76	67.06	40.4	1.66	69.37	42.3	1.64	71.14	42.0	1.69	73.95	42.5	1.74
Connecticut—Continued																		
Delaware																		
Hartford																		
New Britain																		
New Haven																		
Stamford																		
Waterbury																		
State																		
1951: September	\$76.99	48.0	\$1.70	\$69.00	43.7	\$1.58	\$60.68	41.0	\$1.48	\$73.15	42.8	\$1.71	\$65.69	42.0	\$1.56	\$62.44	41.6	\$1.50
October	74.76	43.9	1.70	68.14	43.4	1.57	60.94	40.9	1.49	70.07	41.7	1.68	65.13	41.7	1.56	62.58	41.1	1.56
November	70.79	45.8	1.74	70.06	43.8	1.60	61.76	40.9	1.51	70.98	41.7	1.69	65.88	41.9	1.56	64.73	41.1	1.56
December	80.10	45.8	1.75	70.98	44.0	1.61	63.38	41.7	1.52	71.55	41.8	1.71	66.52	41.7	1.69	66.67	41.8	1.60
1952: January	79.61	45.4	1.75	71.49	43.9	1.63	62.36	41.3	1.51	71.23	41.5	1.72	67.66	41.9	1.61	67.26	41.7	1.61
February	79.44	45.1	1.76	71.97	43.5	1.65	62.47	41.1	1.52	73.11	42.0	1.74	66.78	41.2	1.62	68.41	41.2	1.61
March	79.31	44.8	1.77	70.77	42.9	1.65	63.34	41.4	1.53	73.59	42.1	1.75	66.85	41.1	1.63	68.54	40.7	1.64
April	75.18	43.1	1.74	67.91	41.6	1.63	60.59	39.6	1.53	72.33	40.7	1.78	64.39	40.0	1.61	67.52	40.5	1.66
May	75.11	42.9	1.75	67.83	41.4	1.64	63.71	41.1	1.55	72.40	41.1	1.78	65.74	40.8	1.62	66.79	41.2	1.62
June	76.10	43.4	1.75	67.59	41.3	1.64	63.96	41.0	1.56	72.92	41.4	1.78	66.57	41.2	1.62	66.55	41.7	1.60
July	74.58	42.6	1.75	67.10	41.1	1.63	63.49	40.7	1.56	72.16	41.1	1.76	67.34	41.4	1.63	67.73	39.1	1.60
August	72.97	42.4	1.73	68.95	41.1	1.63	65.25	41.3	1.58	70.39	42.2	1.81	67.89	41.4	1.64	62.61	40.6	1.54
September	75.28	42.2	1.79	68.94	41.7	1.65	66.88	41.8	1.60	77.01	42.6	1.81	71.23	42.5	1.68	67.11	42.5	1.68

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Delaware—Con.			Florida						Georgia								
	Wilmington			State			Tampa-St. Petersburg			State			Atlanta			Savannah		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: September	\$71.64	41.6	\$1.72	\$49.78	42.3	\$1.18	\$47.94	41.0	\$1.17	\$45.99	39.3	\$1.17	\$54.14	40.4	\$1.34	\$55.61	41.5	\$1.34
October	73.45	40.8	1.80	50.96	42.6	1.19	49.42	41.6	1.19	46.10	39.4	1.17	53.47	40.2	1.33	57.52	43.0	1.38
November	74.70	41.2	1.81	51.50	43.0	1.20	48.16	40.6	1.19	45.26	39.2	1.18	54.68	40.5	1.35	55.30	41.7	1.30
December	73.36	41.5	1.82	52.38	43.7	1.20	48.96	40.8	1.20	48.08	40.4	1.19	55.08	40.8	1.35	60.14	43.9	1.37
1952: January	75.82	41.5	1.83	52.37	43.6	1.20	49.95	41.5	1.21	47.60	40.0	1.19	55.22	40.6	1.36	56.01	41.8	1.34
February	75.01	41.1	1.83	52.49	43.3	1.21	49.53	41.3	1.20	47.40	39.5	1.20	55.40	40.5	1.37	58.88	41.7	1.34
March	75.05	40.7	1.84	52.94	43.0	1.23	51.46	42.1	1.22	47.16	39.3	1.20	55.43	40.0	1.39	59.06	42.9	1.38
April	75.59	40.4	1.87	52.14	42.7	1.22	50.48	41.4	1.22	47.28	39.4	1.20	56.84	40.6	1.40	59.08	42.5	1.39
May	76.48	40.9	1.87	53.30	43.1	1.24	51.23	41.9	1.22	46.41	39.0	1.19	56.28	40.2	1.40	60.49	42.9	1.41
June	76.30	41.0	1.86	53.04	42.7	1.24	51.21	41.5	1.23	47.12	39.6	1.19	56.99	41.0	1.39	61.05	43.3	1.41
July	73.13	39.0	1.88	51.88	41.6	1.25	50.42	40.8	1.24	46.37	39.3	1.18	54.81	40.3	1.39	60.63	43.0	1.41
August	74.07	40.5	1.83	53.26	42.1	1.26	52.15	41.8	1.25	47.24	39.7	1.19	56.17	40.7	1.38	60.21	42.7	1.41
September	78.06	41.5	1.88	53.45	42.1	1.27	51.88	41.5	1.25	49.25	40.7	1.21	58.90	40.9	1.44	59.30	42.1	1.41
	Idaho			Illinois						Indiana								
	State			State			Davenport-Rock Island-Moline			Peoria			Rockford			State		
1951: September	\$72.85	40.7	\$1.79	\$69.31	41.6	\$1.67	\$74.08	40.4	\$1.83	\$70.44	40.9	\$1.72	\$75.31	45.0	\$1.67	\$72.84	42.2	\$1.73
October	67.90	38.8	1.75	60.22	41.4	1.67	73.97	40.4	1.83	71.98	42.3	1.70	73.53	43.5	1.69	73.50	41.9	1.77
November	70.52	41.0	1.72	68.78	41.4	1.69	70.60	39.0	1.81	73.75	42.5	1.74	75.97	44.7	1.70	73.61	41.7	1.76
December	72.38	41.6	1.74	71.46	42.1	1.70	75.16	40.9	1.84	73.83	42.6	1.78	78.62	45.5	1.73	74.92	42.4	1.77
1952: January	72.39	40.9	1.77				74.68	40.2	1.86	73.83	42.6	1.73	79.99	46.2	1.73			
February	70.40	40.0	1.76				74.83	39.7	1.88	74.23	41.1	1.80	79.38	45.5	1.74			
March	70.70	40.4	1.75				76.91	40.5	1.90	73.53	40.8	1.80	77.67	44.4	1.75			
April	69.83	39.9	1.75				76.54	40.3	1.90	73.07	40.6	1.80	78.17	44.8	1.74			
May	73.97	40.2	1.84				76.95	40.6	1.90	72.89	40.8	1.80	77.80	44.3	1.76			
June	77.45	42.1	1.84				75.03	40.0	1.88	71.83	40.1	1.79	77.72	44.1	1.76			
July	77.42	41.4	1.87				74.64	40.1	1.86	69.32	33.3	1.78	72.93	41.7	1.75			
August	80.26	41.8	1.92				75.39	40.1	1.88	70.79	39.4	1.80	75.98	44.0	1.73			
September	75.06	41.8	1.81				71.42	40.0	1.79	71.51	39.7	1.80	73.83	41.5	1.78			
	Iowa			Kansas						Kentucky								
	State			Des Moines			State			Topeka			Wichita			State		
1951: September	\$65.94	41.6	\$1.58	\$60.91	40.8	\$1.71	\$71.20	44.4	\$1.00	\$63.83	43.1	\$1.48	\$78.92	45.0	\$1.71	\$50.98	40.7	\$1.47
October	66.27	42.0	1.58	68.69	40.3	1.70	70.82	43.8	1.62	63.28	42.2	1.50	78.10	45.6	1.71	61.45	41.4	1.49
November	66.89	42.2	1.59	66.21	39.6	1.67	70.29	43.7	1.61	65.88	43.2	1.62	76.91	45.5	1.69	61.16	41.1	1.49
December	68.74	42.8	1.61	66.04	39.2	1.69	71.21	44.1	1.61	66.39	43.2	1.61	77.11	45.8	1.68	60.75	41.6	1.45
1952: January	67.53	42.1	1.61	67.01	39.7	1.69	71.80	43.9	1.63	66.35	43.8	1.58	79.23	46.0	1.72	60.30	41.8	1.44
February	66.08	41.6	1.60	67.64	40.1	1.69	70.22	43.0	1.63	64.81	42.1	1.54	79.68	46.0	1.73	60.90	41.6	1.47
March	65.87	40.9	1.61	66.94	39.7	1.69	69.28	42.2	1.64	62.62	42.6	1.47	78.10	45.8	1.74	62.99	41.6	1.51
April	64.08	39.8	1.62	66.27	39.0	1.70	68.07	41.7	1.63	63.56	41.7	1.62	71.20	42.0	1.69	60.63	40.4	1.50
May	66.67	41.2	1.62	68.18	39.8	1.71	68.30	42.0	1.63	66.78	43.1	1.55	73.22	42.5	1.72	63.18	42.0	1.50
June	66.04	41.0	1.61	67.38	39.2	1.72	69.30	41.8	1.66	63.33	41.7	1.52	73.04	42.8	1.72	61.92	42.0	1.48
July	65.61	40.4	1.62	67.91	39.1	1.74	70.23	42.3	1.67	61.68	39.9	1.54	74.11	42.6	1.74	60.97	40.8	1.49
August	65.53	41.0	1.60	73.02	41.2	1.77	70.80	42.2	1.67	63.70	41.0	1.55	75.58	43.4	1.74	62.07	42.4	1.48
September	67.08	41.6	1.61	73.42	41.3	1.78	73.19	42.8	1.71	64.85	41.8	1.55	78.95	43.6	1.77	63.18	42.4	1.49
	Louisiana			Maine						Maryland								
	State			New Orleans			State			Portland			State			Baltimore		
1951: September	\$56.44	41.5	\$1.36	\$54.00	40.6	\$1.33	\$53.39	40.5	\$1.32	\$53.71	41.1	\$1.31	\$56.70	41.2	\$1.45	\$54.97	41.9	\$1.55
October	55.62	41.2	1.35	54.54	40.4	1.35	50.73	38.5	1.32	52.24	39.8	1.31	60.15	40.5	1.48	63.63	40.9	1.56
November	55.57	42.1	1.32	54.00	40.0	1.35	50.08	37.6	1.33	51.78	38.8	1.34	61.49	40.9	1.61	64.44	41.0	1.57
December	55.12	42.4	1.30	54.67	40.2	1.36	56.94	41.7	1.35	56.77	42.3	1.34	61.22	40.7	1.51	63.90	40.8	1.57
1952: January	54.81	40.9	1.34	53.47	39.9	1.34	55.07	41.4	1.33	57.35	42.6	1.35	61.35	40.2	1.53	63.98	40.2	1.50
February	54.81	40.9	1.34	52.67	39.6	1.33	55.19	41.4	1.33	56.70	41.9	1.35	62.13	40.5	1.53	65.19	40.9	1.50
March	57.41	41.3	1.39	54.66	39.9	1.37	55.18	41.2	1.34	55.75	41.5	1.34	61.96	40.1	1.55	65.00	40.6	1.52
April	57.85	41.1	1.41	54.10	39.2	1.38	53.91	40.1	1.35	54.34	40.4	1.34	58.95	38.8	1.51	61.23	38.4	1.50
May	58.37	41.4	1.41	56.28	40.2	1.40	53.23	39.5	1.35	54.82	41.1	1.38	63.21	40.8	1.55	66.81	40.8	1.53
June	56.54	42.0	1.42	58.46	40.6	1.44	55.77	41.2	1.35	56.68	42.5	1.34	61.41	41.0	1.50	64.50	40.9	1.50
July	60.78	41.9	1.45	57.51	40.5	1.42	54.08	40.2	1.34	56.23	42.0	1.34	60.36	40.1	1.51	64.43	40.5	1.50
August	60.05	41.7	1.44	57.63	40.3	1.43	55.29	41.1	1.35	56.40	41.3	1.37	61.62	40.5	1.52	67.63	41.1	1.55
September	60.48	42.0	1.44	59.02	40.7	1.45	55.45	41.1	1.35	57.99	42.5	1.36	64.10	41.4	1.55	68.08	41.5	1.50

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Massachusetts																	
	State			Boston			Fall River			New Bedford			Springfield-Holyoke			Worcester		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: September	\$60.80	40.0	\$1.52	\$62.03	40.6	\$1.55	\$62.63	34.1	\$1.25	\$52.09	38.3	\$1.35	\$65.47	41.7	\$1.57	\$67.89	40.9	\$1.66
October	59.43	39.1	1.52	61.46	39.4	1.56	61.73	34.7	1.26	51.52	36.8	1.40	64.80	40.5	1.60	68.14	40.8	1.67
November	58.96	39.2	1.53	63.36	40.1	1.58	61.96	33.3	1.26	51.15	36.8	1.39	65.85	40.9	1.61	68.00	39.7	1.66
December	62.12	40.6	1.53	64.37	41.0	1.57	64.64	38.0	1.24	53.54	38.8	1.38	67.14	41.7	1.61	69.46	41.1	1.69
1952: January	62.28	40.5	1.54	64.78	41.0	1.58	65.05	33.7	1.29	53.54	38.8	1.38	68.95	42.3	1.63	69.63	41.2	1.69
February	62.60	40.5	1.55	64.55	40.6	1.59	65.97	37.1	1.32	53.16	38.8	1.37	68.88	42.0	1.64	68.14	40.8	1.67
March	62.46	40.3	1.55	64.80	40.5	1.60	65.99	37.4	1.31	52.58	38.1	1.38	68.64	41.6	1.65	67.47	40.4	1.67
April	61.22	39.5	1.54	64.00	40.0	1.60	65.21	36.8	1.31	49.50	38.4	1.35	68.06	41.5	1.64	65.46	39.2	1.67
May	61.53	39.7	1.55	64.16	40.1	1.60	65.34	37.1	1.33	50.37	39.3	1.38	67.82	41.1	1.65	67.70	40.3	1.68
June	62.75	40.5	1.55	64.72	40.3	1.61	64.44	36.7	1.32	51.89	37.6	1.38	69.47	42.1	1.65	67.80	40.6	1.67
July	61.05	39.5	1.55	62.72	39.2	1.60	64.68	36.6	1.33	51.34	37.2	1.38	68.89	41.5	1.66	67.13	40.2	1.67
August	63.02	40.3	1.56	64.56	40.1	1.61	65.04	38.2	1.31	54.39	39.7	1.37	68.15	41.3	1.65	67.30	40.3	1.67
September	64.62	40.9	1.58	66.67	40.9	1.63	62.27	38.6	1.32	55.18	39.7	1.39	70.14	42.0	1.67	68.78	40.7	1.69
Year and month	Michigan																	
	State			Detroit			Flint			Grand Rapids			Lansing			Muskegon		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: September	\$75.64	40.0	\$1.89	\$78.09	39.5	\$1.98	\$77.05	39.9	\$1.93	\$70.16	41.1	\$1.71	\$72.69	39.9	\$1.97	\$66.50	35.0	\$1.90
October	76.67	40.5	1.89	78.92	39.8	1.98	76.97	39.0	1.93	70.08	41.1	1.71	73.87	41.3	1.96	79.27	40.3	1.97
November	75.32	39.6	1.90	78.05	39.2	1.99	74.61	38.6	1.93	67.83	39.6	1.71	79.48	39.6	2.01	74.55	37.9	1.97
December	78.53	40.9	1.92	81.08	40.3	2.01	78.66	40.4	1.95	71.91	41.4	1.74	83.41	41.6	2.01	82.66	40.9	2.02
1952: January	78.73	40.9	1.93	80.72	40.1	2.01	83.12	42.0	1.98	72.51	41.6	1.74	85.40	42.3	1.98	80.79	40.1	2.01
February	77.95	40.6	1.92	80.12	39.9	2.01	78.36	40.1	1.95	72.68	41.5	1.75	78.48	40.2	1.97	81.65	40.4	2.02
March	78.76	40.6	1.94	81.20	40.0	2.03	79.08	39.9	1.98	72.81	41.3	1.76	80.12	40.0	2.00	82.78	40.4	2.05
April	78.11	40.2	1.94	79.46	39.2	2.03	80.68	40.5	1.99	70.99	40.2	1.77	83.80	41.3	2.03	81.21	39.5	2.06
May	78.77	40.5	1.95	80.63	39.7	2.03	80.06	40.3	1.99	72.28	41.0	1.76	81.97	40.7	2.01	77.55	38.2	2.03
June	78.87	40.3	1.96	80.85	39.4	2.05	77.62	38.5	2.02	72.95	41.4	1.78	79.64	39.6	2.01	78.51	38.6	2.03
July	78.72	39.3	1.95	78.00	38.9	2.06	71.53	35.4	2.02	70.57	40.3	1.75	68.72	35.0	1.99	81.42	39.2	2.08
August	78.05	39.7	1.97	81.64	39.1	2.09	72.38	38.3	2.03	74.26	41.5	1.79	80.86	39.5	2.05	82.30	40.5	2.03
September	85.27	41.9	2.04	90.05	42.0	2.14	86.05	44.8	2.14	70.59	42.2	1.82	94.98	44.3	2.14	78.99	39.3	2.01
Year and month	Mississippi																	
	State			Birmingham			Mobile			Natchez			Shreveport			Tulsa		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: September	\$75.26	42.0	\$1.79	\$64.74	41.5	\$1.56	\$65.00	40.7	\$1.67	\$67.47	42.2	\$1.60	\$65.40	40.1	\$1.65	\$62.84	40.8	\$1.65
October	75.60	42.0	1.80	66.42	41.5	1.59	66.09	40.6	1.70	67.48	42.1	1.60	67.43	40.6	1.66	63.05	41.0	1.65
November	70.79	39.9	1.78	67.62	42.2	1.60	68.21	40.6	1.68	67.94	41.9	1.62	67.33	40.4	1.67	63.46	41.0	1.66
December	74.37	41.0	1.81	68.78	42.6	1.61	69.57	41.2	1.69	68.51	42.0	1.63	67.43	40.5	1.67	63.26	41.2	1.65
1952: January	75.89	40.8	1.81	68.38	42.3	1.62	70.21	41.4	1.70	69.48	42.1	1.65	67.39	40.1	1.68	63.20	40.8	1.66
February	75.85	41.7	1.82	67.83	41.6	1.63	68.92	40.8	1.69	69.41	42.0	1.65	67.34	39.6	1.70	63.44	40.6	1.67
March	76.44	41.5	1.84	68.37	41.7	1.64	69.65	41.0	1.70	68.90	41.8	1.65	68.53	40.2	1.71	64.08	40.8	1.68
April	78.40	41.8	1.84	67.47	41.0	1.65	68.19	40.4	1.69	68.70	41.6	1.65	68.09	39.8	1.73	64.39	41.1	1.68
May	77.17	41.6	1.86	68.23	41.2	1.66	65.04	38.5	1.69	69.37	41.8	1.66	68.44	39.6	1.73	65.04	41.7	1.68
June	75.91	40.8	1.87	69.79	42.0	1.66	62.60	38.7	1.62	70.71	42.3	1.67	69.72	40.0	1.74	65.45	41.7	1.69
July	74.62	40.6	1.84	68.63	42.0	1.63	61.81	38.6	1.60	68.95	41.5	1.66	69.59	40.0	1.74	64.06	40.8	1.68
August	70.34	38.5	1.83	68.37	41.6	1.65	69.34	40.0	1.74	69.10	41.4	1.67	70.06	40.1	1.75	66.09	41.9	1.70
September	89.80	44.9	2.00	69.52	41.8	1.66	67.77	37.7	1.80	71.90	42.2	1.71	70.84	40.0	1.77	66.42	42.2	1.70
Year and month	Montana																	
	State			Butte			Helena			Missoula			Great Falls			Bozeman		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: September	\$61.00	40.0	\$1.52	\$60.46	42.5	\$1.43	\$64.08	39.8	\$1.61	\$60.64	38.8	\$1.79	\$60.01	42.9	\$1.40	\$71.92	39.3	\$1.83
October	60.12	39.8	1.51	68.91	42.0	1.64	63.07	39.6	1.59	72.26	41.1	1.75	59.11	42.2	1.40	72.25	39.7	1.83
November	61.18	39.7	1.54	68.50	41.9	1.65	63.95	39.1	1.63	71.27	40.6	1.75	61.77	43.5	1.42	72.07	39.6	1.82
December	62.51	40.6	1.54	69.94	42.5	1.65	65.56	40.7	1.61	73.06	41.4	1.81	62.68	43.8	1.43	78.80	40.0	1.92
1952: January	62.80	40.9	1.53	69.04	41.7	1.65	65.63	40.5	1.62	74.77	41.2	1.82	60.03	41.5	1.42	75.52	40.8	1.86
February	62.58	40.6	1.55	68.55	41.4	1.66	65.43	40.3	1.64	73.68	41.2	1.84	59.33	41.8	1.42	78.40	41.7	1.88
March	63.91	40.8	1.57	69.30	41.1	1.69	66.69	40.7	1.64	74.53	40.7	1.85	58.66	41.9	1.43	79.99	42.1	1.90
April	62.85	40.1	1.57	69.96	41.4	1.69	65.87	40.0	1.65	72.14	39.7	1.82	58.14	41.1	1.44	81.32	41.7	1.95
May	63.48	40.3	1.58	68.41	40.9	1.67	66.51	40.0	1.66	76.33	41.3	1.85	60.35	41.8	1.45	80.70	41.6	1.94
June	63.26	40.2	1.57	68.76	39.5	1.69	67.55	40.5	1.67	76.80	41.5	1.85	61.92	42.4	1.43	81.87	42.2	1.94
July	62.38	39.9	1.56	67.20	39.3	1.71	66.48	39.9	1.67	78.43	41.5	1.84	61.01	41.9	1.46	82.12	41.9	1.96
August	63.95	40.8	1.57	71.55	41.6	1.72	66.53	40.3	1.66	79.16	41.5	1.91	62.05	42.1	1.47	80.34	41.2	1.95
September	65.82	41.0	1.61	71.75	41.0	1.75	68.58	40.6	1.69	77.55	41.0	1.89	60.54	41.2	1.47	80.45	41.9	1.92

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹—Continued

Year and month	New Hampshire						New Jersey											
	State			Manchester			State			Newark-Jersey City			Paterson			Perth Amboy		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: September	\$54.54	40.4	\$1.35	\$51.47	37.3	\$1.38	\$67.16	40.8	\$1.65	\$68.51	41.1	\$1.67	\$67.56	40.8	\$1.66	\$69.14	41.3	\$1.67
October	53.63	38.7	1.36	51.38	36.7	1.40	66.74	40.4	1.65	68.46	40.8	1.68	68.40	40.0	1.63	68.18	40.9	1.67
November	53.96	39.1	1.38	50.92	36.9	1.38	68.35	41.0	1.67	69.96	41.3	1.69	68.89	41.0	1.67	68.89	41.4	1.66
December	56.44	41.2	1.37	54.51	39.5	1.38	69.72	41.4	1.66	71.14	41.7	1.71	70.43	41.7	1.69	69.34	41.3	1.68
1952: January	56.72	41.4	1.37	55.58	39.7	1.40	69.55	41.2	1.69	71.39	41.6	1.72	70.17	41.4	1.70	68.49	40.6	1.69
February	56.58	41.3	1.37	56.00	40.0	1.40	69.96	41.3	1.69	71.55	41.6	1.73	70.14	41.5	1.69	69.66	41.0	1.70
March	56.44	41.2	1.37	54.74	39.1	1.40	70.60	41.3	1.71	71.71	41.8	1.73	70.76	41.6	1.70	70.91	41.3	1.72
April	55.21	40.3	1.37	53.62	38.3	1.40	68.45	40.1	1.71	70.32	40.6	1.73	68.27	40.3	1.69	67.81	39.7	1.71
May	54.80	40.0	1.37	53.54	37.8	1.39	69.42	40.5	1.71	71.42	41.0	1.74	71.88	41.6	1.73	70.59	40.9	1.73
June	55.35	40.4	1.37	53.10	38.2	1.39	70.39	40.9	1.72	71.67	41.0	1.75	71.93	41.6	1.73	72.00	41.5	1.73
July	54.53	39.8	1.37	53.10	38.2	1.39	69.06	40.2	1.72	69.92	40.1	1.74	69.67	40.5	1.72	70.07	40.5	1.73
August	57.27	41.5	1.38	55.16	39.4	1.40	70.55	40.9	1.72	71.21	40.9	1.74	71.74	41.3	1.74	71.82	41.3	1.74
September	57.27	41.2	1.39	55.81	39.3	1.42	71.99	41.3	1.74	73.57	41.8	1.78	73.14	41.7	1.78	73.18	41.7	1.75
New Jersey—Con.						New Mexico						New York						
Trenton			State			Albuquerque			State			Albany-Schenectady-Troy			Binghamton			
1951: September	\$65.45	40.3	\$1.62	\$69.71	44.4	\$1.57	\$73.09	45.4	\$1.61	\$65.39	39.6	\$1.65	\$71.13	41.0	\$1.73	\$61.79	39.0	\$1.58
October	66.09	40.4	1.64	70.18	44.1	1.57	73.16	46.0	1.87	64.26	39.0	1.65	72.39	41.5	1.74	62.06	39.2	1.59
November	65.89	40.2	1.64	68.80	43.0	1.60	70.40	44.0	1.60	66.08	39.7	1.66	72.94	41.7	1.75	62.11	39.1	1.59
December	67.07	40.6	1.68	70.56	44.1	1.60	69.13	43.2	1.60	67.20	40.1	1.67	74.35	42.0	1.77	61.85	38.5	1.60
1952: January	67.44	40.6	1.66	70.36	42.9	1.64	70.79	43.7	1.62	66.94	39.9	1.68	72.44	41.5	1.75	62.91	39.0	1.61
February	67.11	40.6	1.66	72.76	44.1	1.65	73.92	44.0	1.68	67.13	39.8	1.69	73.36	41.7	1.76	62.80	38.5	1.62
March	67.51	40.5	1.67	69.55	41.9	1.66	68.20	42.1	1.62	67.73	40.0	1.69	74.35	41.7	1.78	61.90	37.7	1.64
April	64.55	39.0	1.66	70.56	42.0	1.68	67.57	41.2	1.64	65.18	38.8	1.68	72.00	40.5	1.78	62.58	38.0	1.65
May	66.23	39.9	1.66	70.08	43.8	1.60	70.19	42.8	1.64	66.70	39.5	1.69	70.01	39.5	1.77	62.44	37.7	1.66
June	65.91	39.8	1.66	69.87	43.4	1.61	69.87	43.4	1.61	66.86	39.6	1.69	71.01	39.6	1.73	63.68	38.6	1.65
July	63.75	38.8	1.64	74.69	44.6	1.68	73.92	44.0	1.68	66.34	39.0	1.70	70.56	39.8	1.77	64.68	38.3	1.65
August	67.14	39.8	1.69	74.46	43.8	1.70	73.80	45.0	1.64	67.74	39.6	1.71	70.83	39.6	1.78	65.12	39.4	1.65
September	71.01	41.0	1.73	73.52	43.5	1.69	74.46	43.4	1.64	68.97	40.2	1.72	73.21	41.1	1.78	65.46	39.4	1.66
New York—Continued																		
Buffalo			Elmira			Nassau and Suffolk Counties			New York City			Rochester			Syracuse			
1951: September	\$74.91	41.9	\$1.79	\$64.68	40.3	\$1.60	\$78.87	43.9	\$1.78	\$63.95	37.7	\$1.69	\$69.92	41.4	\$1.69	\$69.08	42.6	\$1.82
October	74.26	41.4	1.79	66.26	40.7	1.63	76.89	43.6	1.78	61.39	36.6	1.68	68.52	41.2	1.70	69.38	42.6	1.63
November	75.32	41.7	1.81	66.36	40.8	1.63	82.07	43.9	1.81	64.04	37.9	1.69	71.26	41.6	1.71	69.78	42.5	1.64
December	75.83	41.9	1.81	66.09	40.3	1.64	83.66	46.0	1.82	65.44	38.4	1.70	72.10	42.0	1.73	71.07	42.7	1.66
1952: January	76.13	41.7	1.83	66.32	40.1	1.55	80.56	44.6	1.81	64.81	38.1	1.70	71.72	41.5	1.73	70.68	42.6	1.66
February	76.21	41.7	1.83	67.57	40.8	1.56	80.19	44.6	1.80	65.35	38.2	1.71	70.90	41.1	1.73	69.46	42.0	1.65
March	77.61	41.8	1.85	69.34	41.5	1.67	84.11	45.1	1.82	65.55	38.6	1.71	72.07	40.8	1.77	69.52	41.7	1.67
April	72.07	39.4	1.83	68.45	40.0	1.66	79.81	44.1	1.81	62.57	37.0	1.69	71.87	40.8	1.76	69.30	41.3	1.68
May	76.29	41.3	1.85	67.81	40.7	1.66	82.97	45.3	1.83	64.28	38.1	1.69	71.73	40.7	1.76	70.93	41.7	1.70
June	75.45	41.0	1.84	68.28	40.6	1.68	81.44	44.6	1.83	64.79	38.1	1.70	71.80	40.6	1.76	69.52	41.5	1.68
July	74.27	40.5	1.83	67.39	40.6	1.66	81.36	44.6	1.83	64.85	37.4	1.73	70.56	40.4	1.78	67.18	40.8	1.66
August	76.13	40.9	1.86	67.01	40.3	1.66	82.02	44.2	1.85	66.08	38.0	1.74	71.56	40.8	1.76	70.36	41.5	1.70
September	78.41	41.5	1.89	67.74	40.2	1.68	81.87	44.1	1.86	67.09	38.5	1.74	73.54	41.5	1.77	73.78	42.7	1.73
New York—Continued																		
Utica-Rome			Westchester County			State			Charlotte			State			Fargo			
1951: September	\$90.08	39.2	\$1.55	\$93.01	39.4	\$1.50	\$44.02	37.8	\$1.17	\$45.53	39.4	\$1.23	\$61.55	45.7	\$1.35	\$62.29	44.1	\$1.41
October	92.04	39.5	1.57	92.08	38.7	1.55	44.83	38.3	1.17	46.22	39.1	1.23	62.18	45.6	1.34	66.12	44.1	1.43
November	92.86	40.0	1.57	92.45	39.7	1.57	45.96	38.9	1.18	46.73	39.1	1.25	65.37	47.2	1.39	69.86	47.2	1.46
December	93.60	40.7	1.61	91.92	39.4	1.57	47.19	39.7	1.19	50.43	40.3	1.25	62.95	45.7	1.36	66.66	45.8	1.46
1952: January	93.01	40.7	1.60	94.10	39.3	1.63	46.77	39.2	1.19	50.11	39.9	1.26	60.42	43.8	1.37	64.77	44.4	1.46
February	94.24	40.4	1.59	94.19	39.5	1.63	46.57	38.9	1.20	49.91	39.9	1.26	60.99	43.6	1.40	69.84	41.7	1.43
March	94.14	40.2	1.60	94.00	40.0	1.65	46.11	38.4	1.20	50.04	38.9	1.26	60.56	43.3	1.38	61.00	42.7	1.43
April	93.85	39.9	1.60	94.38	39.0	1.65	45.08	37.7	1.20	48.88	38.8	1.26	59.86	43.7	1.37	62.76	43.4	1.45
May	94.91	40.2	1.61	94.17	39.8	1.66	46.35	38.6	1.20	50.65	40.1	1.26	61.22	44.3	1.38	62.29	42.9	1.45
June	94.76	40.2	1.61	93.13	40.7	1.67	46.92	39.1	1.20	50.47	40.1	1.26	60.34	43.3	1.43	73.45	46.7	1.57
July	95.16	39.9	1.63	91.36	37.3	1.64	47.07	39.1	1.20	50.73	39.8	1.27	64.56	46.1	1.41	67.54	44.1	1.53
August	94.71	40.6	1.60	94.54	40.2	1.66	47.96	40.0	1.20	51.69	40.9	1.27	64.49	45.3	1.42	68.16	43.0	1.59
September	95.08	40.5	1.61	99.50	40.8	1.70	48.85	40.7	1.20	52.29	41.3	1.27	67.04	45.7	1.47	71.52	43.9	1.63

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Ohio					Oklahoma					Oregon							
	State		State		Oklahoma City		Tulsa		State		Portland							
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings						
1961: September				\$64.65	43.1	\$1.50	\$62.46	44.3	\$1.41	\$67.30	43.7	\$1.54	\$77.32	39.3	\$1.97	\$72.41	39.6	\$1.85
October				62.18	42.3	1.47	62.34	43.0	1.42	68.05	42.8	1.50	77.51	39.0	1.99	72.57	39.8	1.83
November				63.94	43.2	1.48	62.78	43.9	1.43	68.36	44.1	1.55	78.61	39.2	2.00	71.97	39.6	1.81
December				65.83	43.9	1.50	62.49	43.7	1.43	71.75	45.7	1.57	78.97	38.5	2.00	73.49	39.2	1.87
1962: January	\$73.83	41.6	\$1.77	63.80	42.4	1.50	61.91	43.6	1.42	70.15	44.4	1.58	76.29	38.6	1.97	72.50	38.9	1.86
February	73.44	41.2	1.78	63.27	41.9	1.51	62.06	42.8	1.45	69.01	43.4	1.59	77.25	38.8	1.99	72.48	38.6	1.84
March	73.99	41.4	1.79	64.26	42.0	1.53	61.63	42.8	1.44	69.78	43.6	1.60	76.78	38.1	2.01	73.22	38.9	1.92
April	72.60	40.7	1.78	63.08	41.5	1.52	62.63	42.9	1.46	69.40	41.5	1.60	79.87	38.7	2.06	73.99	38.6	1.92
May	72.90	40.4	1.80	62.47	41.1	1.52	62.79	43.3	1.45	69.21	42.3	1.64	77.72	38.1	2.04	73.83	38.3	1.93
June	70.84	39.5	1.79	66.41	42.3	1.57	63.36	43.4	1.46	74.13	43.1	1.72	80.79	39.2	2.06	74.11	39.0	1.90
July	71.24	39.9	1.79	65.63	41.8	1.57	63.05	42.6	1.48	73.70	42.6	1.73	80.64	39.2	2.06	72.48	38.3	1.89
August	73.61	40.5	1.81	65.99	41.5	1.59	62.60	42.3	1.48	72.38	41.5	1.74	82.63	40.4	2.03	73.55	38.9	1.88
September	77.08	41.5	1.86	66.88	41.8	1.60	63.66	43.9	1.45	73.25	42.1	1.74	79.85	38.4	2.08	73.21	38.7	1.99
Pennsylvania																		
Year and month	State		Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton		Erie		Harrisburg		Johnstown		Lancaster							
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings						
1961: September	\$64.65	40.2	\$1.61	\$63.63	40.3	\$1.58	\$70.01	42.0	\$1.67	\$59.74	41.2	\$1.45	\$71.84	40.3	\$1.78	\$58.93	41.5	\$1.42
October	64.13	40.0	1.61	61.39	39.3	1.56	67.44	40.6	1.66	57.29	39.7	1.44	67.52	38.6	1.75	57.10	40.9	1.40
November	64.49	40.0	1.61	63.16	39.9	1.58	69.50	41.2	1.69	59.68	41.0	1.46	69.77	38.4	1.77	55.99	40.4	1.39
December	65.79	40.4	1.63	63.24	39.9	1.59	70.00	41.3	1.70	59.75	40.7	1.47	71.94	40.1	1.80	58.08	40.9	1.42
1962: January	66.06	40.5	1.63	63.72	40.0	1.59	74.91	43.3	1.73	60.12	40.9	1.47	-----	-----	-----	57.57	40.6	1.42
February	66.15	40.5	1.63	63.16	39.9	1.58	73.14	42.4	1.73	59.97	40.6	1.48	-----	-----	-----	58.73	41.1	1.43
March	66.65	40.6	1.64	63.44	39.9	1.59	72.58	42.1	1.72	61.14	41.2	1.48	-----	-----	-----	58.57	40.9	1.43
April	64.01	39.1	1.64	61.06	38.4	1.59	68.91	39.9	1.73	59.17	39.9	1.48	-----	-----	-----	57.95	40.3	1.44
May	64.54	39.5	1.64	61.34	38.6	1.59	67.10	39.4	1.70	60.08	40.0	1.50	-----	-----	-----	59.33	41.0	1.45
June	63.29	39.9	1.60	60.21	39.5	1.59	65.06	40.6	1.70	55.51	40.4	1.37	-----	-----	-----	59.93	41.4	1.45
July	62.19	39.4	1.58	57.17	38.5	1.49	68.22	40.2	1.70	53.72	39.6	1.41	-----	-----	-----	60.01	41.3	1.45
August	66.44	39.9	1.66	64.92	40.0	1.62	69.27	40.7	1.70	62.38	40.8	1.53	-----	-----	-----	59.95	41.4	1.45
September	68.93	40.5	1.70	67.91	40.3	1.69	69.26	41.3	1.66	64.10	40.8	1.57	-----	-----	-----	60.09	41.7	1.44
Pennsylvania—Continued																		
Year and month	Philadelphia		Pittsburgh		Reading		Scranton		Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton		York							
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings						
1961: September	\$65.54	40.7	\$1.64	\$74.10	40.6	\$1.83	\$58.66	37.9	\$1.55	\$47.94	37.9	\$1.27	\$44.32	36.7	\$1.26	\$52.97	40.5	\$1.31
October	66.17	40.2	1.65	73.73	41.1	1.79	60.14	38.5	1.66	47.44	37.5	1.27	46.01	36.4	1.26	54.97	41.3	1.33
November	67.40	40.9	1.65	73.06	40.6	1.80	60.06	38.6	1.66	47.83	38.2	1.25	47.31	37.3	1.27	55.27	41.4	1.34
December	68.31	41.0	1.67	74.92	41.3	1.81	60.02	38.4	1.66	49.29	38.6	1.28	48.51	37.9	1.28	56.82	41.9	1.36
1962: January	67.77	40.7	1.67	74.64	40.9	1.83	61.43	39.1	1.57	49.71	38.3	1.30	47.49	36.9	1.29	57.09	42.1	1.30
February	68.43	40.9	1.67	74.92	41.3	1.81	61.19	39.2	1.56	50.44	38.5	1.30	48.55	37.4	1.30	58.50	41.3	1.37
March	69.25	41.0	1.69	74.84	41.1	1.82	60.14	38.9	1.55	51.09	39.0	1.31	49.05	37.7	1.30	56.22	41.1	1.37
April	67.39	39.9	1.69	70.85	39.1	1.81	57.42	38.9	1.56	47.05	35.8	1.31	44.83	34.4	1.30	53.98	39.4	1.37
May	68.07	39.3	1.69	71.66	39.7	1.81	60.78	39.0	1.56	50.47	38.5	1.31	48.94	37.3	1.31	56.52	40.9	1.38
June	69.69	40.8	1.71	71.06	39.5	1.80	60.64	38.8	1.54	51.16	38.7	1.32	47.99	37.2	1.29	56.34	41.7	1.35
July	68.06	39.8	1.71	70.43	39.1	1.80	60.43	39.6	1.53	51.00	38.9	1.31	48.73	37.5	1.30	55.86	41.7	1.36
August	70.48	40.7	1.73	74.95	39.7	1.89	61.10	39.7	1.54	51.11	39.9	1.31	50.02	38.3	1.31	55.90	41.1	1.36
September	71.21	40.9	1.74	81.11	41.3	1.96	63.30	40.1	1.58	51.48	39.1	1.32	50.66	38.7	1.31	56.43	41.0	1.38
Rhode Island																		
Year and month	State		Providence		State		Charleston		State		Sioux Falls							
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings						
1961: September	\$55.55	39.7	\$1.40	\$55.91	40.0	\$1.40	\$45.43	38.6	\$1.18	\$47.84	42.0	\$1.14	\$57.99	42.6	\$1.36	\$62.21	43.1	\$1.44
October	54.51	38.1	1.43	55.68	39.1	1.42	45.82	39.0	1.18	48.20	41.8	1.15	56.44	41.6	1.36	59.46	41.3	1.44
November	55.50	38.2	1.45	55.78	38.9	1.43	46.14	38.9	1.19	48.68	42.0	1.16	60.42	44.8	1.39	67.78	42.9	1.45
December	56.47	41.1	1.45	59.68	41.3	1.45	47.44	40.1	1.19	47.91	41.7	1.15	60.91	43.6	1.40	60.55	47.3	1.47
1962: January	59.10	40.5	1.46	59.23	40.9	1.45	46.90	39.8	1.18	46.46	40.4	1.15	63.05	45.2	1.40	70.30	47.6	1.47
February	57.93	40.3	1.44	58.35	41.8	1.43	47.24	39.7	1.19	47.04	40.9	1.15	63.71	45.0	1.42	71.94	47.6	1.61
March	58.27	40.1	1.45	59.99	41.0	1.44	48.41	39.0	1.19	46.92	40.1	1.17	62.24	43.8	1.42	68.88	45.6	1.51
April	57.58	39.6	1.45	57.63	40.1	1.44	48.43	38.8	1.18	47.44	40.2	1.18	60.42	42.7	1.41	66.49	44.2	1.49
May	58.30	39.9	1.46	57.96	40.5	1.43	48.17	39.8	1.19	48.67	41.6	1.17	59.98	42.7	1.40	64.18	42.6	1.51
June	59.33	39.9	1.49	59.47	41.2	1.44	49.17	38.9	1.19	46.14	40.8	1.18	62.18	44.4	1.40	66.37	44.1	1.50
July	58.53	39.8	1.48	58.37	40.1	1.45	48.53	39.1	1.19	48.00	40.0	1.20	60.40	43.2	1.40	63.99	42.3	1.51
August	57.73	38.6	1.49	58.73	39.7	1.43	47.88	39.9	1.20	48.67	40.9	1.19	61.99	43.2	1.43	67.12	43.5	1.54
September	60.51	41.0	1.45	60.70	41.4	1.47	49.08	40.9	1.20	48.20	41.2	1.17	63.81	44.3	1.43	70.93	43.3	1.59

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Tennessee															Texas				
	State			Chattanooga			Knoxville			Memphis			Nashville			State				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1951: September	\$32.40	40.0	\$1.31	\$54.54	40.7	\$1.34	\$58.32	40.5	\$1.44	\$59.35	42.7	\$1.39	\$54.27	40.2	\$1.35	\$64.33	42.6	\$1.51		
October	52.40	40.0	1.31	53.86	40.5	1.33	57.63	40.3	1.43	60.34	43.1	1.40	55.86	39.9	1.35	64.50	43.0	1.50		
November	52.93	40.1	1.32	53.80	40.5	1.33	57.89	40.2	1.44	60.20	43.0	1.40	55.87	40.2	1.34	64.75	42.6	1.52		
December	53.60	40.3	1.33	55.61	41.5	1.34	58.69	40.2	1.40	61.49	43.3	1.42	54.40	40.6	1.34	63.82	43.3	1.52		
1952: January	53.73	40.4	1.33	54.14	40.4	1.34	57.74	40.1	1.44	61.06	43.0	1.42	54.54	40.4	1.35	63.87	42.3	1.51		
February	53.47	40.2	1.33	52.93	39.5	1.34	58.14	40.1	1.45	62.35	43.3	1.44	53.06	39.3	1.35	63.95	41.8	1.53		
March	53.60	40.3	1.33	54.14	40.1	1.35	58.69	40.2	1.46	62.35	43.3	1.44	53.04	39.0	1.36	64.72	42.3	1.53		
April	53.67	39.9	1.33	54.13	39.8	1.36	58.55	40.1	1.46	62.50	43.1	1.45	53.03	38.8	1.39	64.37	41.8	1.54		
May	53.20	40.0	1.33	54.54	40.4	1.35	58.36	39.7	1.47	61.77	42.6	1.45	54.94	40.1	1.37	62.73	41.0	1.53		
June	54.00	40.6	1.33	55.35	41.0	1.35	59.79	40.4	1.48	62.77	42.7	1.47	54.81	40.3	1.36	64.83	42.1	1.54		
July	54.53	41.0	1.33	55.89	41.4	1.35	59.94	40.5	1.48	60.21	41.7	1.42	54.67	40.2	1.36	65.20	41.9	1.58		
August	54.40	40.9	1.33	56.02	41.5	1.35	62.02	40.8	1.52	61.20	42.5	1.44	54.94	40.1	1.37	65.78	42.0	1.56		
September	55.88	41.7	1.34	56.85	41.8	1.36	63.60	41.3	1.54	63.80	43.4	1.47	55.35	40.4	1.37	69.16	43.5	1.56		
Utah															Vermont			Virginia		
State			Salt Lake City			State			Burlington			Springfield			State					
1951: September	\$51.95	41.3	\$1.50	\$68.68	42.2	\$1.58	\$68.04	43.2	\$1.35	\$55.00	39.7	\$1.39	\$75.06	41.5	\$1.58	\$50.42	39.7	\$1.27		
October	61.00	39.1	1.56	65.83	41.4	1.59	57.75	43.1	1.34	53.43	38.6	1.37	74.64	47.0	1.59	49.90	39.6	1.26		
November	64.94	41.1	1.58	66.62	41.9	1.59	55.95	41.3	1.36	53.69	38.4	1.40	72.15	45.5	1.59	51.60	40.0	1.29		
December	69.86	42.6	1.64	70.15	43.3	1.62	59.39	43.5	1.36	58.22	40.8	1.42	77.05	47.0	1.64	52.91	40.7	1.30		
1952: January	68.06	41.0	1.60	66.83	41.0	1.63	60.06	43.1	1.37	56.35	40.4	1.39	81.77	49.5	1.65	52.53	40.1	1.31		
February	66.33	40.2	1.65	67.32	41.3	1.63	60.30	43.0	1.38	55.79	39.3	1.42	79.20	48.6	1.63	52.14	39.8	1.31		
March	68.06	41.0	1.60	69.89	42.1	1.66	59.75	43.1	1.39	55.78	39.5	1.41	78.57	47.6	1.65	51.48	39.3	1.31		
April	64.06	39.3	1.63	68.22	41.6	1.64	58.71	42.4	1.38	53.84	38.6	1.40	75.25	45.7	1.65	51.61	39.1	1.32		
May	62.92	38.6	1.63	67.73	41.3	1.64	58.39	42.6	1.37	55.98	39.5	1.42	75.10	45.5	1.66	52.40	39.7	1.32		
June	63.76	39.6	1.61	68.89	41.5	1.66	58.66	42.5	1.38	56.71	39.7	1.43	75.65	45.8	1.66	53.20	40.0	1.33		
July	64.74	41.5	1.56	70.05	42.2	1.66	58.69	42.7	1.38	57.44	39.8	1.44	75.76	46.1	1.66	53.80	40.8	1.32		
August	68.38	40.7	1.68	70.30	41.6	1.69	59.96	42.9	1.39	56.72	39.8	1.42	78.80	48.5	1.69	54.00	40.6	1.33		
September	69.64	43.8	1.59	69.64	41.7	1.67	60.47	43.2	1.40	57.19	39.4	1.45	80.76	47.0	1.72	54.67	40.8	1.34		
Washington															West Virginia			Wisconsin		
State			Seattle			Spokane			Tacoma			State			State					
1951: September	\$72.05	38.1	\$1.89	\$71.00	38.1	\$1.89	\$70.00	39.5	\$1.79	\$70.21	37.8	\$1.86	\$63.36	39.6	\$1.60	\$67.83	42.0	\$1.61		
October	73.24	38.8	1.89	71.38	38.0	1.88	71.28	40.1	1.78	73.21	39.4	1.86	63.44	39.9	1.58	66.78	42.1	1.63		
November	72.69	37.9	1.92	71.30	37.8	1.88	71.54	40.6	1.76	69.86	37.1	1.88	63.84	39.9	1.60	66.74	42.0	1.66		
December	74.56	38.5	1.93	73.32	38.5	1.90	73.03	41.1	1.78	71.86	38.0	1.89	65.53	40.7	1.61	72.64	43.1	1.68		
1952: January	72.79	38.0	1.92	70.89	37.3	1.90	72.33	40.6	1.78	73.80	38.5	1.92	64.22	39.4	1.63	71.82	42.2	1.70		
February	75.47	38.8	1.95	75.04	39.7	1.94	72.01	40.5	1.78	72.86	38.5	1.89	64.39	39.5	1.63	72.31	42.5	1.70		
March	76.44	39.1	1.96	75.97	39.2	1.94	72.37	40.8	1.79	74.57	38.9	1.92	64.61	39.4	1.64	71.61	42.1	1.70		
April	75.40	38.5	1.96	72.05	37.7	1.91	72.07	40.0	1.80	74.97	38.9	1.92	63.73	39.1	1.63	70.85	41.5	1.71		
May	74.86	38.5	1.94	72.58	38.1	1.91	74.32	40.8	1.82	74.47	39.0	1.91	65.11	39.7	1.64	71.50	41.8	1.71		
June	76.65	39.3	1.95	73.03	38.5	1.90	74.14	40.6	1.83	76.28	39.7	1.92	63.30	39.5	1.63	71.35	41.9	1.70		
July	73.73	37.8	1.95	72.50	38.3	1.90	72.67	39.6	1.84	75.12	38.6	1.95	65.01	39.4	1.65	67.39	41.8	1.61		
August	77.73	39.0	1.99	74.50	38.6	1.93	76.76	40.2	1.91	78.10	40.0	1.95	65.36	40.1	1.63	66.16	41.6	1.65		
September	78.91	39.9	1.97	76.65	38.8	1.97	74.70	39.3	1.91	76.50	39.8	1.92	66.17	40.1	1.65	70.64	42.0	1.69		
Wisconsin—Continued															Wyoming					
Kenosha			La Crosse			Madison			Milwaukee			Racine			State					
1951: September	\$72.41	39.6	\$1.83	\$64.32	39.7	\$1.62	\$70.71	41.5	\$1.71	\$75.50	42.1	\$1.79	\$75.74	41.7	\$1.81	\$77.71	40.6	\$1.91		
October	72.61	40.0	1.82	64.01	39.3	1.63	69.73	40.9	1.71	75.12	41.9	1.79	75.98	41.6	1.82	67.97	37.1	1.83		
November	73.99	40.7	1.82	62.64	38.7	1.62	70.12	41.4	1.76	75.61	42.0	1.80	75.71	41.2	1.84	70.94	39.0	1.82		
December	76.63	41.3	1.86	65.62	40.1	1.64	74.77	42.8	1.78	78.66	43.1	1.82	77.98	41.5	1.86	72.42	39.0	1.86		
1952: January	76.16	41.2	1.84	65.58	39.4	1.66	74.59	42.4	1.77	76.95	41.6	1.85	77.62	41.3	1.86	75.61	39.3	1.92		
February	73.89	40.2	1.84	66.55	39.4	1.69	71.49	42.4	1.78	78.13	42.2	1.85	79.25	42.0	1.89	75.70	40.7	1.86		
March	77.19	40.7	1.90	66.53	39.8	1.71	69.03	39.2	1.70	76.56	41.7	1.84	78.65	41.4	1.90	76.04	41.1	1.85		
April	74.57	39.9	1.87	67.56	39.0	1.74	70.31	39.2	1.80	77.02	41.3	1.86	77.59	40.9	1.90	75.32	40.8	1.85		
May	76.26	40.4	1.89	68.93	39.7	1.74	74.29	40.7	1.83	77.09	41.3	1.87	78.39	41.2	1.90	71.61	38.6	1.86		
June	75.10	39.8	1.89	68.09	39.4	1.73	73.83	41.0	1.81	76.28	41.2	1.85	77.71	40.8	1.90	72.54	39.0	1.86		
July	69.70	38.5	1.81	68.64	39.7	1.73	69.90	40.6	1.71	74.36	40.6	1.83	74.82	39.7	1.89	75.76	40.4	1.90		
August	71.49	39.1	1.83	67.83	39.0	1.74	72.95	40.4	1.80	75.41	40.9	1.85	73.91	39.6	1.87	76.45	41.1	1.86		
September	75.80	39.5	1.91	68.88	39.4	1.75	73.79	40.8	1.81	78.02	41.3	1.89	76.34	41.0	1.89	79.61	41.9	1.90		

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumers' Price Index¹ for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

(1933-39=100)

Year and month	All Items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Household furnishings	Miscellaneous ²
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels	Ice		
1913: Average	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.3	61.9	(³)	(³)	(³)	59.1	80.9
1914: Average	71.8	81.8	69.8	92.2	62.3	(³)	(³)	(³)	60.7	81.9
1915: Average	72.5	80.9	71.4	92.9	62.5	(³)	(³)	(³)	65.6	82.6
1916: Average	77.9	90.8	78.3	94.0	65.0	(³)	(³)	(³)	70.9	86.3
1917: Average	91.5	116.9	94.1	102.4	78.4	(³)	(³)	(³)	85.1	95.1
1918: Average	107.8	134.4	127.5	141.4	94.2	(³)	(³)	(³)	106.4	117.8
1919: Average	129.8	149.8	166.7	162.7	111.1	(³)	(³)	(³)	134.1	147.6
1920: Average	143.3	168.8	201.0	170.7	128.9	(³)	(³)	(³)	154.6	166.5
1921: Average	127.7	128.3	154.8	138.6	114.0	(³)	(³)	(³)	128.5	134.3
1922: Average	119.7	119.9	126.6	145.7	115.1	(³)	(³)	(³)	117.5	121.2
1923: Average	124.9	124.9	125.9	146.4	118.2	(³)	(³)	(³)	126.1	130.8
1924: Average	122.3	122.8	124.9	153.6	113.7	(³)	(³)	(³)	124.0	131.4
1925: Average	125.4	132.9	122.4	152.2	115.4	(³)	(³)	(³)	121.8	132.2
1926: Average	128.4	137.4	120.6	150.7	117.3	(³)	(³)	(³)	118.8	132.6
1927: Average	124.0	132.3	118.3	148.3	115.4	(³)	(³)	(³)	115.9	133.2
1928: Average	122.6	130.8	116.1	144.8	115.4	(³)	(³)	(³)	113.1	130.8
1929: Average	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(³)	(³)	(³)	111.7	124.6
1930: Average	119.4	126.0	112.7	137.5	111.4	(³)	(³)	(³)	108.9	125.1
1931: Average	108.7	103.9	102.6	130.3	108.9	(³)	(³)	(³)	98.0	104.1
1932: Average	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(³)	(³)	(³)	85.4	101.7
1933: Average	92.4	84.1	87.9	100.7	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)	84.2	98.4
1934: Average	95.7	93.7	96.1	94.4	101.4	(³)	(³)	(³)	92.8	97.9
1935: Average	98.1	100.4	96.8	94.2	102.7	98.4	100.0	100.0	94.8	98.1
1936: Average	99.1	101.3	97.6	95.4	100.2	100.8	99.8	100.0	98.3	98.7
1937: Average	102.7	105.3	102.8	100.9	100.2	99.1	101.7	100.0	104.3	101.0
1938: Average	100.8	97.8	102.2	104.1	99.9	99.0	101.0	100.0	103.3	101.5
1939: Average	99.4	95.3	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	101.2	100.0	101.3	100.7
1940: Average	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.9	100.4	100.8	101.1
1941: Average	105.3	105.5	106.3	106.4	102.2	97.1	106.3	104.1	107.3	104.0
1942: Average	116.0	123.9	124.2	108.8	105.4	96.7	115.1	110.0	122.2	110.9
1943: Average	129.7	138.0	129.7	108.7	107.7	96.1	120.7	114.2	125.6	118.8
1944: Average	126.7	136.1	128.8	109.1	109.8	95.8	126.0	115.8	126.4	121.3
1945: Average	128.6	139.1	145.9	109.5	110.3	95.0	128.3	115.9	145.8	124.1
1946: Average	129.6	150.6	160.2	110.1	112.4	92.8	126.9	115.0	159.2	128.8
1947: Average	139.8	165.8	185.8	118.6	121.1	92.0	156.1	125.9	184.4	139.9
1948: Average	171.9	210.3	198.0	121.2	153.9	94.3	183.4	125.2	195.8	149.9
1949: Average	170.2	201.9	190.1	126.4	137.5	96.7	187.7	141.7	189.0	154.6
1950: Average	171.9	204.5	187.7	131.0	140.6	96.8	194.1	147.8	190.2	156.5
1951: Average	184.8	227.4	204.5	136.2	144.1	97.2	204.5	155.6	210.9	165.4
1952: January 15	186.2	246.0	195.0	129.4	140.0	96.7	193.1	145.8	184.7	158.1
June 15	193.2	265.1	194.6	130.9	139.1	96.8	199.0	147.0	184.6	154.6
1953: January 15	181.5	221.9	198.8	133.2	143.3	97.2	202.3	152.0	207.4	162.1
June 15	181.6	221.9	198.8	133.2	143.3	97.2	202.3	152.0	207.4	162.1
1954: January 15	187.4	229.2	208.9	138.2	144.6	97.4	205.8	156.3	210.4	166.6
June 15	187.8	229.2	208.9	138.2	144.6	97.4	205.8	156.3	210.4	166.6
1955: January 15	188.6	231.4	207.6	138.9	144.9	97.4	206.3	156.3	210.8	166.6
June 15	188.3	231.4	207.6	138.9	144.9	97.4	206.3	156.3	210.8	166.6
1956: January 15	189.1	232.2	208.9	139.4	145.0	97.4	206.7	156.3	210.8	166.6
June 15	190.0	232.2	208.9	139.4	145.0	97.4	206.7	156.3	210.8	166.6
1957: January 15	190.1	232.4	204.6	139.7	145.0	97.6	206.8	156.3	209.1	166.6
June 15	190.9	232.4	204.6	139.7	145.0	97.6	206.8	156.3	209.1	166.6
1958: January 15	191.7	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
June 15	192.3	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
1959: January 15	193.0	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
June 15	193.0	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
1960: January 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
June 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
1961: January 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
June 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
1962: January 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
June 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
1963: January 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
June 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
1964: January 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
June 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
1965: January 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
June 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
1966: January 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
June 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
1967: January 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
June 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
1968: January 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
June 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
1969: January 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
June 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
1970: January 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
June 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
1971: January 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
June 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
1972: January 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
June 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
1973: January 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
June 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
1974: January 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
June 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
1975: January 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
June 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
1976: January 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
June 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
1977: January 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
June 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
1978: January 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
June 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
1979: January 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
June 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
1980: January 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
June 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
1981: January 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
June 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
1982: January 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
June 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.3
1983: January 15	193.4	232.5	204.6	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.

TABLE D-2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,¹ for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

City	Oct. 15, 1952	Sept. 15, 1952	Aug. 15, 1952	July 15, 1952	June 15, 1952	May 15, 1952	Apr. 15, 1952	Mar. 15, 1952	Feb. 15, 1952	Jan. 15, 1952	Dec. 15, 1951	Nov. 15, 1951	Oct. 15, 1951	Jan. 15, 1951	June 15, 1950	Oct. 15, 1949
Average.....	100.9	100.8	101.1	100.8	100.6	100.0	100.7	100.0	107.9	109.1	109.1	108.6	107.4	101.5	170.2	101.5
Atlanta, Ga.....	(*)	(*)	108.4	(*)	(*)	104.4	(*)	(*)	108.2	(*)	(*)	104.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Baltimore, Md.....	(*)	107.6	(*)	(*)	104.2	(*)	(*)	105.0	(*)	(*)	103.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	174.7	(*)
Birmingham, Ala.....	106.7	106.6	106.5	106.7	104.5	104.2	105.3	103.6	108.9	104.7	106.0	104.8	104.0	106.2	171.6	100.0
Boston, Mass.....	102.5	102.2	103.0	103.1	100.4	170.9	178.9	179.1	178.3	180.0	180.9	180.0	179.3	173.5	163.8	103.9
Buffalo, N. Y.....	100.3	(*)	(*)	109.9	(*)	(*)	108.8	(*)	(*)	108.3	(*)	(*)	108.9	100.8	(*)	100.0
Chicago, Ill.....	105.9	105.9	106.7	105.9	105.6	104.7	103.1	102.7	101.9	104.1	104.2	104.3	103.5	104.4	178.1	107.9
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	100.8	100.7	100.9	100.9	100.1	102.4	108.4	107.5	107.1	108.3	107.9	107.8	107.0	102.3	170.5	108.8
Cleveland, Ohio.....	(*)	(*)	104.2	(*)	(*)	102.7	(*)	101.8	(*)	101.8	(*)	102.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Denver, Colo.....	104.5	(*)	(*)	102.8	(*)	(*)	101.1	(*)	(*)	102.3	(*)	(*)	101.2	104.9	(*)	100.5
Detroit, Mich.....	103.0	103.6	104.2	103.5	102.3	101.8	101.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	102.0	101.9	101.5	100.2	172.5	106.5
Houston, Tex.....	100.6	100.6	106.0	105.1	104.6	104.3	104.7	104.3	104.3	105.4	106.0	105.1	104.4	100.1	173.6	105.3
Indianapolis, Ind.....	103.1	(*)	(*)	102.1	(*)	(*)	100.8	(*)	(*)	100.9	(*)	(*)	100.9	104.4	(*)	104.9
Jacksonville, Fla.....	(*)	106.5	(*)	(*)	106.2	(*)	105.6	(*)	105.9	(*)	105.9	(*)	(*)	106.4	175.6	(*)
Kansas City, Mo.....	103.5	(*)	(*)	105.6	(*)	(*)	103.3	(*)	(*)	102.3	(*)	(*)	102.4	176.6	(*)	104.5
Los Angeles, Calif.....	101.9	102.2	102.0	101.9	101.8	101.5	100.9	100.7	100.0	100.0	100.4	100.6	107.9	101.3	100.3	100.5
Manchester, N. H.....	100.3	(*)	(*)	100.2	(*)	(*)	107.0	(*)	(*)	107.0	(*)	(*)	107.0	100.6	(*)	101.9
Memphis, Tenn.....	(*)	102.9	(*)	(*)	101.2	(*)	(*)	100.2	(*)	(*)	101.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	172.7	(*)
Milwaukee, Wis.....	(*)	(*)	100.2	(*)	(*)	100.1	(*)	(*)	103.1	(*)	(*)	103.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(*)	100.1	(*)	(*)	100.3	(*)	100.0	(*)	107.9	(*)	107.7	(*)	(*)	2)	169.1	(*)
Mobile, Ala.....	(*)	100.4	(*)	(*)	100.4	(*)	107.9	(*)	107.9	(*)	107.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	168.3	(*)
New Orleans, La.....	(*)	102.7	(*)	(*)	100.1	(*)	(*)	100.5	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)
New York, N. Y.....	106.0	106.0	105.7	105.9	103.6	103.2	103.5	102.4	103.0	104.2	104.0	104.1	103.0	177.8	107.0	105.7
Norfolk, Va.....	(*)	(*)	105.7	(*)	(*)	102.9	(*)	(*)	102.0	(*)	(*)	101.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Philadelphia, Pa.....	100.7	100.8	101.2	101.1	100.1	100.2	100.2	107.5	107.1	108.9	109.2	109.1	109.7	101.0	100.1	101.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	102.8	102.4	102.9	102.1	100.8	101.1	100.9	100.2	100.9	102.2	101.7	102.0	101.2	103.4	171.8	106.1
Portland, Maine.....	(*)	102.8	(*)	(*)	102.3	(*)	(*)	100.6	(*)	(*)	100.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	104.4	(*)
Portland, Ore.....	100.2	(*)	(*)	106.6	(*)	(*)	106.8	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	103.5	100.4	(*)	106.5
Richmond, Va.....	106.4	(*)	(*)	106.8	(*)	(*)	104.5	(*)	(*)	103.8	(*)	(*)	103.8	170.8	(*)	104.1
St. Louis, Mo.....	(*)	102.7	(*)	(*)	102.7	(*)	(*)	100.2	(*)	(*)	100.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	106.8	(*)
San Francisco, Calif.....	(*)	105.6	(*)	(*)	106.3	(*)	(*)	103.1	(*)	(*)	103.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	172.4	(*)
Savannah, Ga.....	201.8	(*)	(*)	202.0	(*)	(*)	100.6	(*)	(*)	200.3	(*)	(*)	106.8	100.2	(*)	200.9
Seranton, Pa.....	(*)	(*)	100.4	(*)	(*)	100.3	(*)	(*)	104.2	(*)	(*)	103.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Seattle, Wash.....	(*)	(*)	103.9	(*)	(*)	103.8	(*)	(*)	104.3	(*)	(*)	104.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Washington, D. C.....	(*)	(*)	107.4	(*)	(*)	104.9	(*)	(*)	103.9	(*)	(*)	104.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

¹ The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

² Indexes are computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

³ Corrected.

TABLE D-3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities¹

[1935-36=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Householdings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity					
	Oct. 15 1952	Sept. 15 1952	Oct. 15 1952	Sept. 15 1952	Oct. 15 1952	Sept. 15 1952	Oct. 15 1952	Sept. 15 1952	Oct. 15 1952	Sept. 15 1952	Oct. 15 1952	Sept. 15 1952	Oct. 15 1952	Sept. 15 1952
Average.....	232.4	233.2	202.1	202.3	143.0	142.4	148.4	147.6	99.0	99.0	204.6	205.0	174.4	173.8
Atlanta, Ga.....	230.1	234.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	161.3	161.3	86.0	85.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Baltimore, Md.....	243.7	246.9	(1)	198.9	(1)	144.9	153.3	152.7	115.8	115.6	(1)	201.2	(1)	178.6
Birmingham, Ala.....	235.8	234.2	212.2	212.6	(1)	(1)	129.6	128.3	79.4	79.4	194.6	193.9	171.8	171.2
Boston, Mass.....	221.9	221.3	187.9	187.0	(1)	123.4	167.1	166.5	118.8	118.8	191.6	191.9	167.6	167.4
Buffalo, N. Y.....	227.4	227.8	195.6	(1)	142.3	(1)	154.6	155.2	110.0	110.0	209.9	(1)	180.3	(1)
Chicago, Ill.....	238.5	238.6	205.0	205.2	(1)	156.5	139.4	138.7	83.5	83.5	191.8	193.3	178.5	178.4
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	237.6	237.4	200.2	200.3	(1)	130.1	156.8	155.5	104.9	104.9	190.2	190.7	173.0	172.9
Cleveland, Ohio.....	241.8	243.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	154.2	153.6	107.0	107.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Denver, Colo.....	226.6	225.6	206.0	(1)	166.7	(1)	115.7	114.7	69.7	69.7	229.0	(1)	172.7	(1)
Detroit, Mich.....	253.2	253.0	194.7	194.3	151.2	(1)	156.8	155.7	89.6	88.8	218.7	218.3	190.5	188.0
Houston, Tex.....	240.3	240.9	216.7	217.1	(1)	(1)	163.1	163.1	86.3	86.3	200.6	202.3	176.6	173.2
Indianapolis, Ind.....	230.3	231.6	193.2	(1)	151.1	(1)	160.6	162.7	82.4	84.5	193.5	(1)	182.3	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla.....	235.5	240.1	(1)	196.5	(1)	166.7	143.6	143.6	84.5	84.5	(1)	200.9	(1)	186.0
Kansas City, Mo.....	218.9	217.3	192.5	(1)	151.9	(1)	134.7	134.3	71.3	71.4	190.6	(1)	179.4	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif.....	253.7	254.5	195.1	195.8	(1)	(1)	161.8	161.8	95.3	95.3	202.4	202.2	172.3	172.3
Manchester, N. H.....	226.0	225.9	191.6	(1)	139.6	(1)	173.8	173.6	113.2	113.2	213.8	(1)	163.1	(1)
Memphis, Tenn.....	229.4	240.8	(1)	213.8	(1)	162.6	141.6	141.6	77.0	77.0	(1)	181.5	(1)	161.5
Milwaukee, Wis.....	235.9	234.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	153.2	152.7	99.2	99.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn.....	224.8	223.7	(1)	209.3	(1)	182.2	161.3	160.7	86.2	86.2	(1)	196.0	(1)	179.0
Mobile, Ala.....	226.3	233.1	(1)	204.2	(1)	137.9	131.1	131.5	83.2	83.4	(1)	174.1	(1)	163.9
New Orleans, La.....	241.4	245.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	112.0	112.0	74.1	74.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York, N. Y.....	231.3	231.7	206.2	206.3	120.2	(1)	150.9	150.3	106.7	106.7	196.3	196.6	173.6	173.7
Norfolk, Va.....	235.1	238.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	162.2	162.0	100.6	100.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa.....	231.4	232.3	197.0	198.0	(1)	(1)	163.4	161.3	104.2	104.2	211.0	211.3	174.9	174.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	237.0	237.1	229.4	230.1	133.6	(1)	153.3	149.6	111.6	111.6	205.7	206.3	170.4	170.0
Portland, Maine.....	218.1	219.0	(1)	203.2	(1)	128.8	163.7	163.4	112.3	112.4	(1)	190.2	(1)	167.6
Portland, Ore.....	247.6	249.6	200.1	(1)	161.2	(1)	130.4	128.5	97.5	97.5	197.6	(1)	178.7	(1)
Richmond, Va.....	218.2	222.7	203.3	(1)	158.4	(1)	150.5	150.5	102.2	102.2	216.9	(1)	163.6	(1)
St. Louis, Mo.....	244.4	244.3	(1)	202.0	(1)	136.0	147.3	146.4	88.4	88.4	(1)	182.7	(1)	170.2
San Francisco, Calif.....	240.0	240.9	(1)	195.6	(1)	139.8	98.3	98.8	87.0	87.0	(1)	171.7	(1)	190.5
Savannah, Ga.....	242.1	245.0	206.4	(1)	174.8	(1)	175.6	170.1	131.3	123.9	212.2	(1)	178.9	(1)
Savannah, Pa.....	212.0	214.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	166.9	161.4	103.5	103.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Seattle, Wash.....	238.5	240.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	129.3	129.3	88.5	88.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Washington, D. C.....	229.2	232.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	137.1	136.3	111.2	111.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

¹ Prices of apparel, householdings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 34 additional cities on a staggered schedule.

² Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities on a staggered schedule.

TABLE D-4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,¹ by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry and fish	Meats				Chicken	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables					Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	Frozen ²	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1923: Average.....	124.0	105.5	101.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	129.4	136.1	166.5	-----	173.8	134.8	175.4	131.5	134.2	175.4
1926: Average.....	137.4	115.7	117.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	127.4	141.7	210.8	-----	226.2	122.9	182.4	170.4	145.0	120.0
1929: Average.....	132.5	107.6	127.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	131.0	143.8	169.0	-----	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.6	127.3	114.3
1932: Average.....	86.8	82.6	79.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	84.9	82.3	103.5	-----	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
1939: Average.....	95.2	94.5	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5	-----	-----	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6
August.....	93.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	90.6	88.0	96.8	94.6	90.6	93.1	90.7	92.4	-----	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.8	95.5
1940: Average.....	95.6	95.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	90.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	95.5	-----	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	95.8
1941: Average.....	105.5	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.9	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	-----	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	108.4
December.....	113.1	102.5	111.1	106.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.8	138.9	120.5	133.1	110.5	-----	111.0	108.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
1942: Average.....	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	-----	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	128.5
1943: Average.....	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.3	124.7	119.9	134.9	148.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	166.8	-----	178.0	150.6	158.9	154.8	128.1	127.1
1944: Average.....	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	181.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	166.2	-----	177.2	159.6	164.5	154.3	123.8	128.5
1945: Average.....	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	124.8	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	-----	188.2	150.2	168.2	154.7	124.0	128.6
August.....	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.6	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.9	133.4	171.4	183.5	-----	195.2	150.3	168.6	154.7	124.0	128.6
1946: Average.....	159.6	125.0	181.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	183.9	174.0	238.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	-----	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
June.....	145.6	122.1	134.0	129.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	163.5	-----	195.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	138.4	185.2
November.....	187.7	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	263.0	198.5	201.6	184.5	-----	182.8	167.7	231.6	167.8	244.4	170.5
1947: Average.....	163.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.9	220.1	183.2	271.4	186.2	200.8	196.4	-----	201.8	166.2	263.8	186.8	197.5	180.0
1948: Average.....	210.2	170.9	246.5	243.9	238.5	222.5	246.8	205.2	312.8	204.8	208.7	205.2	-----	212.4	158.0	246.8	205.0	196.5	174.0
1949: Average.....	201.9	169.7	233.4	229.3	241.3	205.9	251.7	191.5	314.1	198.7	201.2	208.1	-----	215.8	182.9	227.4	220.7	168.4	178.4
1950: Average.....	204.8	172.7	243.6	242.0	265.7	203.2	237.8	183.3	308.5	194.7	173.6	169.2	-----	206.1	146.0	228.5	312.5	144.3	179.9
January.....	196.0	169.0	219.4	217.9	242.3	177.3	234.3	186.9	301.9	184.2	182.3	204.8	-----	217.2	143.3	223.5	290.5	135.2	178.9
June.....	203.1	169.8	246.5	246.7	268.6	205.1	268.1	185.1	305.9	177.6	148.4	206.3	-----	224.3	143.7	232.9	260.8	140.1	174.3
1951: Average.....	227.4	188.5	272.2	274.1	310.4	215.7	288.8	192.1	352.0	206.0	211.3	217.9	98.6	223.3	165.9	249.9	344.5	168.8	186.6
October.....	229.2	189.4	276.6	281.0	317.0	223.8	293.7	188.7	353.2	207.9	243.4	210.8	97.5	214.4	162.8	240.8	345.8	160.6	187.0
November.....	231.4	190.2	273.5	278.6	317.3	215.8	295.6	184.0	351.1	210.4	241.8	223.5	95.9	235.0	162.7	238.1	345.6	158.5	186.7
December.....	252.2	190.4	270.1	274.6	316.9	203.8	300.0	181.9	351.2	213.2	216.7	238.5	95.0	235.4	163.3	238.9	346.8	157.8	186.4
1952: January.....	232.4	190.6	272.1	273.8	316.0	203.8	297.1	192.6	351.5	215.8	184.3	241.4	95.0	263.2	163.3	238.6	346.7	155.3	185.9
February.....	227.5	190.9	271.1	270.8	314.2	201.0	285.6	197.5	351.5	217.0	165.5	223.5	94.2	234.6	163.6	238.4	347.1	150.9	185.1
March.....	227.6	191.2	267.7	268.8	312.6	200.3	276.8	190.7	347.6	216.7	161.3	232.1	92.5	248.4	163.9	236.3	347.1	145.6	184.3
April.....	230.0	191.1	266.7	268.1	311.2	198.7	283.1	188.8	346.3	212.6	165.9	247.2	91.5	272.8	163.5	236.9	347.3	143.1	186.2
May.....	230.8	190.8	266.0	271.7	310.8	208.6	287.1	175.4	345.3	210.6	164.0	233.8	88.7	283.4	163.7	234.8	346.6	139.9	187.3
June.....	231.8	193.3	270.6	275.9	310.9	219.4	291.5	181.9	343.9	209.8	169.1	230.0	90.0	273.1	162.3	237.1	346.5	140.1	187.7
July.....	234.9	194.4	270.4	274.1	308.0	219.3	290.3	187.4	342.1	212.3	208.7	233.2	90.1	283.0	162.4	238.9	346.4	140.6	188.9
August.....	235.5	194.2	277.3	280.3	307.8	237.0	290.8	197.8	339.8	213.8	217.2	242.3	90.8	265.3	162.6	241.4	346.8	141.4	189.9
September.....	233.2	194.1	277.0	278.5	308.7	231.2	288.5	192.1	339.3	216.7	221.4	227.6	90.3	241.0	164.2	243.5	346.6	141.1	190.4
October.....	232.4	194.3	271.5	274.1	303.9	228.1	281.6	193.1	338.1	218.1	230.6	227.3	89.0	240.3	164.8	244.7	345.8	140.7	190.7

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales, in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers, in computing city indexes;

and (3) population weights, in combining city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1950 (1935-39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 1065, Retail Prices of Food, 1950, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 8. Mimeographed tables of the same data, by months, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

² December 1950=100.

TABLE D-5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

(1913-10=100)

City	Oct. 1932	Sept. 1932	Aug. 1932	July 1932	June 1932	May 1932	Apr. 1932	Mar. 1932	Feb. 1932	Jan. 1932	Dec. 1931	Nov. 1931	Oct. 1931	June 1930	Oct. 1929
United States.....	232.4	233.2	235.5	234.9	231.5	230.5	230.0	227.6	227.5	232.4	232.2	231.4	229.2	203.1	234.1
Atlanta, Ga.....	230.1	234.3	238.0	236.1	236.5	223.2	223.0	223.9	227.4	230.7	230.7	232.1	230.0	193.4	234.8
Baltimore, Md.....	233.7	246.9	249.9	248.6	242.4	243.2	242.6	239.5	238.6	243.8	242.5	242.4	241.1	215.6	245.5
Birmingham, Ala.....	223.8	234.2	230.8	225.5	217.4	218.4	215.3	217.3	220.2	222.7	224.3	224.0	219.2	192.3	230.9
Boston, Mass.....	221.0	221.3	225.5	225.9	219.9	218.8	215.2	214.6	214.5	218.2	219.3	218.4	217.5	194.1	235.4
Bridgeport, Conn.....	233.4	232.5	235.3	238.0	230.2	230.5	228.3	227.3	227.0	229.4	228.9	227.9	227.4	204.0	235.4
Buffalo, N. Y.....	227.4	227.8	229.7	228.3	227.0	227.0	224.7	221.8	221.0	225.2	226.7	227.3	224.2	190.0	232.8
Butte, Mont.....	232.4	233.6	232.8	231.8	231.7	229.4	228.9	228.1	227.5	230.2	233.7	230.2	229.2	203.0	236.6
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	226.2	237.0	238.7	240.9	240.6	238.0	236.4	235.1	235.1	238.5	239.8	240.5	237.8	208.6	241.0
Charleston, S. C.....	222.8	229.5	232.2	231.4	222.8	221.4	220.2	219.3	222.3	221.5	218.0	217.9	218.0	188.0	232.7
Chicago, Ill.....	233.6	235.0	241.8	239.9	239.2	236.3	234.8	233.3	231.4	237.5	238.1	237.8	234.2	208.4	241.0
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	227.5	237.4	239.7	239.1	236.9	234.3	231.9	228.6	228.1	233.2	230.4	232.0	229.7	203.1	233.7
Cleveland, Ohio.....	241.5	243.9	245.5	245.5	242.5	240.3	238.2	235.8	237.2	240.9	238.5	239.0	237.2	211.2	243.4
Columbus, Ohio.....	215.4	218.3	220.3	217.2	214.3	213.8	211.4	206.2	202.8	214.3	211.3	211.4	208.6	183.9	230.0
Dallas, Tex.....	233.0	237.1	237.4	233.7	232.0	231.8	231.3	229.8	228.8	236.3	235.4	236.0	233.8	201.5	234.6
Denver, Colo.....	236.6	235.6	237.7	237.7	235.1	232.6	232.0	230.4	230.0	234.3	239.2	236.0	234.9	205.9	233.7
Detroit, Mich.....	233.2	233.0	235.3	237.2	234.2	231.6	231.2	228.8	229.1	235.0	234.5	233.5	230.5	202.9	232.5
Fall River, Mass.....	224.2	223.6	227.6	228.6	225.2	224.4	220.4	221.4	220.7	229.0	223.8	224.2	223.2	200.7	230.8
Houston, Tex.....	240.3	240.9	242.8	239.7	237.2	236.1	237.9	236.1	236.0	241.4	241.2	237.8	237.6	208.1	243.5
Indianapolis, Ind.....	230.3	231.6	235.6	232.0	228.9	225.0	222.2	224.1	223.8	227.6	227.9	227.9	224.3	196.1	233.4
Jackson, Miss.....	228.4	231.6	232.8	229.7	225.2	222.7	222.7	223.9	225.8	230.3	226.2	227.4	229.4	201.0	231.1
Jacksonville, Fla.....	233.5	240.1	244.6	240.1	230.2	231.3	232.6	231.2	231.5	237.3	235.0	234.8	232.5	205.8	237.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	218.9	217.3	220.2	220.2	216.8	215.5	214.4	213.1	213.0	217.8	216.0	216.4	213.9	189.2	230.5
Knoxville, Tenn.....	232.6	238.5	236.4	236.6	231.5	240.6	230.9	230.5	233.2	235.9	236.6	235.7	233.7	223.1	235.0
Little Rock, Ark.....	228.8	231.6	235.8	233.4	228.7	228.5	228.1	224.8	224.6	228.9	228.9	228.9	228.4	202.1	231.5
Los Angeles, Calif.....	233.7	234.5	235.3	235.4	235.4	233.7	237.1	234.3	234.2	239.3	240.7	237.1	234.5	201.6	231.6
Louisville, Ky.....	218.1	221.1	224.4	221.2	218.1	216.4	214.5	213.2	213.6	218.4	219.1	218.6	216.7	192.0	231.0
Manchester, N. H.....	226.0	225.9	230.6	228.6	223.9	221.2	217.5	216.6	216.8	221.2	220.9	222.8	222.8	200.4	237.7
Memphis, Tenn.....	239.4	240.8	243.7	238.8	235.5	231.7	231.4	231.0	234.9	237.5	237.0	237.0	233.0	208.3	242.5
Milwaukee, Wis.....	233.9	234.3	240.1	237.6	237.9	237.1	231.5	228.0	227.3	232.8	232.6	231.7	228.0	206.6	237.8
Minneapolis, Minn.....	234.8	237.7	235.0	226.4	226.6	224.3	222.3	230.2	230.1	233.1	234.0	231.3	231.9	194.1	237.0
Mobile, Ala.....	226.3	233.1	236.0	235.2	230.4	224.4	229.1	228.0	228.0	231.6	231.4	230.0	231.7	200.1	233.7
Newark, N. J.....	230.5	229.9	230.0	230.2	228.4	228.8	228.2	224.1	225.0	227.7	227.2	228.5	228.4	208.8	239.6
New Haven, Conn.....	226.6	227.7	229.4	232.0	225.3	226.1	221.0	223.2	219.7	223.6	222.2	222.1	222.4	190.8	237.1
New Orleans, La.....	241.4	245.4	246.7	246.6	241.4	236.2	240.1	238.8	240.5	244.8	244.3	241.8	239.9	212.9	241.6
New York, N. Y.....	231.3	231.7	232.8	233.2	228.9	227.4	229.3	228.3	226.2	230.2	230.6	230.9	227.8	208.7	232.0
Norfolk, Va.....	235.1	238.9	244.0	242.0	236.0	235.0	234.7	231.0	232.7	237.2	233.6	231.9	230.0	205.9	237.6
Omaha, Neb.....	225.5	224.6	227.3	225.5	226.6	224.8	223.2	222.4	222.8	228.8	227.0	225.1	223.3	197.2	236.8
Peoria, Ill.....	237.6	244.0	245.9	243.7	243.3	240.0	239.8	235.6	238.5	243.8	242.5	239.5	238.6	216.8	241.1
Philadelphia, Pa.....	231.4	232.3	235.4	235.1	228.8	228.1	226.9	224.8	224.4	229.6	228.8	228.6	227.1	201.4	231.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	237.0	237.1	240.9	237.3	232.9	233.0	231.4	228.3	229.8	235.7	234.6	235.3	233.5	207.5	235.7
Portland, Maine.....	218.1	219.0	222.9	222.3	219.0	215.4	213.6	213.5	214.1	217.0	216.1	216.4	216.8	198.0	215.4
Portland, Ore.....	247.6	249.6	251.6	250.5	250.0	251.3	250.6	248.3	246.9	254.8	253.3	251.8	246.9	219.1	246.9
Providence, R. I.....	235.2	235.6	241.8	241.8	236.5	237.8	235.4	231.4	229.5	234.4	234.1	233.3	232.8	207.0	235.8
Richmond, Va.....	218.2	222.7	224.1	220.7	214.6	215.6	216.8	212.9	214.3	216.3	216.3	216.3	216.4	186.2	232.3
Rochester, N. Y.....	226.4	227.7	231.0	232.0	226.7	226.4	222.2	221.5	223.5	227.4	227.4	228.3	222.3	190.4	239.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	244.4	244.3	249.0	248.6	247.6	243.6	240.5	238.3	238.6	244.0	243.9	242.3	239.3	210.2	245.0
St. Paul, Minn.....	222.8	222.4	223.3	224.1	225.1	223.2	221.6	220.0	221.2	224.0	223.7	221.6	220.7	192.5	239.0
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	235.3	237.5	237.3	236.8	234.8	234.2	233.7	231.5	231.2	233.9	233.4	232.5	228.8	202.2	240.0
San Francisco, Calif.....	240.0	240.9	241.7	243.0	247.4	247.0	249.5	245.4	240.5	248.9	248.4	246.7	241.7	200.7	245.8
Savannah, Ga.....	232.1	245.0	252.0	247.3	242.9	241.3	239.3	238.7	238.9	242.6	241.7	241.7	240.7	208.3	245.8
Seranton, Pa.....	232.0	234.8	237.7	237.0	230.9	231.1	227.8	224.3	225.6	232.0	229.9	229.8	227.2	204.2	233.8
Seattle, Wash.....	238.5	240.7	239.0	239.2	237.8	239.7	241.5	239.7	238.2	243.4	239.9	238.1	234.8	208.6	236.8
Springfield, Ill.....	242.9	244.7	246.9	246.9	245.9	242.2	240.1	238.6	240.2	244.1	242.6	241.4	236.6	211.8	245.8
Washington, D. C.....	229.2	232.2	233.1	232.2	227.2	226.8	227.6	224.0	223.1	228.7	228.9	228.1	228.0	201.9	231.5
Wichita, Kans.....	248.6	249.9	250.9	246.0	245.9	241.5	240.4	240.8	242.7	248.3	248.8	244.1	242.9	209.4	232.4
Winston-Salem, N. C.....	222.7	224.7	228.6	224.9	219.0	217.1	218.0	217.6	218.6	223.2	222.8	220.5	220.1	197.3	234.7

1 June 1940=100.

TABLE D-6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price Oct. 1952	[Indexes 1935-39=100]													
		Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	June 1950
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:															
Flour, wheat..... 5 pounds.....	52.0	201.4	201.2	202.0	202.8	203.5	203.4	203.6	203.7	204.4	204.3	203.1	202.9	201.8	190.8
Corn flakes..... 12 ounces.....	22.3	210.4	210.3	210.5	210.3	209.8	209.0	210.1	209.8	209.4	208.2	207.7	207.0	206.4	178.8
Corn meal..... pound.....	10.8	220.0	221.0	220.6	218.5	217.7	217.1	217.4	218.0	216.1	212.7	209.0	208.4	204.8	181.9
Rice ¹ do.....	18.4	105.0	102.8	102.2	100.9	99.9	99.0	98.2	96.7	96.7	96.1	94.9	93.1	94.2	82.1
Roll oats ² 20 ounces.....	18.2	165.3	164.9	164.9	164.6	164.2	163.8	163.7	163.5	163.8	163.3	162.9	162.7	162.9	148.8
Bakery products:															
Bread, white..... pound.....	16.2	190.3	190.3	190.2	190.1	188.9	189.7	188.2	188.1	184.8	184.5	184.2	183.9	183.9	163.9
Vanilla cookies..... 7 ounces.....	23.2	223.5	222.4	224.9	225.4	224.6	223.3	222.5	224.6	224.5	224.2	223.8	223.1	221.8	191.7
Layer cake ³ pound.....	49.8	109.1	108.8	108.7	109.7	107.9	108.9	108.2	108.5	107.6	108.3	109.1	108.8	107.5	91.7
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak..... do.....	110.9	328.2	331.2	331.1	330.2	330.1	330.3	330.0	330.4	331.9	333.3	333.6	334.6	332.7	287.9
Rib roast..... do.....	83.3	265.1	266.8	266.6	267.7	267.0	269.0	268.0	268.0	303.2	305.3	307.3	308.2	308.4	264.1
Chuck roast..... do.....	72.5	321.0	323.4	318.0	318.4	327.1	332.6	333.3	333.7	334.9	336.7	338.8	339.4	337.4	279.3
Frankfurters ⁴ do.....	63.7	105.0	106.2	106.7	106.5	106.5	105.7	105.8	106.2	106.3	107.9	108.1	108.6	106.9	81.9
Hamburger ⁵ do.....	61.2	200.0	207.3	207.1	207.6	211.9	210.6	211.7	214.3	215.9	217.0	217.9	218.7	218.7	181.8
Veal:															
Cutlets..... do.....	126.7	316.2	321.5	316.5	318.2	326.7	325.3	325.5	326.4	326.8	325.0	322.9	319.5	319.6	271.3
Pork:															
Chops..... do.....	87.1	263.7	268.0	278.7	254.4	257.5	248.8	233.2	228.1	228.9	227.6	226.0	248.8	268.7	243.5
Bacon, sliced..... do.....	70.0	183.6	185.7	185.2	170.7	167.3	158.8	159.2	160.6	161.9	163.5	163.3	172.7	175.4	161.9
Ham, whole..... do.....	67.4	229.6	236.1	239.2	227.1	226.1	213.4	210.8	211.9	214.4	216.8	217.3	218.7	226.5	215.8
Salt pork..... do.....	38.8	184.6	181.2	178.6	167.0	160.8	159.4	160.1	164.0	168.1	171.4	174.8	178.7	183.6	160.3
Lamb:															
Leg..... do.....	81.0	286.1	293.1	295.4	294.9	295.1	291.7	287.7	289.9	290.3	301.8	304.8	300.3	298.4	272.4
Poultry:															
Frying chickens..... do.....	193.1	302.1	302.1	302.1	302.1	302.1	302.1	302.1	302.1	302.1	302.1	302.1	302.1	302.1	285.1
Dressed ⁶ do.....	48.0	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	185.1
Ready-to-cook ⁷ do.....	61.3	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	185.1
Fish:															
Fish, fresh or frozen ⁸ do.....	292.2	291.5	290.7	291.8	293.3	295.1	296.5	296.7	299.9	299.9	299.9	299.9	299.9	299.9	288.4
Ocean perch fillet, frozen ⁹ do.....	45.7	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	185.1
Haddock fillet, frozen ¹⁰ do.....	60.7	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	193.1	185.1
Salmon, pink ¹¹ 16-ounce can.....	54.1	437.4	444.2	448.6	454.2	459.9	459.7	459.3	460.9	467.1	471.3	475.1	477.4	489.1	344.1
Dairy products:															
Butter:															
Butter..... pound.....	85.1	253.8	253.9	250.6	229.0	223.5	223.1	245.8	256.5	256.5	241.2	241.2	241.2	241.2	194.4
Cheese, American process..... do.....	61.7	272.0	290.6	267.4	266.4	265.3	266.2	266.1	264.6	264.6	268.3	268.3	268.3	268.3	233.3
Milk, fresh (delivered)..... quart.....	24.8	201.5	199.6	197.0	194.7	193.3	193.7	195.0	196.7	196.5	196.0	196.0	196.0	191.3	160.4
Milk, fresh (grocery)..... do.....	23.3	203.6	201.8	198.3	196.0	193.3	194.2	196.6	198.7	198.5	198.1	197.1	196.8	192.7	162.9
Ice cream ¹² pint.....	31.5	105.0	105.4	105.4	105.1	105.5	105.0	106.0	106.0	106.7	106.3	104.4	104.4	104.9	81.9
Milk, evaporated..... 14½-ounce can.....	15.0	210.0	210.3	210.1	209.7	210.0	209.8	209.8	209.2	206.6	205.1	202.8	202.8	203.1	174.3
Eggs, fresh:															
Eggs, fresh..... dozen.....	80.4	250.6	221.4	217.2	208.7	169.1	168.9	161.3	168.9	168.5	154.3	215.7	215.7	215.7	145.4
Fruits and vegetables:															
Frozen fruits:															
Strawberries ¹³ 12 ounces.....	39.0	87.8	88.6	88.8	88.6	89.2	89.8	89.5	91.9	92.0	92.7	93.3	94.9	95.1	-----
Orange juice ¹⁴ 6 ounces.....	18.4	78.5	78.3	78.5	74.6	73.9	73.3	83.0	84.2	85.3	85.8	82.5	80.6	80.3	-----
Frozen vegetables:															
Peas ¹⁵ 12 ounces.....	25.4	93.3	95.4	96.3	96.4	95.9	95.3	96.3	96.8	96.8	96.9	96.3	96.3	96.3	-----
Fresh fruits:															
Apples..... pound.....	13.4	250.4	258.1	258.7	266.9	305.9	310.0	379.7	329.4	229.2	218.8	204.3	191.2	178.4	201.1
Bananas..... do.....	13.5	255.5	267.7	269.4	265.6	277.9	278.7	282.1	281.8	272.4	269.9	267.7	270.5	269.9	271.9
Oranges, size 200..... dozen.....	61.6	216.6	203.0	193.2	188.6	170.0	164.3	159.9	160.8	156.2	161.7	164.7	175.8	180.3	173.8
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green..... pound.....	20.7	192.3	167.4	214.8	235.3	161.2	236.8	258.8	256.4	238.1	191.3	209.0	246.2	198.4	181.6
Cabbage..... do.....	6.9	185.1	190.4	288.2	287.6	229.7	327.8	235.5	196.1	260.0	419.8	268.0	217.2	190.8	174.5
Carrots..... bunch.....	11.7	214.8	218.7	216.2	216.8	220.9	234.7	193.4	198.3	220.0	261.7	261.8	280.4	235.9	181.7
Lettuce..... head.....	14.8	179.4	186.7	177.8	171.3	166.9	199.3	184.5	164.0	145.4	258.5	272.8	232.1	186.4	167.3
Onions..... pound.....	9.6	232.0	219.1	234.3	250.7	278.7	370.1	382.2	312.3	250.9	243.6	209.0	196.6	177.0	187.1
Potatoes..... 15 pounds.....	105.4	269.3	312.7	354.4	390.1	351.9	333.7	307.0	283.0	270.7	289.5	296.3	247.5	218.2	219.9
Sweet potatoes..... pound.....	12.6	243.0	253.6	407.2	444.8	470.7	493.4	387.7	331.2	309.9	298.7	265.2	254.4	237.5	209.4
Tomatoes ¹⁶ do.....	19.8	130.4	114.0	151.8	204.9	217.0	201.4	231.8	192.9	160.7	199.0	222.4	144.3	143.8	208.3
Canned fruits:															
Peaches..... No. 2½ can.....	33.2	172.8	173.1	172.8	172.4	173.6	180.0	178.8	179.7	180.0	179.1	178.3	177.6	177.9	140.1
Pineapple..... do.....	38.1	175.6	175.9	176.1	176.2	176.6	176.6	176.5	176.4	176.5	176.7	177.8	177.8	177.8	173.0
Canned vegetables:															
Corn..... No. 303 can.....	19.1	176.1	176.5	174.4	173.0	172.6	172.2	172.0	171.3	171.3	169.5	168.3	169.7	168.3	139.4
Tomatoes..... No. 2 can.....	17.8	198.8	196.3	192.7	195.8	193.1	195.2	194.8	195.9	194.2	194.1	195.5	194.3	194.8	161.6
Peas..... No. 303 can.....	21.3	116.2	115.3	112.8	112.4	111.7	111.8	112.3	113.0	113.0	113.0	114.3	114.6	115.5	114.3
Baby foods ¹⁷ 4½-ounce can.....	9.9	101.8	101.9	102.0	101.8	102.0	102.0	102.1	102.0	102.0	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9	91.7
Dried fruits, prunes..... pound.....	27.3	259.4	257.7	256.0	256.0	256.0	256.2	256.3	256.2	259.0	260.6	261.6	263.1	260.7	237.8
Dried vegetables, navy beans..... do.....	16.5	223.6	222.4	220.4	216.7	214.2	213.6	213.7	212.9	214.8	213.9	211.9	213.1	213.1	202.7
Beverages:															
Coffee..... do.....	86.4	344.4	344.5	344.7	344.8	345.0	345.2	345.8	345.9	345.9	345.2	345.4	345.8	346.1	294.9
Cola drink ¹⁸ carton of 6, 6-ounce.....	29.1	111.6	111.8	111.6	111.3	111.3	111.1	111.4	111.2	111.2	111.3	111.2	110.8	110.2	-----
Fats and oils:															
Lard..... pound.....	17.0	114.8	118.2	122.2	120.7	122.4	118.3	124.8	130.3	143.7	149.8	155.5	158.3	167.7	115.0
Shortening, hydrogenated..... do.....	32.6	157.9	158.0	157.7	157.8	158.1	159.1	162.6	165.6	170.7	174.0	176.6	177.2	178.4	155.6
Salad dressing..... pint.....	34.2	142.0	143.1	142.6	142.0	141.1	142.9	146.7	147.9	151.1	153.3	153.4	152.6	153.0	142.1
Margarine, colored ¹⁹ pound.....	30.2	161.4	159.2	158.5	156.7	153.9	151.8	151.6	155.5	157.2	163.4	169.9	170.6	171.2	161.1
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar, granulated..... 5 pounds.....	52.5	195.9	195.6	195.1	193.3	192.2	191.2	190.1	187.2	187.9	188.7	188.8	189.0	189.8	178.9
Grated, white..... 12 ounces.....	23.4	98.4	98.1	98.0	98.4	97.5	98.2	98.0	98.2	98.3	98.4	98.6	99.0	99.4	-----

TABLE D-7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices, by Group of Commodities

[1947-49=100]¹

Commodity group	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Commodity group	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952
All commodities	111.2	* 111.8	All commodities other than farm and food—Continued		
Farm products	104.9	* 106.6	Rubber and products	126.0	126.3
Processed foods	108.5	* 110.3	Lumber and wood products	120.3	120.4
All commodities other than farm and food	113.1	* 113.2	Pulp, paper, and allied products	115.8	* 115.6
Textile products and apparel	99.2	99.5	Metals and metal products	124.3	* 124.6
Hides, skins, and leather products	96.6	96.5	Machinery and motive products	121.3	* 121.5
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	107.2	* 108.2	Furniture and other household durables	112.1	* 112.0
Chemicals and allied products	103.9	104.0	Nonmetallic minerals—structural	114.4	115.8
			Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	110.8	110.3
			Miscellaneous	108.4	108.3

¹ The revised wholesale price index (1947-49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent months. The official index for December 1951 and previous dates is the former index (1926=100)—see table D-7a. The revised index has been computed back to January 1947 for purposes of comparison and analysis. Beginning with January 1952 the index is based on prices for one day in the month. Prices are collected from manu-

facturers and other producers. In some cases they are secured from trade publications or from other Government agencies which collect price quotations in the course of their regular work. For a more detailed description of the index, see A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index, Monthly Labor Review, February 1952 (p. 180).

* Revised.

TABLE D-7a: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Food	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	Household furnishings	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-fabricated articles	Manufactured products	All commodities except farm products	All commodities except farm products and foods
1913: Average	88.8	71.5	84.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	55.7	80.3	55.1	93.1	98.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.9
1914: July	67.3	71.4	62.9	60.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	55.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	65.9	65.7	65.7
1918: November	136.3	130.3	128.6	131.6	143.6	114.3	143.8	101.8	178.0	96.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
1920: May	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	150.8	155.8	164.4	173.7	143.3	178.5	163.4	233.0	157.8	161.4	170.6
1929: Average	94.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	94.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average	84.8	68.2	61.0	73.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	50.3	70.3	68.2	70.2
1939: Average	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.2
August	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	88.0	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	80.1
1940: Average	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	85.5	77.3	71.9	78.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	78.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.2	89.6
December	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average	96.8	103.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	93.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.4
1943: Average	108.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
1944: Average	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	95.4	83.0	103.8	118.5	98.3	104.3	93.8	113.3	94.1	100.8	98.6	95.2
1945: Average	105.8	128.3	104.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August	105.7	128.9	104.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1946: Average	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.5
June	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	96.5	126.8	105.7	107.3	108.7	106.6
November	136.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.3	130.2	145.5	118.9	115.3	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	120.7
1947: Average	152.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	108.7	144.0	179.7	127.3	131.1	115.5	165.6	148.5	148.5	145.3	135.2
1948: Average	152.1	180.3	179.1	188.8	149.8	134.2	163.6	199.1	133.7	144.5	126.5	178.4	158.0	159.4	159.8	151.0
1949: Average	155.0	165.5	161.4	180.4	140.4	131.7	170.2	193.4	118.6	145.3	112.3	163.9	150.2	151.2	152.4	147.3
1950: Average	161.5	170.4	169.2	191.9	148.0	133.2	173.6	206.0	122.7	153.2	120.9	172.4	156.0	156.8	156.2	153.2
December	173.3	187.4	179.0	218.7	171.4	135.7	184.9	221.4	139.6	170.2	140.9	187.1	178.1	169.0	172.4	166.7
1951: Average	180.4	196.1	186.9	221.4	172.2	138.2	189.2	225.5	143.3	178.0	141.0	192.4	177.6	174.9	178.7	169.4
1951: January	180.2	194.2	182.2	223.4	178.4	136.4	187.5	226.2	147.5	178.0	142.4	192.8	184.9	178.3	178.9	170.4
February	182.7	202.6	187.6	228.7	181.0	138.1	188.1	228.2	150.3	178.7	142.7	198.9	187.0	178.6	179.3	171.9
March	184.0	203.8	188.6	230.9	183.0	138.6	188.8	228.6	149.3	179.1	142.5	198.4	187.4	178.9	178.4	172.6
April	183.6	202.5	185.8	233.3	182.7	138.1	189.0	228.6	147.2	180.4	142.7	197.7	187.0	178.1	179.2	173.3
May	182.9	199.6	187.3	232.6	182.0	137.8	188.6	227.7	145.7	180.1	141.7	195.8	186.4	178.2	179.0	171.6
June	181.7	198.6	186.3	230.6	177.9	137.8	188.2	225.6	142.3	179.0	141.7	194.7	180.0	175.6	177.5	170.6
July	179.4	194.0	186.0	221.9	173.2	137.9	187.9	225.8	139.4	178.8	138.8	189.9	174.0	173.1	176.0	168.6
August	178.0	190.6	187.2	213.7	167.4	138.1	188.1	223.6	140.1	175.3	138.2	187.5	170.0	174.4	174.9	167.2
September	177.6	189.3	188.0	212.1	163.1	138.8	189.1	223.1	140.8	172.4	138.5	187.0	168.8	174.2	174.8	167.0
October	178.1	192.3	189.4	208.3	157.7	138.9	191.2	223.6	141.1	171.7	139.2	188.9	168.3	174.3	174.8	166.6
November	178.3	193.1	188.5	198.6	156.4	139.1	191.5	224.6	138.7	172.0	141.3	189.6	168.7	174.1	174.3	166.9
December	177.8	190.6	187.3	192.3	160.8	139.2	191.7	224.0	137.9	172.0	141.6	188.8	167.9	173.9	174.1	166.9

¹ This index (1926=100) is the official index for December 1951 and all previous dates. The revised index (1947-49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent dates—see tables D-7 and D-8. BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchange.

For a detailed description of the method of calculation for this series see November 1949 Monthly Labor Review, Compiling Monthly and Weekly Wholesale Price Indexes (p. 541).

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices, by Group and Subgroup of Commodities¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	Oct. ² 1952	Sept. 1952	Commodity group	Oct. ² 1952	Sept. 1952
All commodities.....	111.2	111.8	Lumber and wood products.....	120.3	120.4
Farm products.....	104.9	106.6	Lumber.....	120.3	120.6
Fresh and dried produce.....	111.7	115.6	Millwork.....	127.7	127.2
Grains.....	95.0	96.9	Plywood.....	106.1	106.0
Livestock and poultry.....	94.8	99.3	Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	115.5	115.6
Plant and animal fibers.....	109.6	113.3	Woodpulp.....	109.3	109.3
Fluid milk.....	115.0	113.8	Waste paper.....	71.2	78.5
Eggs.....	124.8	112.5	Paper.....	124.0	124.0
Hay and seeds.....	96.7	96.4	Paperboard.....	124.6	124.6
Other farm products.....	136.0	136.6	Converted paper and paperboard.....	112.2	112.6
Processed foods.....	108.5	110.3	Building paper and board.....	115.8	115.8
Cereal and bakery products.....	106.4	106.5	Metals and metal products.....	124.3	124.6
Meats, poultry, fish.....	104.3	109.4	Iron and steel.....	127.3	127.5
Dairy products and ice cream.....	115.9	116.4	Nonferrous metals.....	122.0	124.7
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables.....	105.8	106.9	Metal containers.....	125.1	124.2
Sugar and confectionery.....	110.7	110.5	Hardware.....	125.3	125.8
Packaged beverage materials.....	161.9	161.9	Plumbing equipment.....	118.1	118.1
Animal fats and oils.....	58.4	63.4	Heating equipment.....	113.7	113.7
Crude vegetable oils.....	63.7	63.3	Structural metal products.....	116.6	115.6
Refined vegetable oils.....	64.9	65.7	Nonstructural metal products.....	125.9	125.6
Vegetable oil end products.....	82.0	80.8	Machinery and motive products.....	121.3	121.8
Other processed foods.....	124.1	127.6	Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	121.5	121.5
All commodities other than farm and foods.....	113.1	113.2	Construction machinery and equipment.....	125.9	125.5
Textile products and apparel.....	99.2	99.5	Metal working machinery.....	129.2	129.3
Cotton products.....	99.3	98.9	General purpose machinery and equipment.....	121.8	122.3
Wool products.....	113.2	112.4	Miscellaneous machinery.....	119.4	119.2
Synthetic textiles.....	80.5	80.9	Electrical machinery and equipment.....	119.2	119.7
Silk products.....	140.0	139.3	Motor vehicles.....	119.7	119.7
Apparel.....	98.4	99.3	Furniture and other household durables.....	112.1	112.0
Other textile products.....	94.5	95.0	Household furniture.....	112.6	112.6
Hides, skins, and leather products.....	96.6	96.5	Commercial furniture.....	123.2	122.5
Hides and skins.....	65.0	64.4	Floor covering.....	122.4	122.4
Leather.....	89.9	89.3	Household appliances.....	107.3	107.3
Footwear.....	110.6	110.6	Radio, TV, and phonographs.....	93.7	93.7
Other leather products.....	90.4	90.9	Other household durable goods.....	110.5	110.5
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	107.2	106.2	Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	114.4	113.8
Coal.....	113.4	107.6	Flat glass.....	114.4	114.4
Coke.....	124.3	124.3	Concrete ingredients.....	113.0	112.9
Gas.....	100.3	100.3	Concrete products.....	112.7	112.7
Electricity.....	101.3	101.3	Structural clay products.....	124.0	121.3
Petroleum and products.....	108.5	108.5	Gypsum products.....	117.7	117.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	103.9	104.0	Prepared asphalt roofing.....	106.0	106.0
Industrial chemicals.....	113.9	114.3	Other nonmetallic minerals.....	112.7	112.0
Paint and paint materials.....	106.5	107.0	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	110.8	110.8
Drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics.....	92.1	92.1	Cigarettes.....	105.7	105.7
Fats and oils, inedible.....	50.9	48.9	Cigars.....	102.4	102.4
Mixed fertilizer.....	110.7	110.3	Other tobacco products.....	115.4	115.4
Fertilizer materials.....	111.0	111.0	Alcoholic beverages.....	111.2	111.2
Other chemicals and products.....	103.0	103.0	Nonalcoholic beverages.....	119.7	119.7
Rubber and products.....	126.0	126.3	Miscellaneous.....	108.4	108.3
Crude rubber.....	126.6	128.3	Toys, sporting goods, small arms.....	113.2	113.1
Tires and tubes.....	126.3	126.3	Manufactured animal feeds.....	108.4	108.3
Other rubber products.....	125.2	125.2	Notions and accessories.....	90.9	90.8
			Jewelry, watches, photo equipment.....	101.0	101.0
			Other miscellaneous.....	120.8	120.8

¹ See footnote 1, table D-7.² Preliminary.³ Calculated from August data.⁴ Calculated from July data.⁵ Revised.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,802		1,130,000		16,900,000	0.27
1945.....	4,750		2,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,668		2,170,000		34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,419		1,960,000		34,100,000	.37
1949.....	3,606		3,030,000		50,500,000	.56
1950.....	4,843		2,410,000		38,800,000	.44
1951: October.....	487	728	248,000	365,000	2,790,000	.30
November.....	305	521	84,000	191,000	1,610,000	.19
December.....	186	357	81,500	130,000	1,020,000	.13
1952: January ²	400	600	190,000	230,000	1,230,000	.14
February ³	350	550	185,000	250,000	1,270,000	.15
March ⁴	400	600	240,000	320,000	1,400,000	.17
April ⁵	478	650	1,000,000	1,200,000	5,300,000	.61
May ⁶	478	675	300,000	1,200,000	7,500,000	.90
June ⁷	425	650	170,000	1,000,000	14,000,000	1.68
July ⁸	425	650	125,000	850,000	12,500,000	1.44
August ⁹	450	675	225,000	310,000	2,100,000	.25
September ¹	475	700	230,000	390,000	3,200,000	.37
October ²	425	600	470,000	600,000	3,500,000	.37

¹ All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or more shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not

measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary.

³ Does not include memorial stoppage in coal mining industry.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for New Construction¹

(Value of work put in place)

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)													
	1952 ²												1951 ³	1950
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Total
Total new construction ⁴	\$2,799	\$3,011	\$3,098	\$3,095	\$3,027	\$2,945	\$2,743	\$2,516	\$2,332	\$2,088	\$2,174	\$2,366	\$2,624	\$30,893
Private construction.....	1,917	1,988	2,030	2,037	1,994	1,925	1,811	1,690	1,617	1,463	1,517	1,674	1,818	21,684
Residential building (nonfarm).....	1,033	1,045	1,049	1,047	1,023	983	922	849	799	676	719	840	930	10,073
New dwelling units.....	930	935	935	930	905	855	810	730	710	630	650	760	832	9,840
Additions and alterations.....	85	95	96	99	101	103	99	87	77	63	56	66	84	934
Nonhousekeeping ⁵	18	18	18	17	17	15	13	12	13	13	14	14	14	190
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁶	429	434	430	418	411	404	392	386	398	406	415	415	425	4,182
Industrial.....	187	189	187	181	180	182	188	194	202	209	209	200	200	2,117
Commercial.....	107	104	101	98	97	92	82	73	74	75	83	92	96	1,371
Warehouses, office and loft buildings.....	48	45	44	43	39	36	34	33	33	36	39	41	41	544
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	59	59	57	55	58	56	48	40	41	39	44	51	55	827
Other nonresidential building.....	135	141	142	139	134	130	122	119	122	122	123	123	129	1,694
Religious.....	38	39	38	36	33	31	29	28	29	30	31	32	34	452
Educational.....	33	33	32	31	30	29	26	26	26	27	28	28	29	345
Social and recreational.....	12	12	12	11	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	104
Hospital and institutional ⁷	29	31	33	34	35	35	34	33	33	32	32	33	34	419
Miscellaneous.....	23	26	27	26	25	24	23	23	25	24	23	23	23	284
Farm construction.....	117	139	168	183	180	171	157	136	129	113	110	110	126	1,800
Public utilities.....	331	300	276	281	271	259	233	213	202	203	267	303	331	3,665
Railroad.....	37	37	37	37	36	36	33	32	30	27	30	37	41	399
Telephone and telegraph.....	47	49	45	45	47	47	46	45	46	41	41	40	42	487
Other public utilities.....	247	274	291	296	288	276	254	236	216	195	190	226	248	2,800
All other private ⁸	7	7	7	8	9	8	7	6	5	5	6	6	6	112
Public construction.....	882	1023	1,058	1,033	1,033	1,020	982	826	715	625	657	692	806	9,206
Residential building ⁹	48	52	53	55	53	54	54	54	55	58	63	66	68	595
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities).....	337	352	369	373	375	356	343	311	275	286	289	289	300	3,471
Industrial.....	130	141	156	162	162	164	151	138	114	88	92	95	97	958
Educational.....	136	137	137	137	138	138	136	135	131	128	130	131	134	1,531
Hospital and institutional.....	38	40	41	42	43	42	41	42	39	36	37	36	37	408
Other nonresidential.....	33	34	35	32	32	31	28	28	27	23	27	27	29	484
Military and naval facilities ¹⁰	117	125	127	129	121	119	116	109	100	85	91	88	100	887
Highways.....	230	330	330	335	320	310	290	175	115	90	90	111	157	2,400
Sewer and water.....	67	62	63	65	63	62	60	56	51	48	48	50	55	706
Miscellaneous public service enterprises ¹¹	16	20	22	20	19	18	18	15	13	11	12	12	15	213
Conservation and development.....	72	77	79	75	76	76	72	68	65	66	62	72	76	860
All other public ¹²	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	4	5	4	5	77

¹ Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Building Materials Division, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building authorized (tables F-3 and F-4) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

² Revised.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Includes major additions and alterations.

⁵ Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

⁶ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

⁷ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁸ Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

⁹ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

¹⁰ Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

¹¹ Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

¹² Covers public construction not elsewhere classified, such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F-2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction ¹

Type of construction	Value (in thousands)														
	1952										1951				1950
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June*	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Total	Total
Total new construction ²	\$213,536	\$227,748	\$203,658	\$396,883	\$285,047	\$358,525	\$265,187	\$202,100	\$260,887	\$208,807	\$106,610	\$189,117	\$264,023	\$4,201,939	\$2,803,214
Airfields ³	8,496	8,012	3,924	17,556	6,020	3,833	6,949	3,371	9,315	3,340	10,170	9,096	14,532	278,630	58,183
Building	75,255	107,989	68,418	369,355	143,940	144,461	144,054	104,876	97,120	115,631	72,316	72,709	109,893	2,179,280	1,309,017
Residential	1,149	3,367	362	2,067	998	530	178	280	310	306	112	46	179	8,966	15,445
Nonresidential	74,106	104,622	68,056	367,288	143,272	143,931	143,876	104,596	96,816	115,325	72,204	72,693	109,714	2,170,314	1,354,172
Educational ⁴	8,980	8,941	9,073	12,290	879	5,896	3,318	6,508	3,384	7,703	9,825	12,229	9,723	60,570	3,123
Hospital and institutional	3,572	29,054	6,901	20,060	15,171	23,270	10,902	10,639	8,745	10,653	10,867	14,901	29,634	305,787	356,060
Administrative and general ⁵	5,011	1,022	2,014	11,891	3,422	615	3,266	1,717	2,236	1,870	1,265	1,812	15,673	57,140	58,794
Other nonresidential building	56,543	65,605	49,538	323,047	123,900	114,150	126,390	85,742	85,451	95,399	50,247	44,021	54,084	1,746,811	896,169
Airfield buildings ⁶	1,780	7,701	4,131	7,773	2,702	8,310	6,461	2,041	905	1,787	309	3,903	11,013	91,911	32,450
Industrial ⁷	8,263	19,119	9,974	166,322	48,511	31,161	43,645	6,764	11,703	23,274	27,973	10,890	22,033	862,384	745,037
Troop housing	11,736	18,068	20,305	58,360	23,178	36,534	28,492	23,962	25,020	47,260	656	1,201	3,058	225,909	2,589
Warehouses	11,991	10,551	4,165	38,013	35,908	28,256	29,705	32,427	28,133	6,724	12,547	4,850	3,156	75,824	45,437
Miscellaneous ⁸	22,773	10,139	10,963	82,379	13,411	12,889	18,027	20,548	19,690	7,311	8,762	23,177	15,427	490,783	70,656
Conservation and development	27,581	7,913	3,727	44,720	8,826	50,433	15,246	24,382	26,389	13,852	28,449	19,429	47,490	396,841	321,458
Reclamation	13,970	2,894	659	10,923	2,191	34,637	5,461	8,470	827	2,425	2,017	6,244	6,499	86,928	81,768
River, harbor, and flood control	13,611	5,018	3,068	33,797	6,635	15,796	9,785	15,912	25,562	11,429	26,432	13,185	41,084	309,913	239,690
Highways	78,196	93,360	105,449	124,689	105,228	101,569	79,605	60,971	66,430	53,373	69,554	65,375	68,419	850,946	836,015
Electrification	9,144	895	14,464	9,039	10,896	49,681	12,738	2,990	49,829	6,464	2,711	3,614	5,671	281,251	156,981
All other ⁹	14,862	8,880	7,676	31,824	10,137	8,581	6,595	8,540	12,104	15,847	7,410	18,894	18,015	214,991	62,990

¹ Excludes classified military projects, but includes projects for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done not through a contractor, but directly by a Government agency, using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

² Includes major additions and alterations.

³ Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

⁴ Includes projects under the Federal School Construction Program, which provides aid for areas affected by Federal Government activities.

⁵ Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customhouses.

⁶ Includes all buildings on civilian airports and military airfields and air bases with the exception of barracks and other troop housing, which are included under "Troop housing."

⁷ Covers all industrial plants under Federal Government ownership, including those which are privately operated. Excludes estimated costs for additional expansion of Atomic Energy Commission facilities, as announced in July and August 1952, for which final notification of awards and contract amounts have not been received.

⁸ Includes types of buildings not elsewhere classified.

⁹ Includes sewer and water projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

* During June, the last month in the fiscal year, volume is relatively high because of the large number of contracts customarily awarded.

TABLE F-3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building¹

Period	Total all classes ¹	Valuation (in thousands)						Number of new dwelling units—House-keeping only						
		New residential building					Non-house-keeping ³	New non-residential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping				Total				1-family	2-family ⁴	Multi-family ⁵		
		Privately financed dwelling units			Publicly financed dwelling units									
		Total	1-family	2-family ⁴	Multi-family ⁵									
1942.....	\$1,707,378	\$598,876	\$478,658	\$42,629	\$77,283	\$296,933	\$22,910	\$1,510,688	\$278,472	184,992	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,948
1946.....	4,743,414	2,114,830	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,131	34,826	47,718	98,310
1947.....	5,563,348	2,885,374	2,361,782	151,036	372,586	42,249	20,831	1,713,480	892,404	502,312	393,006	33,426	75,283	5,833
1948.....	8,972,784	3,422,927	2,745,219	181,408	496,215	139,334	38,034	2,367,946	1,004,549	516,179	392,532	36,306	87,841	15,114
1949.....	7,396,274	3,734,924	2,845,896	132,365	747,100	285,627	39,788	2,408,445	987,493	575,296	413,543	28,431	135,312	32,194
1950.....	10,408,292	5,808,912	4,845,104	179,214	779,594	301,961	84,808	3,127,766	1,060,142	796,143	623,330	33,302	139,611	34,363
1951.....	8,806,430	4,375,520	3,814,922	170,392	390,206	679,634	37,467	2,807,359	1,096,451	533,947	434,803	20,743	69,309	66,044
1951: September.....	838,035	435,867	379,660	18,169	38,007	16,816	7,684	282,605	95,200	50,492	40,371	2,995	7,126	1,960
October.....	681,679	344,339	305,172	14,374	22,784	9,788	4,860	196,589	95,092	42,175	35,560	2,477	4,118	1,067
November.....	541,050	294,069	255,464	10,324	18,301	21,192	2,369	160,187	67,258	32,582	27,782	1,766	3,134	2,310
December.....	429,830	210,328	178,004	9,572	22,752	10,669	1,014	148,031	59,788	36,805	21,238	1,700	3,867	1,294
1952: January.....	508,470	266,719	234,184	12,206	20,329	25,731	1,247	145,675	66,098	34,374	28,376	2,386	3,612	3,185
February.....	595,214	345,009	300,701	17,263	27,045	25,181	1,607	145,739	76,678	43,191	34,978	3,017	5,196	2,575
March.....	778,897	407,925	352,837	18,794	36,274	76,903	4,570	198,868	90,511	49,942	40,136	3,460	6,337	8,588
April.....	843,496	465,375	405,724	20,360	35,271	73,066	3,307	208,317	93,401	56,299	45,086	3,658	6,775	8,941
May.....	813,858	443,641	388,300	20,599	34,742	55,150	5,561	204,635	104,871	53,228	43,572	3,532	6,124	5,996
June.....	869,290	410,751	367,746	17,384	25,621	62,070	3,605	275,250	117,614	48,841	41,075	3,060	4,706	6,908
July.....	806,071	419,706	368,457	17,282	33,936	22,554	2,305	252,209	100,208	50,570	41,790	2,930	5,850	2,483
August ⁶	740,684	392,831	345,001	18,951	28,869	12,119	5,781	231,825	98,128	47,823	38,867	3,283	5,673	1,653
September ⁷	787,166	434,480	385,621	18,065	35,774	15,359	6,878	226,937	103,541	51,878	42,352	3,078	6,448	1,609

¹ Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and nonfederally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban is defined according to the 1940 Census, and includes all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1940 and a small number of places, usually minor civil divisions, classified as urban under special rule.

Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

² Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

³ Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

⁴ Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

⁵ Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

⁶ Revised.

⁷ Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,¹ by General Type and by Geographic Division²

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)											
	1982						1981					
	Sept. ³	Aug. ⁴	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.
All types	\$226,937	\$231,825	\$252,209	\$275,250	\$204,635	\$208,317	\$198,888	\$146,739	\$145,675	\$148,031	\$168,187	\$196,580
New England	16,337	17,527	14,360	12,650	8,914	13,812	19,440	7,622	10,947	7,566	14,651	11,294
Middle Atlantic	39,971	37,732	31,872	44,928	34,294	29,773	41,738	26,096	28,311	28,958	29,988	36,132
East North Central	55,242	54,116	60,024	56,541	66,073	45,827	40,238	34,879	28,136	33,710	63,408	52,322
West North Central	24,945	24,510	22,203	18,057	18,356	20,367	10,941	10,136	9,732	8,946	11,181	17,692
South Atlantic	23,944	21,587	24,905	30,632	19,557	20,589	22,784	21,615	17,060	15,867	18,222	20,962
East South Central	9,227	10,525	13,980	19,429	6,199	5,049	8,455	6,556	6,735	2,939	5,003	4,999
West South Central	22,139	14,453	33,384	24,000	18,984	25,224	17,503	15,739	18,142	12,655	15,673	15,777
Mountain	6,706	6,422	8,445	15,275	7,703	6,411	4,125	4,659	5,229	5,276	8,088	11,282
Pacific	28,363	44,952	42,906	53,738	24,484	42,208	31,378	20,071	24,073	32,361	22,183	28,324
Industrial buildings	39,813	22,903	36,877	41,193	33,613	33,067	22,517	17,391	23,222	17,828	68,295	36,206
New England	3,423	1,679	3,236	1,298	1,690	1,570	1,010	2,269	8,939	617	4,362	1,503
Middle Atlantic	7,007	3,967	3,649	5,532	5,200	5,008	4,427	2,074	8,940	1,599	10,100	11,546
East North Central	13,460	7,136	8,941	13,707	17,457	6,963	7,663	4,856	7,731	236	28,632	12,981
West North Central	2,911	3,154	3,512	1,267	1,412	1,533	643	1,300	1,484	1,131	1,156	1,169
South Atlantic	5,444	551	2,044	2,044	630	3,108	1,728	939	1,570	490	1,530	1,016
East South Central	809	2,069	2,382	2,270	2,450	354	2,121	340	662	248	118	982
West South Central	1,177	1,153	1,505	2,300	888	4,421	536	1,541	1,556	1,185	975	1,046
Mountain	1,066	611	774	298	445	240	236	137	279	263	749	308
Pacific	4,437	2,571	10,540	9,454	3,466	9,285	4,080	2,907	3,031	3,021	2,654	4,830
Commercial buildings	74,872	58,826	56,611	65,846	50,848	54,040	54,979	34,431	33,184	43,594	41,348	47,144
New England	2,765	4,254	2,304	2,394	1,908	2,256	2,781	1,227	1,983	1,673	1,314	1,663
Middle Atlantic	14,600	9,050	10,064	10,714	6,426	8,489	16,120	6,398	8,904	6,831	8,941	12,655
East North Central	11,778	13,414	10,903	13,203	12,508	10,904	8,133	6,938	8,535	6,797	9,375	16,487
West North Central	7,518	8,730	3,808	4,738	4,583	4,807	3,715	1,724	1,587	1,458	3,776	4,977
South Atlantic	8,162	6,887	7,427	8,139	7,347	8,457	6,369	5,957	5,045	6,714	4,853	9,346
East South Central	2,106	2,030	3,471	2,405	1,251	1,948	3,528	1,146	2,163	744	1,738	1,800
West South Central	11,800	8,556	7,999	11,469	6,961	7,552	6,660	4,829	4,995	4,707	4,132	4,999
Mountain	1,998	1,567	2,243	4,267	2,775	2,281	1,500	1,092	2,807	1,835	1,479	2,143
Pacific	14,144	8,538	7,888	8,497	7,090	7,183	6,300	6,114	5,508	13,539	8,674	7,722
Community buildings	76,740	109,900	106,604	88,886	51,338	79,851	96,367	71,769	64,084	54,910	59,611	79,016
New England	8,306	9,210	6,511	3,640	3,487	8,277	14,328	2,406	2,491	4,799	6,784	8,963
Middle Atlantic	13,811	19,973	12,692	15,035	15,035	11,690	18,930	17,030	13,121	19,789	8,815	14,504
East North Central	19,551	22,181	20,880	16,779	22,751	17,630	18,843	19,032	12,447	6,503	16,095	18,821
West North Central	10,109	9,713	11,732	8,508	8,252	11,825	4,500	8,857	6,137	4,862	5,903	9,734
South Atlantic	4,794	10,173	10,199	14,493	7,918	6,708	13,981	7,008	8,559	5,361	7,356	8,467
East South Central	5,146	3,963	6,559	8,555	1,922	2,057	2,224	4,528	2,639	1,270	1,963	1,475
West South Central	6,525	5,105	11,275	5,186	5,146	10,054	8,981	6,558	7,321	5,310	4,814	6,248
Mountain	1,971	2,852	3,680	2,703	2,101	1,082	1,580	2,005	1,140	1,331	2,058	4,625
Pacific	6,532	26,098	17,259	19,696	10,659	12,116	14,053	10,239	8,368	7,153	9,011	13,236
Public buildings	6,043	7,882	10,251	43,027	10,107	12,216	4,725	3,096	4,045	11,593	6,063	4,362
New England	350	1,488	1,022	2,813	559	6	10	339	86	265	780	521
Middle Atlantic	837	273	1,953	5,854	3,950	461	19	107	1,122	48	388	226
East North Central	304	739	304	739	2,793	1,363	480	236	1,527	7,624	957	136
West North Central	603	677	341	632	12	31	554	0	245	0	0	0
South Atlantic	2,490	438	2,583	1,745	1,623	246	172	2,351	82	2,063	195	40
East South Central	270	730	113	8,148	34	0	0	1,000	0	0	56	36
West South Central	71	301	361	2,007	44	714	129	131	60	205	3,948	654
Mountain	520	95	434	6,842	1,650	716	927	90	18	0	8	1,090
Pacific	286	3,480	2,063	12,209	84	8,649	2,473	422	185	604	148	1,645
Public works and utility buildings	7,919	7,780	23,454	14,284	8,321	8,568	5,779	8,163	12,753	11,674	7,507	9,713
New England	308	78	123	1,647	102	275	1,008	28	149	205	106	361
Middle Atlantic	1,413	1,954	1,749	5,724	1,383	803	298	644	1,162	187	677	1,024
East North Central	1,825	1,824	6,225	2,981	3,904	3,188	1,030	816	3,903	1,424	707	3,900
West North Central	300	105	1,186	395	2,102	169	479	238	134	6	834	1,092
South Atlantic	960	950	1,378	657	291	1,673	247	817	689	889	3,555	1,212
East South Central	407	988	619	346	36	240	112	66	0	368	8	161
West South Central	1,002	807	10,615	1,409	0	728	272	763	2,862	472	845	842
Mountain	444	397	559	1,04	7	30	0	4	1,085	70	440	0
Pacific	782	888	942	1,031	495	1,462	2,373	2,087	2,769	8,553	664	1,150
All other buildings	21,549	23,544	18,521	22,013	20,408	20,570	14,524	11,295	8,387	8,453	13,364	20,148
New England	1,135	817	814	858	1,168	1,429	332	221	506	1,305	1,085	1,037
Middle Atlantic	2,241	2,510	1,763	2,051	2,259	1,955	842	702	914	1,485	2,201	2,176
East North Central	8,020	9,166	6,286	7,155	7,304	6,623	4,126	1,963	1,680	1,817	2,540	7,054
West North Central	3,108	2,041	1,620	2,515	1,995	2,143	981	1,017	441	623	1,113	2,832
South Atlantic	1,669	2,588	1,275	3,635	1,723	1,398	1,186	1,243	1,144	632	732	881
East South Central	429	725	704	405	425	440	379	476	271	308	1,776	823
West South Central	1,446	1,751	1,599	1,532	1,956	1,755	1,334	1,821	1,318	657	958	1,488
Mountain	879	869	753	1,070	785	1,019	2,131	802	310	1,700	565	923
Pacific	2,622	3,071	4,407	2,793	2,732	3,513	2,100	2,899	2,252	1,278	2,891	3,140

¹ Building for which permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits. Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

² For scope and source of urban estimates, see table F-3, footnote 1.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Revised.

⁵ Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production plants.

⁶ Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, commercial garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

⁷ Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.

⁸ Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as post offices, courthouses, city halls, fire and police stations, jails, prisons, arsenals, armories, army barracks, etc.

⁹ Includes railroad, bus and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.

¹⁰ Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other buildings not elsewhere classified.

TABLE F-5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) ²		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed			Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm			
1925.....	937,000	782,000	155,000	937,000	782,000	155,000	0	0	0	\$4,475,000	\$4,475,000	0
1926.....	98,000	45,000	53,000	98,000	45,000	53,000	0	0	0	285,445	285,445	0
1931.....	706,100	434,300	271,800	619,500	369,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,825,825	2,530,765	\$295,100
1941.....	141,800	96,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	495,054	453,231	11,823
1946.....	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	376,700	285,800	8,800	8,000	0	3,769,757	3,713,773	55,984
1947.....	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,000	470,800	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,642,798	5,617,425	25,373
1948.....	931,600	524,900	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	18,100	14,900	3,200	7,203,119	7,028,980	174,139
1949.....	1,025,100	588,800	436,300	988,500	556,900	432,200	36,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,259	328,702
1950.....	1,306,000	827,800	558,200	1,352,200	785,600	566,600	43,800	42,200	1,600	11,788,505	11,418,371	370,224
1951.....	1,091,300	595,500	495,800	1,020,100	551,300	458,800	71,200	64,000	7,200	8,900,538	8,186,123	614,415
1950: First quarter.....	278,900	167,800	111,100	276,100	165,600	110,500	2,800	2,200	600	2,162,435	2,138,505	23,930
January.....	78,700	48,200	30,500	77,800	47,300	30,500	900	0	0	589,997	581,497	8,500
February.....	82,900	51,000	31,900	82,500	50,800	31,500	600	200	400	637,753	632,690	5,063
March.....	117,300	68,600	48,700	115,000	67,500	48,500	1,300	1,100	200	934,675	924,378	10,297
Second quarter.....	428,800	247,000	179,800	420,400	241,200	179,200	6,400	5,800	600	3,564,856	3,511,204	53,652
April.....	133,400	78,800	54,600	131,300	77,000	54,300	2,100	1,800	300	1,093,726	1,073,444	18,082
May.....	149,100	85,500	63,600	145,700	82,200	63,500	3,400	3,300	100	1,232,976	1,204,978	27,998
June.....	144,300	82,700	61,600	143,400	82,000	61,400	900	700	200	1,238,154	1,230,582	7,572
Third quarter.....	468,900	288,200	198,700	463,600	275,200	195,400	13,800	13,000	800	3,564,953	3,446,722	118,231
July.....	144,400	84,200	60,200	139,700	79,500	60,200	4,700	4,700	(*)	1,255,340	1,210,745	44,595
August.....	141,900	83,600	58,300	137,800	78,600	58,300	4,100	4,000	100	1,206,198	1,200,238	55,960
September.....	120,600	70,400	50,200	116,100	66,100	50,000	4,500	4,300	200	1,045,415	1,008,739	36,676
Fourth quarter.....	283,400	174,800	108,600	282,100	158,600	108,500	21,300	21,200	100	2,496,361	2,321,880	174,481
October.....	102,500	58,400	43,100	100,800	57,700	43,100	1,700	1,700	(*)	915,895	902,190	13,705
November.....	87,300	53,100	34,200	82,700	48,500	34,200	4,600	4,600	(*)	702,625	724,876	87,749
December.....	93,600	62,300	31,300	78,600	47,400	31,300	15,000	14,900	100	817,841	804,814	13,027
1951: First quarter.....	260,300	147,800	112,500	248,900	137,200	111,700	11,400	10,600	800	2,293,974	2,191,490	102,485
January.....	85,900	49,600	36,300	82,200	46,400	35,800	3,700	3,200	500	755,600	721,014	34,586
February.....	80,600	47,000	33,600	76,500	43,200	33,300	4,100	3,800	300	716,629	681,607	35,022
March.....	93,800	51,200	42,600	90,200	47,600	42,600	3,600	3,600	(*)	821,745	788,898	32,847
Second quarter.....	329,700	192,000	137,700	280,200	148,500	131,700	49,500	43,500	6,000	2,894,456	2,549,238	345,218
April.....	96,200	51,900	44,300	92,300	48,300	44,000	3,900	3,600	300	865,298	828,339	37,059
May.....	101,000	55,400	45,600	97,600	52,300	45,300	3,400	3,100	300	922,661	895,309	27,352
June.....	132,500	84,700	47,800	130,300	47,900	42,400	42,200	36,800	5,400	1,175,497	825,590	349,907
Third quarter.....	276,900	141,200	134,800	270,400	135,700	134,700	5,600	5,500	100	2,527,033	2,472,196	54,837
July.....	90,500	45,600	44,600	86,800	42,300	44,500	3,700	3,600	100	827,173	791,783	35,390
August.....	92,300	45,900	43,200	88,300	45,100	43,200	600	800	0	904,317	785,624	118,693
September.....	96,400	49,400	47,000	95,200	48,300	47,000	1,100	1,100	(*)	895,542	894,789	754
Fourth quarter.....	225,300	114,300	111,000	220,600	109,900	110,700	4,700	4,400	300	2,015,075	1,973,200	41,875
October.....	90,400	44,400	45,600	88,900	43,400	45,500	1,100	1,000	100	806,955	796,682	10,273
November.....	74,500	38,500	36,000	72,200	36,200	36,000	2,300	2,300	(*)	672,078	650,690	21,418
December.....	60,400	31,400	29,400	59,500	30,300	29,200	1,300	1,100	200	536,042	525,588	10,454
1952: First quarter.....	246,500	137,400	109,100	226,900	119,200	107,700	19,600	18,200	1,400	2,167,357	2,067,833	159,524
January.....	64,900	36,100	28,800	61,500	32,900	28,600	3,400	3,200	200	566,625	538,612	28,013
February.....	77,700	42,800	34,900	74,300	39,700	34,600	3,400	3,100	300	682,805	654,631	28,254
March.....	103,900	58,500	45,400	91,100	46,600	44,500	12,800	11,900	900	917,867	814,590	103,277
Second quarter.....	319,300	175,800	143,500	294,800	152,700	142,100	24,500	23,100	1,400	2,895,715	2,681,353	214,362
April.....	108,200	59,000	47,200	107,000	50,400	46,600	9,200	8,600	600	948,850	874,524	74,326
May.....	109,600	60,700	48,900	100,900	52,400	48,500	8,700	8,300	400	982,232	902,483	79,749
June.....	103,500	56,100	47,400	96,900	49,900	47,000	6,600	6,200	400	964,633	904,326	60,307
Third quarter.....	299,800	154,000	124,800	288,700	150,000	140,000	24,200	22,800	1,400	2,763,091	2,729,505	33,586
July.....	102,600	52,400	50,200	101,100	50,900	50,200	1,500	1,500	(*)	945,587	931,214	14,373
August.....	90,000	(*)	(*)	97,600	(*)	(*)	1,400	(*)	(*)	908,346	898,322	10,024
September.....	98,000	(*)	(*)	97,100	(*)	(*)	900	(*)	(*)	909,158	899,959	9,199

¹ The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapses in permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946 on field surveys in non-permit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F-3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

² Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

³ Depression, low year.

⁴ Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

⁵ Last full year under wartime control.

⁶ Housing peak year.

⁷ Less than 50 units.

⁸ Revised.

⁹ Not available.

¹⁰ Preliminary.

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